The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1879—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS

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25c, 30c, 40c, 50c, 75c, and upwards.

These goods are worked on very fine material; the edges are strong, and patterns comprising

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TORCHONS at 3c a yard.
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Importers of Fine Diamonds, Manufacturers of Diamond Jewelry,

Prices Always the Lowest, Quality the Finest. Inspection Invited.

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A handsome and complete edition of the "Bells of Corneville," by Planquette, is now ready; and as the music, the acting, scenery, and costuming are quite within the reach of amateurs, it is sure to be extensively given and enjoyed. Pretty, lively French village scenes, contrasting with events in the haunted castle, make a spirited combination. Words unobjectionable. Price, $1.50.

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The above are our three newest Singing School Books. The first two have a full set of tunes for Choirs.

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Wait for these books (almost through the press):
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LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
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Blank Books and Staple and Fancy Stationery AT RETAIL a specialty. Best attention and low prices.

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To any party wishing to advertise in the City or Country Newspapers — North, South, East, or West. Advertisements sent daily at Lowest Prices. Call or address

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VELVETS

Having purchased our ENTIRE STOCK of Velvets BEFORE the great advance, we are now showing the

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LINES

Of any House in this Country! and at prices

That Cannot Be Competed With!

Brocades! Figures! and Stripes!

In 250 different styles and colorings, from

$2.00 to $12.00

Per yard.

PLAIN COLORS! in every shade to match.

BLACKS! In both Blue and Jet Shades, and

27-INCH

BLACK VELVETS!

at the

Lowest Prices

Ever made on these goods!

An inspection will prove that ALL prices are

VERY LOW!

Field, Leiter & Co.

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EXPRESS COMPANY.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

REDUCED PACKAGE RATES

Between 3,600 Offices of this Co. in New England, Middle and Western States; also to offices of nearly all Connecting Lines.

—MONEY—

Currency and Gold, Pkgs not exceeding

$20...15c. | $40...20c. | $50...25c.

Large sums in much smaller proportion.

MERCHANDISE.

Lowest and Highest Charges, according to Distance.

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1 lb. 25c. | 4 lbs. 25 to 60c.
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BOOKS, and other matter, *wholly in print*, ordered from, or sent by, dealers, &c., PRE-PAID:

2 lbs. 15c. | 3 lbs. 20c. | 4 lbs. 25c.

WM. G. FARGO, Pres't.
S. G. SEATON, *Agent*.

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IMPORTED TIES,

OPERAS & SANDALS,

With real "LOUIS QUINZE" Heel, from the Celebrated Manufacturer,

M. JULES DUPREZ,

Place Vendome, Paris.

M. WHEELER & CO.,

74 MADISON-ST.,

Two Doors East of McVicker's Theatre.

The only dealers in, and importers of, these fine goods.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Transatlantic Company,

Between New York and Havre. Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in a small boat.
CANADA, Frangeul.....Wednesday, Nov. 26, 3 p. m.
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Wednesday, Dec. 10, 2 p. m.
AMERIQUE, Joucla.....Wednesday, Dec. 24, 2 p. m.
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE —First Cabin, $100 and $80; Second Cabin, $65. Steerage, $26 including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonais of Paris in amount to suit. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., and ALFRED LAGERGREN, 48 S. Clark-st., } Agents for Chicago.

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To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.
AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
72 Broadway, N.Y., and 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.
JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York..........London..........Paris.
Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen. Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates.
RATES OF PASSAGE—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., Agents for Chicago.

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First-Class Real Estate.

Must be sold to settle an estate, 303x150, on the southeast corner of Clark and Maple-sts.
This land will be sold cheap on one-third cash down; balance to run at 6 per cent interest, 10 years or more.
C. P. SILVA, Agent,
Room 2, 84 Washington-st.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN!

We wish to call your attention to the fact that the large lot of velvet-trimmed Overcoats at $20.00 are all closed. You found them to be just what we advertised—the best bargain ever offered in the City of Chicago. Now we wish to talk to you about our

$30 Overcoats.

Come in and try them on. Notice the fit. See how they are made. Then look at our

$25 OVERCOATS.

OUR

$20 OVERCOATS.

Cut and made by the best workmen in the land. Equal in every respect to the finest Custom Work.

WEST OF ENGLAND

BROADCLOTH

DRESS COATS,

Lined with a heavy Black Satin, elegantly made, with Vests to match. OUR

PRINCE ALBERT

COATS and VESTS,

Made from English Worsteds, warranted to please and fit like Custom Work.

WITHOUT DOUBT,

THE OLD RELIABLE

PUTNAM

CLOTHING HOUSE

Carries the largest stock of FINE

Ready-Made Clothing

West of New York City, made in our own

MAMMOTH MANUFACTORY

BY

MINER, BEAL & HACKETT,

Who are Proprietors of the

PUTNAM.

LOCATED AT

131 & 133 CLARK-ST., and 117 MADISON-ST.

W. H. FURLONG, Resident Manager.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

HOSIERY

AND

UNDERWEAR

FOR

MEN.

WILSON BROS.,

113 & 115 State-st.,

Desire to call attention to the fact that their stock includes not only the FINEST IMPORTED goods, but MEDIUM and LOW-PRICED as well. Buying only from FIRST hands, and in very LARGE quantities, enables them to sell at prices MUCH LOWER than such goods are usually offered.

They have just received and open this morning, full lines of CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S Underwear, all weights, in White and Scarlet.

Inspection invited.

Retail—First Floor. | Wholesale—Upper Floors.

ARMALINE.

Writer's Cramp!

Is Speedily and Permanently Cured by

ARMALINE!

Send for circular. FARNHAM & CO., 199 Clark-st., Room 8.

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MONEY to LOAN

By JOSIAH H. REED. No. 52 William-st., N. Y.,

In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.
Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, 75 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

At 7 per cent on Improved Farms in Northern Illinois.
KIMBALL & FRAKE,
36 Metropolitan Block.

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Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co.,

PAPER BOOK, NEWS, WRITING, AND WRAPPING.

Catalogue, Samples, and Prices sent on application.

150 and 152 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.

SUITS.

Extraordinary Announcement

TO

THE LADIES

OF

CHICAGO.

THE

Parisian Suit Co.,

Having purchased from the leading modistes of Paris the most elaborate collection of Reception, Dinner, and Evening Costumes ever exhibited on this Continent, and the same being detained owing to technicalities of the U. S. Custom House in New York, too late for our annual Fall Opening, we are obliged to dispose of the same at once, strictly for

CASH,

AT

Ruinously Low Prices,

In order to meet our liabilities. These costumes are the very latest efforts of the most celebrated Parisian Artists, namely: Worth, Hentenaar, Pasquier, Pingat, and Rodriguez, whose names are a sufficient guarantee of the very latest modes.

REMEMBER,

We guarantee the Ladies of Chicago that such an assortment of rich Imported Costumes have never before been exhibited in this city or country.

In conclusion we will simply state that the invoice of these goods amounts to upwards of

$20,000,

And they will be sold by us at a small advance over the duty paid on the same.

These goods will be offered for sale on Thursday, Nov. 20, and no lady who has the slightest idea of purchasing a rich Costume for the ensuing winter should miss this grand opportunity.

PARISIAN SUIT CO.,

Importers, Designers, and Manufacturers of Ladies' Suits and Garments,

Cor. State & Monroe-sts.

Under Palmer House.

FIRE AND WATER.

Yesterday Marked by a Double Carnival of the Elements.

A Tow of Tugs and Scows Encounters a Storm on Lake Ontario.

The Fleet Separated and Left to the Mercy of the Waves.

Most of the Smaller Craft Believed to Have Foundered,

Carrying Down with Them Twelve Persons Composing Their Crews.

Terrific Gas Explosion in a Railroad Tunnel in California.

Thirty Chinamen Either Killed Outright or Horribly Mangled.

One of the Victims Strangled by His Friends to End His Misery.

CAUGHT IN A STORM.

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSWEGO, Nov. 18.—At daylight this morning a small tug was discovered afloat, apparently abandoned, about a mile off this port. The night had been very thick, and a northeast gale prevailing, with snow. The tug C. P. Morey steamed out to the tug, which was knocking about at the mercy of the sea, and found not a soul aboard, her fires out, her hull full of water, and her pilot-house and engine-room doors, cabin slide, and forecastle scuttle all open, and the sea pouring in a living flood. A man was sent aboard, who made a line fast, and she was towed into port. Her papers showed her to be

THE CHARLES M. RITER,

of Buffalo, James Stanfield, Master. A few hours later news was received that the tug Seymour, of Ogdensburg, had lost a tow outside, consisting of several tugs, dredges, and scows, and with thirty-one persons aboard, all of whom were supposed to be lost, the Seymour having herself saved only six from the entire fleet.

At 1 p. m. yesterday the Seymour, one of the most powerful tugs on Lake Ontario, left Cape Vincent for Port Dalhousie with the following fleet in tow: Tugs A. Thayer, Philip Becker, Charles M. Riter, John Hickler, dredges John Hickler No. 1, John Hickler No. 2, and Gordon; also two derricks and seven scows. The entire fleet belonged to Hickler & Arnold, of Buffalo, N. Y., contractors, who had been engaged on the Lachine Canal contract, and were

BOUND FOR PORT DALHOUSIE

to lay up. The tugs, all of which were small and designed for towing dump-scows, had steam up and were assisting the Seymour. They had fine weather till they reached the Gallup Islands, Lake Ontario, where they were struck by the northeaster, and the air became thick and blinded with snow. The Seymour held on her course for Oswego, but about 11 p. m. lost the Oswego light, when about six miles off this port, and, being unable to make it again, turned about head into the sea, intending to hold the fleet till daylight. Some time during the night the tow began to break up, and before daylight they had all parted from the Seymour, which took off six persons from the various crews, and at daylight ran for Sackett's Harbor, thirty miles down the lake, which she reached in safety. All the fleet had disappeared at daylight, and all were given up as lost.

PERSONS ON THE VESSELS.

The following is a list of the thirty-one persons aboard the tugs and dredges so far as the names can be ascertained:

Mr. Arnold, one of the owners of the fleet.
Henry Hickler, son of another proprietor.
James Stanfield, Captain of the Riter.
James B. Young, Thomas Thompson, Fred Strause, Edward Beanson, Buffalo, N. Y.
Patrick Hogan, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Patrick Fennell.
Mr. Pool.
Jerome Morrison, wife, and daughter.
Charles England and wife.
Charles Corrigan, Lachine, Canada.
Gus Palmer and wife, Vergennes, Vt.
Judson Morrison, Welland, Ont.
John Wood and son.
Noah Garrow, H. Marshall, William Scott, Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Capt. Samuel Logan.
William Logan, Morrisburg, Ont.

As soon as the information was received, the revenue cutter Manhattan, with the crew of the Oswego life station, steamed out to

LOOK FOR THE LOST,

should there be any still afloat. When off Fair Haven light, fifteen miles above Oswego, with a terrific sea running, she parted her steering gear, and was obliged to return to port, having discovered none of the wrecked.

This evening a dispatch was received from Big Sodus, thirty miles above here, saying that the tug John Hickler, of the missing fleet, had arrived there with the following on board:

Capt. Thompson,
Fred Strauss,
Judson Morrison,
Charles England and wife,
Charles Corrigan,
J. B. Young,
Henry Hickler,
Jerome Morrison and wife,
Patrick Fennel.
Three others, names not given.

This leaves

TWELVE YET TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR,

and all of whom are probably lost, dispatches to all lake ports failing to bring information of any others saved.

To-night one of the dredges was found drifting off Big Sodus, and was towed in, and another was reported outside, but there was nobody on board.

Joseph Esperence, engineer of the Riter, is now reported at Ogdensburg, with those saved by the Seymour. The morning will probably bring further particulars, but it is not believed that the list of the saved will be increased.

DISCOVERY OF THE TUG RITER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—At daylight this morning Capt. Pappa, of the tug C. P. Morey, which was lying at the light-house at this port, noticed a craft of some kind about one mile and a half out on Lake Ontario, apparently a tug, knocking about in the sea without steam. The Morey immediately put out, and found it to be the tug Charles N. Riter, of Buffalo, abandoned, and drifting in toward this port in a northwest sea. The pilot-house, doors, cabin-slide, engine-room doors, and forecastle scuttle were open, and the seas were washing over and into the boat. It was evident that she was almost full of water, and about to sink. Fred Pappa, son of the Captain, went aboard from the Morey. A line was made fast and the Morey towed the Riter to the West Side, just below the lower bridge. Three pumps were worked by some of the tug Gardner's crew; steam was got up, and she was relieved of the water. The engine was choked up with coal from the bunkers, and her deckload of coal was mostly washed off. The water in the hull was quite warm, showing that the

FIRES HAD NOT BEEN LONG EXTINGUISHED.

Capt. Joseph Richards of the tug Gardner, who came from the river last night, states that the tug George B. Seymour, with a tow consisting of four smaller tugs, three dredges, and eight scows, left Cape Vincent at 1 p. m. yesterday for Port Dalhousie. The tugs, among which was the Riter, were all steamed and working, assisting the Gardner to tow. One vessel Captain claimed to have passed a tug about 10 o'clock last night, while fifteen miles of and below this port. Another claimed to have passed her at 2 a. m. to-day, about ten miles off, and each says no one was aboard. The Riter's papers were aboard undisturbed, showing that she is owned by John Hickler, of Buffalo, and that James Stanfield was Master. Near the bow on the port side, part of one of the protecting iron straps is torn off, apparently by collision very recently.

The finding of the tug Riter, as detailed, proved to be a link in a chain of

DISASTER AND DEATH MORE TERRIBLE

than has occurred on Lake Ontario in many years. About noon, to-day, Capt. Richards, of the tug Gardner, of Ogdensburg, which is lying in this port, and is a mate of the Seymour, heard that the Seymour had arrived at Sackett's Harbor without her tow. In a series of telegraphic conversations with the Captain of the Seymour he obtained the following information:

The Seymour left the Cape about 1 p. m. yesterday with a tow of four tugs and three dredges, bound for Port Dalhousie, all owned by Hickler, of Buffalo, and which have been at work on the Lachine Canal. The whole tow went down, and only six men were saved. The Captain of the Seymour said that his boat was at Sackett's Harbor, and he wanted to know if the tug Chieftain had arrived at Oswego with the barges. He furnished the information that the Chieftain was with them all night.

In reply to the question whether he lost his tow all at once, the Captain of the Seymour replied: "Up to 8:30 o'clock last night we had not lost anything. Four smaller tugs were assisting the Seymour. The Captain reported that during the night he lost different parts of the tow, and, at daylight this morning, had parted from the last dredge when he put into Sackett's Harbor. The smaller tugs cut loose when about fifteen miles from Oswego and started for this port, and the Seymour felt its way down to Sackett's Harbor."

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE DISASTER

is made by the Captain of the Seymour: A fleet consisting of three dredges, two derricks, and seven scows, owned by Hickler & Arnold, of Buffalo, started in tow of the tug Seymour from Cape Vincent at 1 o'clock yesterday, and had fine weather until after they passed Gallop Island. Then a gale of wind sprang up from the northeast, with heavy snow. They got within five or six miles of Oswego, and then lost the light, turned round, and undertook to hold the fleet till daylight, but they broke away, and are lost with all hands except six, who were rescued by the tug Seymour. There are thirty-one persons drowned, and the fleet is a total loss. The

FOLLOWING WERE LOST:

James B. Young, Buffalo.
Patrick Hogan, Grand Rapids.
Pat Finnell, Lachine.
Thomas Thompson, Buffalo.
Fred Straus, Buffalo.
Mr. Paul, Lachine.
Gus Palmer and wife, Vergennes, Vt.
Judson Morrison, wife and daughter, Lachine.
Charles Ingdand and wife, Lachine.
W. Charles Crary Devn, Lachine.
Edward Beauson, Buffalo.
John Wood and son, Ogdensburg.
Noah Marrow, Ogdensburg.
H. Marshall, Ogdensburg.
William Scott, Ogdensburg.
Capt. Sam Logan, Morrisburg, Ont.
William Logan, Morrisburg, Ont.

CAPT. RICHARDS,

of the tug Gardner, left at 2 p. m. with the tug, and proceeded up the lake to investigate a report that two of the dredges had been seen off Big Sodus Point.

Joseph E. Sperance, engineer of the Ritter, which is here, is at Sackett's, having been among the saved.

SACKETT'S HARBOR

is some distance from Oswego, and there is no means of communication with the port except by telegraph, and it is difficult to obtain the complete particulars of the disaster. To-morrow full and reliable particulars of the disaster will be obtained. The lake is so rough that it is almost impossible for a craft to live.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

To the Western Associated Press.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The tug Seymour, of Ogdensburg, left Cape Vincent yesterday with four tugs, three dredges, and eighteen scows in tow for Buffalo. During the night a gale on Lake Ontario was encountered, and three tugs and all of the small dredges and scows were lost. One tug was picked up to-day, and the Seymour arrived at Sackett's Harbor. Of the crews only six persons were saved. Twenty-two were lost.

The following is a list of the lost:

Mr. Arnold, one of the proprietors, Buffalo, N. Y.
Henry Eckler, son of another proprietor, Buffalo, N. Y.
James B. Young, of Buffalo.
Patrick Hogan, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Patrick Pennell, Lachine, Can.
Thomas Thompson, Buffalo.
Fred Strauss, Buffalo.
Mr. Paul, Lachine.
George Palmer and wife, Virgennes, Vt.
Ludson Morrison, Welland, Can.
Jerome Mevuson, wife, and daughter, Lachine.
Charles England and wife, Lachine.
Charles Crayough, Lachine.
Edward Beauson, Buffalo.
John Wood and son, Ogdensburg.
Noah Garrow, Ogdensburg.
H. Marchau, Ogdensburg.
William Scott, Ogdensburg.
Capt. Sam Logan, Morrisburg, Ont.
William Logan, Morrisburg, Ont.

THE SEYMOUR

had fine weather until after passing Galloup Islands, off Sackett's Harbor, when a gale from the northeast, with a heavy snow-storm, set in. The tug and tow got within five or six miles of Oswego, when

THE LIGHTS WERE LOST.

The steamer endeavored to hold the fleet till daylight, but the sea and gale scattered it. Thirty-one persons, including three women and one girl, were drowned.

The tug Charles M. Riter, of Buffalo, which was picked up on the lake and towed into this port to-day, was abandoned, and half full of water. The engineer was saved, and taken to Sackett's Harbor.

THE FLEET.

The following composed the wrecked fleet so far as is known: Tugs A. O. Thayer, Philip Baker, Charles Ritter, John Hickler, Dr. Edges, John Hickler No. 1, John Hickler No. 2, and Gordon. They were owned by John Hickler & Co., of Buffalo, and had been employed on the Lachine Canal.

THE SAVED.

A dispatch just received from Sodus Point reports the tug Judson Morrison arrived at that port with the following-named persons saved from the wrecks:

Capt. Thomson.
Fred Stroker.
Charles England and wife.
Charles Carrigan.
J. B. Young.
Henry Hickler.
Jerome Morrison and wife.
Pat Fennell and three unknown.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—A special to the New York *Times* from Oswego says: The crew of the schooner Nellie P. Downey report that at 11:30 o'clock last night, when about fifteen miles off Oswego, they had a narrow escape from collision with the Seymour's tow. They saw a long line of lights through the mist and snow, and supposed it was Oswego. They shortened sail and prepared to run in, when suddenly they saw a derrick under their jibboom. They heard no voices, and saw nothing more.

The revenue-cutter Manhattan, with the Oswego life crew, went out upon the lake to-day in search of the wrecks, but reports that

NOTHING WAS SEEN.

A dispatch from Sodus Point states that some of the scows and dredges were to be seen adrift off that point, forty miles from here, and the large tug Gardner soon after started for Sodus Point to render assistance. The Gardner picked up one of the dredges and towed it into Sodus. Another dredge, now off Sodus, will be towed in to-morrow morning.

When the gale struck the fleet all the tugs cut loose from the tow except the Seymour and sought to save themselves. The tug Becker was abandoned in a sinking condition, but in getting her alongside of the dredge Gordon they stove a hole in the latter, which quickly filled her with water, and both crews were lost except Thomas Smith and two Swedes. They clung to the cabin of the dredge and were picked up at daylight this morning by the Seymour.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

THIRTY CHINAMEN KILLED IN A RAILROAD TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—An explosion occurred in Tunnel No. 3 on the Narrow-Gauge Railroad from San Jose to Santa Cruz early this morning. From the meagre accounts thus far received, it appears that the blast was let off about 2,700 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which caused an explosion of gas generated by the filtering of coil-oil through the roof and sides of the tunnel. Twenty-one Chinamen and two white men were at work in the tunnel at the time. Immediately about twenty more Chinamen rushed into the tunnel with torches to aid their comrades. When they had penetrated about 1,500 feet their torches caused a second explosion more violent than the first, shaking the mountain to its centre. The white men, Linkle and Johnson, were brought out terribly burned, and about ten Chinamen, all seriously injured. As near as can be learned some thirty Chinamen are killed. The second explosion wrecked the engines and works. Physicians were dispatched to the scene from San Jose, and everything possible is being done for the sufferers.

LATER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—From additional reports concerning the explosion in the tunnel on the narrow-gauge railroad, it appears that three explosions occurred. The first took place at 11:50 p. m., the second at 11:55 p. m., and the third at 12:20 a. m. They were changing shifts at the time the first explosion took place. Seventeen Chinamen have been taken out, all horribly burned. Twenty-four dead remain in the tunnel. A Chinaman named Ah Wo was taken out burned about the chest and injured internally. He was

FOUND DEAD IN HIS CABIN

an hour afterward strangled with a silk scarf. The Chinamen say that he hanged himself, but the indications are that he was strangled by his friends to put him out of his misery.

There is a terrible scene of suffering in the camp, and ruin all around the mouth of the tunnel. The engine for pumping air is disabled, pipes broken, sheds wrecked, and broken timbers scattered all around.

The gas prevents any attempt to recover the bodies at present. The work will be delayed two months. No blame is said to attach to the contractors. It is believed the white men taken from the tunnel will live, but several of the Chinamen brought out

ARE FATALLY INJURED.

The scene of the disaster is almost on top of the Santa Cruz Mountains, in a region where coal oil abounds, and where boring for wells is actively prosecuted. There is a vein of oil running right through the tunnel, and the soil can be ignited in places, and will burn freely. Explosions of gas, and fires resulting from the same, have been of frequent occurrence there, and have already resulted in the loss of several lives. The utmost precaution has been necessary in working there, and only by the use of air compressors has progress been possible. It is expected, however, that with a clear tunnel the natural current of air will be sufficient.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

KILLED BY AN ENGINE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 18.—Robert Ayers, a stock dealer living four miles from Warsaw, Ill., was killed here this evening. He was crossing the tracks in the Union Yard when he was struck by a switch-engine, which was backing up, and knocked down. His chest and ribs were crushed, producing internal hemorrhage, which, with concussion of the brain, caused instant death. A Coroner's jury was impaneled, but adjourned until morning without taking any evidence. The statements of witnesses, however, go to show that those in charge of the switch-engine were exercising the usual precautions, and that the accident was not the result of carelessness on their part.

FRIGHTENED MULES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Fred Koch, a car-driver on the Bellefontaine line, came to his death today as the result of a curious accident. Having a rather frisky pair of mules, he got off his car at the turn-table and went to the heads of the animals to control them while he should turn the car. They took fright at the motion of the table, and jumped right at him, knocking him down and dragging the car over him. The wheels did not touch him, but the brake-rod struck him on the side and fractured six ribs, besides occasioning internal injuries which caused his death.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 18.—A *Nonpareil* special from Clarinda, Page County, gives the particulars of the accidental fatal shooting there on Sunday last of Charles Shambaugh, aged 19 years, by Allie Chamberlain, same age. The boys were playing with an old pistol, which was discharged, the ball taking effect in young Chamberlain's lungs, death resulting instantly.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—About 2 o'clock this morning a former tug engineer and fireman named Conrad Oesterly was drowned by falling into the river near East Water street bridge while intoxicated. Deceased was unmarried, and about 35 years of age.

NOT RESPONSIBLE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The British court of inquiry into the collision between the ship Octavia and the steamer Champion returned a finding that the officers and crew of the Octavia were in no manner responsible for the disaster.

INSTANTLY KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 18.—Ambert Wilkin, aged 21 years, was instantly killed at Sanders' lumber-camp, near North Bradley, yesterday, by a falling tree.

SCHOONER ASHORE.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18.—The schooner Iosco, light, went ashore at Fairport last night. The crew were saved.

GEN. GRANT.

The Episodes of His Last Days' Sojourn in Chicago.

Reception by the Loyal Legion at the Chicago Club Rooms.

He Is Unanimously Elected to Membership in That Organization.

Four Survivors of the War of 1812 Wait on Him at Col. Grant's.

Decided Inclination on Their Part to Plunge into Politics.

A Pleasant Visit to the Protestant Orphan Asylum---A Long Speech.

Second Regiment Reception at McVicker's---The Opera of "Sleepy Hollow."

Gen. Grant Will Leave for Home at 10 This Morning—A Decorated Car.

LOYAL LEGION.

PRIVATE RECEPTION TO GEN. GRANT.

At 12 o'clock yesterday the Chicago Commandery of the Order of the Loyal Legion tendered Gen. Grant a private and informal reception at the Chicago Club. The members all arrived at about the same time,—a few minutes before the appointed hour,—and were met by Capt. R. Robins and Col. Samuel Appleton, who acted as a sort of reception committee in the library.

The Loyal Legion is a comparatively new Order in Illinois, the Illinois Commandery having been organized in Chicago last June. The history of the Order is brief. Along about the close of the War, or before, some officers conceived the idea of organizing an Order which should accept only military officers of spotless reputation, with no stain upon either their military or private record. The first commandery was formed in Pennsylvania. A charter was secured, and a constitution drawn up which was iron-clad in its frame. This provided that commanderies might be formed in other States,—whenever thirteen members of another commandery moved into that State and took up a permanent residence. This was the barrier which stood in the way of Illinois and the officers of spotless record who waited impatiently in this city and its environs to join an order the very name of which, because of its exclusiveness, could but do them honor. It will be seen by this statement that the Order of the Loyal Legion cannot be entered by every military officer, and the fact that there are but about 1,700 in the United States is a proof of its exclusiveness. Every badge is numbered and recorded with the name of its owner, and, should one be lost or stolen, it might be easily recognized by referring to the records. Military men are not the only ones, however, who are admitted, but civilians who have distinguished themselves by rendering any notable service to their country are admitted; but these cannot be made first-class members. This class admits only those who are or have been active military officers; the second class admits sons of distinguished officers, and the third degree is conferred upon civilians who have never been connected directly with the army, but who have identified themselves prominently and honorably with the Government in some manner. It is also the design of the members to so conduct the affairs of the organization that Government will at some time in the future recognize it, and utilize it as a means of conferring great honor upon individuals who have immortalized themselves by some private deed of courage, skill, or benevolence, making it similar to the Legion of Honor of France. With this in view, great care is taken to keep out politics, and maintain a strict conservativeness in all questions of State.

OFFICERS AND MEMBERS.

The officers of Chicago Commandery are: Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commander; Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Senior Vice-Commander; Gen. A. C. Ducat, Junior Vice-Commander; Gen. D. B. Sackett, Register; Capt. R. Robins, Recorder; Col. J. Mason Loomis, Treasurer; Col. Rundlet, Chancellor; Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Gen. W. Strong, Capt. White, Col. Hoyt, and Maj. Borroughs, Counsel.

The members who were present yesterday from this Commandery were as follows:

Gen. Rufus Ingalls,	Capt. Morgan,
Gen. Sackett,	Col. Farrar,
Col. J. Mason Loomis,	Maj. Dyer,
Capt. R. Robins,	Lieut. Adams,
Gen. A. L. Chetlain,	Lieut. McLarren,
Col. Samuel Appleton,	Maj. Coe,
Col. H. W. Jackson,	Lieut. Hodding,
Maj. Huntington,	Gen. A. C. McClurg,
Gen. A. C. Ducat,	Lieut. Edwards,
Maj. Mason,	And others.

The Milwaukee Commandery were invited to assist in the reception, and the following officers were present: Gen. E. W. Hincks, Commander; Gen. F. Winkler, Senior Vice-Commander; Capt. J. B. Oliver, Junior Vice-Commander; Col. Joseph McC. Bell, Recorder; and Capt. Furguson, Surgeon Kilbourn, Capt. Beem, Capt. Oliver, Capt. Houston, Maj. Sawyer, Col. Hibbard, Col. Hathaway, Surgeon Kempster, and C. H. Hamilton, Esq., members. The latter is an honorary member only, being a son of Gen. C. S. Hamilton.

Besides the Milwaukee Commandery there were present Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith, of Philadelphia, and Col. J. H. Ammon, of the New York Commandery.

GEN. GRANT

appeared at ten minutes past 2 o'clock, accompanied only by his son, Col. Grant. He walked into the library unattended, and shook hands cordially with Gen. Ingalls, the Senior Vice-Commander, who was the senior officer present in the absence of Gen. Sheridan, whose health would not permit him to be there.

The guest then modestly stood at one end of the apartment, with Gen. Ingalls on his right and Gen. Sackett on his left, and received the members of Legion informally, shaking hands with each heartily, and laughing and chatting pleasantly with all. It was remarked that he appeared more at home there, in company with his old companions in arms, than he had appeared before since his arrival in Chicago. The surroundings were evidently quite to his taste, and all the proceedings were marked by a lack of stiffness or formality.

After introductions and first greetings,

GEN. RUFUS INGALLS,

Senior Vice-Commander, called the Legion to order, and said:

MEMBERS OF THE CHICAGO COMMANDERY: Setting aside the by-laws that govern our proceedings, it is proposed to make Gen. Grant an honorary member of this Commandery.

Gen. Thomas Kilby Smith—Pardon me, Gen. Ingalls, but Gen. Grant is already an ex-officio member of the Commandery on account of his distinguished services during the War.

Gen. Ingalls—Well, if that be the case, nothing further is necessary.

Col. Bell—Gen. Grant is no longer President of the United States, and is therefore eligible to membership under the proposition to which Gen. Ingalls has referred.

Col. Rundlet—Waiving the point, I move to make him a member by acclamation.

Col. Ingalls put the motion, there was a unanimous chorus of ayes, and Gen. Grant was formally declared a member of the first class of the Chicago Commandery of the Order of the Loyal Legion.

Col. Bell, approaching the newly-declared member, said, "Gen. Grant, will you allow me, sir?" and, suiting the action to the word, the word to the action, placed about his neck the handsome tri-colored insignia worn by officers of the Order—a wide red, white, and blue silk ribbon, to which is attached, by a gold link bearing the officer's consecutive number in the Legion, a cross of blue and white enamel, rayed with gold. One side of the cross bears the figure of an eagle with outstretched wings, and, around the edge of the inner circle, the Latin legend, "Lex Regit. Arma Tuentur." The reverse bears the figure of the fasces and the inscription, "Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States."

Gen. Grant submitted to being decorated, but said nothing. As far as appearances seemed to indicate anything, he seemed to think it a part of his reception in Chicago, just as much as the hand-shaking had been, and that it was his business or his duty to make himself an impassive recipient of this as well as the other honors which have been showered upon him.

LUNCH

was soon afterward announced in the private dining-rooms of the Club, and the General and his escort led the way. The lunch was an informal affair, such as is usually designated as a "standing lunch," although the guests were seated, and a few etceteras were added, which nearly all gentlemen appreciate.

There were no speeches, or greetings, or toasts. At half-past 10 o'clock Gen. Grant came out hurriedly, called for his overcoat and hat, and explained that he had an engagement at the office of J. Russell Jones upon business of a private nature. He went away as he had come, in company with his son.

But the members of the Loyal Legion did not take the hint to break up; but they proposed toasts, and compelled each other to make impromptu responses. Songs were sung and patriotic speeches were made, occupying the time until quite late in the afternoon, when the assembly dispersed, a happy but orderly band.

There were no floral decorations except that the chandeliers were draped with smilax, and over the centre of the table was suspended a floral design, representing the badge of the Order of the Loyal Legion, about eighteen inches in length, formed of red and white carnations and blue immortelles,—a very fine piece of work, made by Allen.

THE MENU

consisted of:

Soup.
Scolloped oysters. Fried oysters. Cold roast quail. Roast beef. Cold ham.
Sandwiches.
Chicken salad. Shrimp salad. Hard tack.
Coffee.
Burgundy. Delbeck Grand Vin Sec. Sherry.
Whisky. Cigars.

Among those who spoke after the lunch and after the departure of Gen. Grant were Gen. Winckler; Gen. Hincks, on "The Army of the Potomac," at the request of Capt. Robins; and Gen. McClurg on "The Army of the Cumberland." Col. W. H. Jackson led the singing.

THE VETERANS.

SURVIVORS OF THE WAR OF 1812.

After leaving the Chicago Club, Gen. Grant, together with Col. Fred Grant, called at the office of the West Division Railway Company, and spent a half-hour in pleasant conversation with the Hon. E. B. Washburne, the Hon. J. Russell Jones, and others. The officers of the Company and their assistants were invited into the President's room and introduced. The General was an old-time stockholder of this Company. After transacting the business which took them to Mr. Jones' office, Gen. Grant drove with Col. Fred Grant to the latter's residence, No. 781 Michigan avenue, arriving there shortly before 3 o'clock. There were several callers in the parlors at the time,—lady friends of Mrs. Gen. and Mrs. Col. Grant,—and the General chatted with them pleasantly for some moments. Shortly after 3 o'clock he received a call from the veterans of the veterans, the oldest of the old, the only four surviving soldiers of the War of 1812, it is believed, now living in the city. The General has received a good many veterans of one kind and another during his stay in Chicago, and ever since he landed on the Pacific Coast, but there was no possible room to question or cavil at the right of these four gray-haired, bent, and feeble relics of a former generation to possess the title in its strictest and most rigid sense. They came in carriages, escorted by Maj. Waite and Comrade Charles Fellows, of the Union Veteran Club, and were led into the rear parlor, where Gen. Grant stood ready to receive them. Lemuel Clark, 85 years of age, who came here in 1857 from Boston, was the first to shake hands with the great military hero of the present generation. J. C. Weaver, 80 years of age, who came here from New York City about three years ago, was the next to receive the honor. Anson Bushnell, 88 years of age, who came to the State from New York in 1839, settled in Peoria County, and removed to Chicago in 1849, came next. J. P. S. Sharp, who came here from Western New York in 1869, said, as he was presented, "Is this Gen. Grant?" Receiving a reply in the affirmative, he said: "Well, Gen. Grant, I am very happy to meet you." The four representatives of the "last scene of all that ends this strange, eventful history" were led to easy-cushioned chairs, within whose ample room they comfortably seated themselves. Mr. Sharp rose a moment later, however, and,

ADVANCING TO GEN. GRANT, SAID:

"General, I am glad to meet the man that put down that wicked Rebellion, and the people seem to have made up their minds that you are to be their leader in the future in perfecting the work you so nobly began. I hope you will succeed, and that the Lord will be with you."

Gen. Grant shook hands with his well-wisher, but his reply, "Will you take a seat, Mr. Sharp?" apparently had a temporarily extinguishing effect on the old patriot's enthusiasm, for he sat down and appeared to be thinking whether it was incumbent on him to say anything further. He evidently made up his mind that it was, for a moment later, after Gen. Grant had asked Maj. Waite if the gentlemen were enjoying good health, and had received the reply that they were all pretty well and all favored with pretty good hearing except Mr. Bushnell, he hitched his chair up to Gen. Grant's and commenced anew upon the present deplorable condition of things, commercially and politically, at the South.

"Oh, we'll get along all right down there," replied Gen. Grant, "when a new generation springs up and when we begin to have a little prosperity in the South."

"There is a part of our people," continued old Mr. Sharp, not quite reassured by the General's rosy view of the future, "who are under the most abject depression, and the people, I think, are looking to the North for relief. And I think the people of the North expect you to lead in the van."

PARTING WORDS.

But Maj. Waite and Comrade Fellows, knowing of the General's engagements and the importance of every moment, cut short any possible reply by reminding the veterans that it was time to go. As they rose to take their leave, each one shook the General's hand with about as much fervency as it is possible to convey by a manual performance of that kind, and bade him a "God bless you." Mr. Clark detained the General a moment to say, "General, I am sorry to part with you so soon, but, business before pleasure, and you have business to attend to."

"I am very glad to see you," replied Gen. Grant, "but I have got to go around here and see some orphans."

"I was going to give you a little testimonial of the City of Boston of 1812," continued the old soldier, reluctant to part with so distinguished a representative of modern warfare, "and I am sorry I ain't got a quarter of an hour to spare."

"That was just ten years before I was born," responded Gen. Grant, alluding to the date of the testimonial.

There was a general laugh all around, the final adieus were said, and the gallant old fellows were escorted back to their carriages, and thence driven to their homes, each as proud and as happy as he ever was when he shared in the victories and the glories of 1812.

THE ORPHANS.

FROM SENILITY TO INFANCY

was literally in this case but a step. The next reception on the General's program was one from the little folks in the Protestant Orphan Asylum, two doors to the south, and the contrast presented between the reception which just ended and that which was now to begin was as marked as a contrast could very well be. Entering at the front door, Gen. Grant and Col. Grant were ushered into the office of the Asylum, where they were received by Mr. E. G. Keith and Mr. Leonard Hodges, of the institution's Board of Governors, and Dr. Burlingham, the asylum physician. After a few minutes' chat, the visitors were escorted into the large parlor on the other side of the hall, and looked upon a bright array of sixty or seventy little folks between the ages of 4 and 14, surrounded by their nurses and the officers and teachers of the institution. Each of "the children of the world" was tricked out in his or her very best bib and tucker, and the moment was evidently one of the proudest of their yet young lives. Mrs. Henry Sayrs, President of the Board of Directresses; Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald, Vice-President of the same; and Mrs. F. W. S. Brawley, Mrs. F. A. Locke, Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Mrs. B. Bottsford, Mrs. W. F. Myrick, Mrs. M. R. Doty, Mrs. Caryl Young, Mrs. Charles Follansbee, Mrs. C. M. Gray, Mrs. William Aldrich, Mrs Jesse Spalding, and Mrs. A. J. Willard, members of the same, lent their official presence to the occasion, while the matron, Mrs. Bigelow, and her assistants, Miss Blake, Mrs. Rudd, and Mrs. Harkness, looked after the little ones committed to their care.

The General was received with a general bow as he entered, and was shown to a seat from which he could survey the scene before him. On being presented to Mrs. Sayrs, he was

FORMALLY WELCOMED

by that lady in the following address:

GEN. GRANT: In behalf of this asylum, numbering 140 orphan children, I bid you welcome. As I remember when Lafayette, as the guest of the Nation, visited our country, so will these children, with ever-pleasing gratitude, remember this visit to them of the savior of the life of a Nation. Again I bid you welcome. A few words in regard to this institution, in behalf of the institution itself, I would like to say to you. I am happy and proud to state that it is the first charitable institution that was organized in this city. If we live till the 23d of January, 1880, we shall celebrate its thirtieth anniversary. Its doors are, have been, and always will be, open to orphans,—to the destitute children,—regardless of color, nationality, or sex, and we are most happy today to be able to make this statement to you. No doubt, after all you have seen abroad and at home, you will appreciate the goodness and the charity of this institution.

Gen. Grant did seem to appreciate it, and replied as follows:

It is a pleasant sight to see what is so common in America, and, I am afraid, not so common in any other country—to see the destitute children provided for as they are in this country, where they not only are taken care of, but are taught and brought up as well as favored children with good parents. Where it is a matter of law simply to provide by taxation a home for the destitute, and they are looked to by officials appointed with a salary, it is true starvation is kept from overtaking them and that they are furnished homes. But their morals and their education are neglected, and their condition more resembles that of prisoners than of children being brought up to become suitable members of society. This institution, like others of its kind in the country, will serve to bring these little children up as useful members of society, and for that they will be ever grateful in their future lives to you and to the charitable people who support you without an enactment of law to compel support by taxation.

Mrs. Sayrs, at the conclusion of the General's reply, said the children would now

SING A LITTLE PATRIOTIC SONG.

A youngster by the name of Eddie Kobanskay, apparently 9 or 10 years of age, stepped out in front of the piano, at which presided Mrs. Harkness, and amused the General and the audience, especially at the last stanza, by the following musical burlesque-paraphrase of "Yankee Doodle," the assembled little ones coming out strong on the increased tempo of the chorus:

I'm going to sing a little song
About a mighty Nation;
For apple-sass and pumpkin-pie
It beats the whole creation.
Chorus—Yankee Doodle, doodle, doo,
Yankee Doodle, dandy,
Yankee Doodle, keep it up,
Yankee Doodle, dandy.

I love my books and love my plays,
And I love taffy-candy;
But best of all the things I love
Yankee Doodle, dandy.

Now if you're fond of pork and beans,
Buckwheat cakes and 'lasses,
The Yankee Nation's just the place,—
All others it surpasses.

When I grow up to be a man,
On [illegible] I am intent:
I mean to go to Washington,
And [illegible] myself for President.

After the singing, the General was introduced to the members of the Board of Directresses, the officers of the institution, and the little folks, the latter particularly shaking him by the hand with the most unfeigned cordiality. The hand-shaking over, he was taken into the nursery, where he was received with one unanimous childish exclamation of a character which it is impossible to express in letters or sling into cold type. He expressed himself to Mrs. Sayrs as being agreeably surprised to see so large and flourishing an institution, the children looking so healthy and bright, and remarked, further, that they must all be very happy. After the peep into the nursery, he took his farewell, and returned with Col. Grant to the latter's residence.

M'VICKER'S

SECOND REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The last public attention shown Gen. Grant during his week's stay in Chicago was received last evening, when, through the combined efforts of Mr. J. H. McVicker, the Second Regiment, and the Owl Club, his visit to McVicker's Theatre, to witness the first production in Chicago of Max Maretzek's new opera, "Sleepy Hollow," was rendered at once a pleasurable and a memorable occasion. Arrangements had been going on for several days to make the affair a distinguished success, and the result attained last evening fully justified the outlay of time, patience, and expense, for that it was a success in all the essential and necessary features that go to make up a brilliant ovation was the unanimous verdict of all who were there. The house was packed from pit to dome with one of the best audiences ever gathered inside of four walls, and a more fitting reception to end a whole week's round of receptions, processions, and banquets it would be difficult to devise.

About 7 o'clock the crowd began to gather about the entrance to the theatre, and an hour later there were fully 500 people in the lobbies and on the sidewalks in addition to the usual coterie of sleek young men who make a business of lining the theatre vestibules. A detail of thirty-five men from Companies H and I, of the Second Regiment, under Capt. Ford and Lieut. O'Brien, preserved a passageway to the carriages and kept the crowd in perfect order. Gen. Grant arrived shortly after 8 o'clock, and was greeted with cheers, the soldiery presenting arms to him and to Mrs. Grant, who followed on the arm of Gen. P. H. Sheridan. After the close of this ceremony, the curiosity of the crowd was dissipated, and soon there were left those sleek and oily young men aforesaid, who bided their time until the performance should be over.

THE AUDIENCE BEGAN COMING

quite early in the evening in accordance with an expressed desire on the part of the managers to have everybody seated by a quarter to 8. Six companies of the Second Regiment were stationed in the house and the approaches thereto, and served to keep the coming crowds in order, and to maintain excellent control over the arrangements for seating the spectators. An extra supply of nimble, gentlemanly ushers was also called into requisition, and everything was conducted with the promptness and exactitude of almost military precision. Col. Quirk command the detachment of the boys in blue, and his orders were intelligently interpreted and promptly executed by his several Lieutenants, Company B being under the command of Capt. O'Connor, Company C under that of Capt. Foley, Company D under that of Capt. Clifford, Company E under Capt. Quirk, Company F under that of Lieut. Maguire, Company H under that of Lieut. O'Brien, and Company I under that of Capt. Ford. The seats in the extreme southwest portion of the dress-circle were reserved for the invited military and their ladies, while those on the opposit side were set apart for prominent civilians. In an audience of such proportions as that which filled every inch of room at McVicker's last night, it would be impossible to give a complete list of even the most prominent ones, but among the faces recognized were those of:

Gen. and Mrs. Torrence,	Col. and Mrs. Swain,
Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer,	Gen. and Mrs. Logan,
Maj. and Mrs. Truman,	Maj. and Mrs. Sawyer,
Col. Cameron,	Lieut. Sawyer,
Lieut. Healy,	Col. and Mrs. Thompson,
Capt. and Mrs. Robins,	Maj. and Mrs. De Young,
Col. and Mrs. M. V. Sheridan,	Gen. and Mrs. Baird,
	Col. Knox,
Col. and Mrs. R. W. Ricaby,	Capt. Frank G. Hoyne,
Mrs. William Henry Smith,	Miss Alice Smith,
Gen. G. A. Forsyth,	Lieut.-Gov. and Mrs. Shuman,
Hon. E. B. Washburne,	
Hon. William Aldrich,	Col. and Mrs. George R. Davis,
Col. and Mrs. Scribner,	
Dr. Truman W. Miller,	Lieut. Bangs,
Maj. Weiter,	Capt. and Mrs. Tobey,
Col. and Mrs. Schaffner,	Col. and Mrs. David W. Clark,
Gen. A. C. Ducat and Miss Kittie Ducat,	
	Mr. and Mrs. Jas. P. Root,
Rev. Dr. Thomas,	Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilbert,
Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. W. P. Rend,	
	Mr. and Mrs. John Hill,
Rev. Daniel Riordan,	Col. J. L. Trumbull,
Mr. and Mrs. Herman Raster,	Mr. and Mrs. Percy L. Shuman,
Col. and Mrs. H. W. Farrar,	Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith,
Capt. and Mrs. Ed. F. Gale,	
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. French,	Hon. Thomas Hoyne,
Judge and Mrs. Moran,	Mrs Col. Mulligan,
Gen. and Mrs. J. Stockton,	Miss Mulligan.

And the following gentlemen from the Owl Club:

J. H. McVicker,	W. H. Brown,
L. L. Sharpe,	B. O. Chambers,
Charles Adams,	C. E. Cole,
B. M. Arms,	William Colebrooke,
C. O. Avery,	A. H. Dainty,
Herbert C. Ayer,	M. W. Diffley,
John Durfee, Jr.,	George C. Eldridge,
H. C. Fredericks,	C. Gentile,
Walter C. Hough,	F. A. Hoyne,
John B. Jeffery,	C. H. Lane,
Charles E. Leonard,	W. Scott Linn,
George Loesch,	F. J. Magin,
E. C. Markham,	Frank A. Marsh,
Henry J. Milligan,	John Parmelee,
G. A. Pierce,	S. B. Raymond,
James B. Runnion,	H. J. Sawdy,
Theodore J. Schneider,	H. E. Stone,
W. H. Sullivan,	Edgar P. Tobey,
E. S. Tuthill,	W. S. Walker,
R. J. Walshe,	John Featherstone,
C. F. Gunther,	Thomas J. Kirkwood,
William C. Lyon,	H. G. Nichols,
James P. Soper,	Charles Stiles,
Emory Washburne, Jr.,	J. A. Edwards.

THE DECORATIONS.

The first thing the audience did—couldn't help doing, in fact—after it was once seated was to admire the interior decorations, which were simply superb. The entire theatre had been decorated in the most elaborate and artistic manner. There were so many different articles in the way of adornment that it would be difficult to decide where to commence a description. There were thirty-five large bunting flags used in the work, besides several hundred smaller flags, guidons, streamers, etc., to say nothing of wreaths, flowers, and a general assortment of everything that shows off in a decoration.

The entrance was most tastefully fitted up with flags, bunting, and guidons, arranged artistically in drapery, festoons, and standards. Inside there was one vast display of ornamental and beautiful designs. The walls were covered with flags, draped to suit the irregularities caused by windows, doors, and niches. The decorations upon all the floors were alike, so far as the arrangements of flags, shields, escutcheons, etc., were concerned.

Upon the railings of both balcony and gallery appeared in regular order the coat of arms of each State in the Union, represented upon a shield. These shields were intertwined with bunting and evergreen wreaths, all the way around, and the effect, looking from the stage or the sides of the house, was magnificent.

Two sections of the orchestra circle, one on either side and next to the stage, were devoted to the invited guests of the Second Regiment, the section on the right, next to Grant's box, being occupied by the military staff and regimental field officers and a few prominent guests, and the section on the left was filled with invited civilians. The railings in front of both these sections were covered with mammoth bunting flags, and in front of each stood five large porcelain jars filled with cut flowers, which emitted a soft fragrance soothing and agreeable to the senses.

The gallery posts were entwined with evergreens, and the caps were artistically ornamented with shields and small flags. The windows, above and below, were draped with flags, and the large mirrors were tastefully ornamented with stands of silk colors, a bunch of Texas grass capping each flag-spear. These were reflected and increased threefold, until the effect was charming. Two painted figures, representing Washington and Lincoln, were stationed between the two large mirrors on either side, and formed no small attraction.

IN DECORATING THESE MIRRORS

an accident occurred which, happily, did not result seriously. Quartermaster Keefe was assisting, and was mounted upon a step-ladder about twelve feet from the floor, when suddenly one of the steps gave way, and he was precipitated to the floor. Fortunately he did not strike the iron chairs in that vicinity in his descent, and, beyond bruising himself slightly and suffering a few abrasions of the skin upon his hands, he was none the worse for his trip.

The ceiling above was girted with bunting, and several large flags were draped in the form of a canopy just in front of the stage. The railing in front of the orchestra was covered by one immense bunting flag. The front portion of the stage was simply ornamented, so that the effect of the decorations upon the boxes might not be detracted from. A stand of arms and drums rested at each corner, from the bayonets of the former depending two eagle masks, with the wings extended.

Gen. Sheridan's box—the one on the left—was elaborately decorated with flags, bunting, and flowers. The inside was encircled with bunting; the opening upon the stage was artistically draped with the colors of the Second Regiment, their Irish flag hanging from the arch down about a third of the distance to the rail, where it was caught up and draped to one side. The Stars and Stripes stood obliquely at the left side, its folds draped off gracefully; the State colors, or blue flag, was placed in a similar position upon the right-hand side. Two flags belonging to the Veteran Association, and loaned for the occasion, were draped above so as to cross the opening, the Stars and Stripes on the right reaching to the top, and the blue looped and fastened so as to connect the decorations on either side. These flags were all of fine silk.

Another large Irish flag of green, with a large centre piece of orange, representing a harp, covered the rail in front of this box. This flag, which was a mammoth affair in bunting, was yesterday presented to the Second Regiment by Mr. Potter Palmer.

GRANT'S BOX.

But the particular thing of beauty which made captive of every eye was the private box on the right, reserved for Gen. Grant and his escort of the evening. Money and taste had been lavished upon it by the enterprising members of the Owl Club, who fairly outdid themselves in their efforts to lend beauty and interest to the decorative feature of the occasion. The box was decorated in the design of a marquee tent, the principal material used being heavy corded silk in national colors, the end of the tent, of course, being left open. Above extended a canopy of similar material, which added greatly to the harmony of the whole design. Upon its apex was perched a large white owl—the insignia of the Club. Where the tent flaps were caught at either side was perched a large black owl, and another of the birds of night was placed at the foot of the box, while boquets of fresh-cut flowers, large and small, and wreaths of evergreen and arbor vitæ graced the railing. There have been decorations and decorations, but for general harmony, richness of design, and the display of exceptionally good taste, the decoration of Gen. Grant's private box at McVicker's last evening by the Owl Club was something bordering on the unusual, if not the extraordinary.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock there was a visible stir in the direction of the doors—a herald of the distinguished visitor's approach. The orchestra, under the direction of the veteran leader, Max Maretzek himself, struck up "See, the Conquering Hero Comes," from which it passed into "The Star-Spangled Banner." A few moments more and Gen. Grant, accompanied by his escort, Mr. Joseph Medill, the Hon Charles B. Farwell, and the Hon. William Henry Smith, entered the westernmost door, and the audience sent up one

LONG SHOUT OF APPLAUSE.

Col. Thomas H. Keele led the party to the box reserved for it, and its reappearance in view of the audience was the signal for further applause, which was redoubled when Mrs. Gen. Grant, Mrs. Gen. Sheridan, Mrs. Col. Fred Grant, Gen. Sheridan, and Col. Fred Grant entered their box, and a moment afterwards appeared in full view. Gen. Grant acknowledged his popular reception by a low bow, and returned to his chat with the escort.

The entertainment, musically considered, is referred to in another connection. There were no speeches—though there were calls for them—to mar the pleasure of the occasion, and when the curtain went down at the end of the last act the militia filed out, formed a double lines in front, thus enabling the distinguished spectators to easily reach their carriages, which rapidly drove them to their homes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DINNER AT GEN. SHERIDAN'S.

At 5 o'clock Gen. and Mrs. Grant, Col. and Mrs. Fred Grant, and Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan sat down to a private dinner at Gen. Sheridan's residence, on Michigan avenue, near Twentieth street, and it was from here that they proceeded in the evening to McVicker's.

GOING HOME.

Gen. Grant leaves for his Galena home this morning at 10 o'clock in the private car of President Ackerman, of the Illinois Central Railroad. On its return, Thursday morning, it will be side-tracked and then turned over to the artists of the Academy of Design, who will proceed to elaborately decorate it inside and out, under the direction of a committee composed of C. J. Verbeck, J. Roy Robertson, and J. G. Burghoffer. The work of decorating, it is expected, will not be completed until the 3d prox., when the car will be sent to Galena to bring the General to this city on his Eastern trip. On his arrival at Aurora he will be met by the members of the Academy of Design and escorted to this city. This part of the program is under the control of a subcommittee consisting of Arthur J. Pickering and Charles Stobie.

THE GRANT BOOM.

A CITY WORTH ADVERTISING.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—No one is so much impressed by the Chicago "boom" as the Chicagoan himself; for it is Chicago's rather than Grant's boom. The town has verily gone mad, and it is in vain to expect a lucid interval or a rational word from any one. The music-houses throw out their bunting, on which great letters appear that "Grant listens to the Steinway pianos." The French candy-store announces in glaring capitals that they make "the kind of bon-bons preferred by Grant." The boom is not so especially to do honor to Grant as it is to advertise Chicago. And it is a city worth advertising. There is a crystal clearness of atmospheric effect that is exquisite. The business part of the city is a succession of palatial blocks of white marble; yes, *white*, and not grim and smoke-stained. There is a cool lake breeze almost as constant as a sea breeze. At first one coming from a milder region of temperature feels it chilly; but a few days' acclimation renders it only bracing and reviving. I have wondered if this bracing air is not responsible to a great degree for the unusual activity of Chicago people. People walk as if their life and future depended on the number of blocks they could make in a given time. The street-cars go at carriage rates. The conductor fully knows what he is about, and is not given to star-gazing. You do not more than lift your finger before he sees you and stops. When you are fairly inside, as soon as in his judgment you have had time to sit down, he appears before you like an avenging angel demanding fare. There is a conservation of time and forces in Chicago that is of the greatest value to all kinds of professional and business life.

One catches this exhilaration in Chicago. You go about on the wings of the wind. You feel as if you had assumed the wishing-cap of Fortunatus, who, when he wished himself anywhere, straightway he was there. This morning I gave myself the pleasure of calling on Mrs. Hubbard, who was for many years literary editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and very fine critical work she did too. Mrs. Hubbard lives on Thirty-third street, more than three miles from the Palmer House. Coming from her house there was no car in sight, so I walked on, and there was such a sense of buoyancy in the air, such an exhilaration that I abandoned myself to the effect, and let car after car pass me till before I was aware I was down in the heart of the city. One would be set down as an escaped lunatic if in any other city he should walk at the rate that is impossible to avoid in Chicago.

ALL PARTY RIGHTS RESERVED.

Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

Chicago's turn came two days ago. The occasion was a reunion of soldiers, and Grant was a visitor; but Grant immediately became the central figure, and the uselessness of anything but Grant as a nucleus for a great demonstration became immediately apparent. Whatever there may be in the future for Gen. Grant, politically, for the present he is, in a large measure, considered regardless of party. To Grant's obstinate silence as to his political intentions is largely due the non-partisan character of the public welcomes which have been extended to him. It is especially noteworthy that Grant's intentions or desires in connection with the Presidency are no more clearly defined than they were when the General was riding in a jaunting-car in Ireland, or giving soothing advice to contending peoples in the Orient. Democrats and Republicans alike join in the welcome to a man in whose person the country has been most highly honored abroad. All party rights are reserved. The people are engaged in extending a hearty welcome to a distinguished soldier who has been abroad. They could not, perhaps, do less and fittingly recognize the compliments bestowed upon us by the rulers and people of Governments older than our own. When we all get through with the proper proceeding with Grant as a soldier and citizen, we will be ready to fight the battles of 1880 on party lines, whoever may be the nominees of the parties, respectively, for the Presidency. In the meantime the welcome will go on, and the cities Grant is yet to visit will doubtless do their utmost to surpass even the brilliant efforts of San Francisco and Chicago. There's a healthy spirit of rivalry among the cities of the United States in the matter of brass music, display of bunting, and after-dinner speeches.

A TRULY GOOD MAN STIRRING UP ENVY AND JEALOUSY.

Detroit Post.

"Chicago went in to beat San Francisco in an ovation to Gen. Grant, and we judge came considerably short of it," says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, with a wicked chuckle, considering that it is edited and owned by the truly good and pious Deacon Richard Smith. It then adds that "Chicago has a constitutional tendency to become very enthusiastic upon such a demand, and it would be very hard for any other town to play up to her in this business, particularly as the following towns will not have the encouragement of novelty. But each will make an effort in its turn." This is equivalent to saying that the Chicago demonstration was middling well; but just you wait till Gen. Grant visits Cincinnati,—which he has agreed to do shortly,—and then you will see an ovation which really ovates, and which will make Chicago and San Francisco feel sick with envious chagrin. It is sad to see a truly good man stirring up envy and jealousy in this way; but, if such things must be, we shall submit ourselves with admirable resignation to seeing the fun.

CHICAGO MUD.

Indianapolis Journal.

On one point all are agreed, and that is as to the streets in Chicago last week. They were incomparably, unapproachably, and indescribably nasty. The mud pervaded everywhere and covered everything. The dirtiest streets ever seen in any other American city were clean compared to those of Chicago last week. A Chicago paper of Saturday says: "The mud that was piled up in some of the streets is gradually floating toward the centre." This announcement will measurably relieve the fears of those who expected to hear that the city was buried.

ORVIL'S OPINION—IT IS THAT HIS BROTHER IS NOT SEEKING THE PRESIDENCY.

St. Louis Republican (Dem.), Nov. 17.

Orvil Grant, brother of the ex-President, called at the Four Courts yesterday. He wanted to see Officer Charles Hotchkiss, who was formerly interested with him in the tannery business. While about the police station, he took occasion to inquire about his arrest while in this city some years ago. He was found lying upon the street, and taken to the Central Station (Four Courts) in a hand-cart by Officer Von Mugge. He says that this was his last spree, and that he is now a teetotaller. Mr. Grant is a peculiar-looking man, resembling in general appearance a Western frontiersman. His clothes are of good cloth and well cut, but they are worn in slouchy style. Yesterday he was seen walking through the streets with one leg of his trousers rolled above the top of his shoe. He has a long red beard, sandy hair, and features much like those of the General. In the last few years he has fattened up considerably, and now weighs considerably more than 200 pounds. He says that his brother Ulysses is a modest man and doesn't want to be President any more.

THE BOB TOOMBS "DEATH-TO-THE-UNION" DISPATCH.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution* sent a reporter to Gen. Bob Toombs for the purpose of finding out whether or not the telegram sent to the editor of the Chicago *Daily News* expressed his views. Gen. Toombs said:

"It certainly represents my views. I did not intend to answer the editor's dispatch in full. I merely desired him to congratulate Gen. Grant on his safe return. I then went on to say that I was ready to fight again for my cause,—that of establishing the rights of States to secede. Why shouldn't I say it? I feel it—I mean it—it is in my heart; and why should I deny it? Why should I crawl about and begin to tell lies in my old age? I don't like the Union, and they know it, and I have nothing to hide. The policy of suppressing sentiment is all pretentious. Seymour got a bigger vote in New York in '68 than we have ever got since, and we've been choking the North with butter ever since. The Union cannot last. Honest government is impossible under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. The Radicals injected 500,000 snags into the belly of the Constitution, and they did it for the purpose of breaking down our institutions. They will succeed, I hope and believe. Yes, sir, I telegraphed the Chicago man my honest views. I speak for no one but myself, and I don't care to tell a d—d lie about it!"

WADE HAMPTON.

Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14.—Much comment is made in Administration circles at the refusal of Senator Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, to unite in an expression of welcome to Gen. Grant upon his reception at Chicago by the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Since Senator Hampton's appearance in the Senate among his Southern and Northern political friends he has taken a most ultra position, and has entirely abandoned the solemn promises which he made to the Administration when they assumed the reins of Government, removed the troops, and turned over the State to him as its Governor. Among members of the Administration to-day some of the early relations between the President and Gov. Hampton were alluded to, particularly recounting the interview between the President and Gov. Hampton when the latter came from South Carolina to Washington for the purpose of personally assuring the President of his sincerity and his determination to co-operate in the policy of reconciliation in South Carolina, laid down by the Administration in its efforts to do away with all sectional bitterness. It was mentioned that as long as Gov. Hampton was permitted to use the Federal patronage to serve his own purposes he ostensibly endeavored to carry out his promises, but the extremity to which he carried his demands made it necessary for the Administration to exercise some discrimination in the appointments made in the South. Upon this Gov. Hampton immediately turned his back on all his promises, and became more intolerant even than those of his fellow-citizens whom he had previously censured. Recent advices received from South Carolina show that his refusal to recognize Gen. Grant is but a part of his personal feeling in regard to the future political condition of things. Senator Hampton has also formally notified the Northern Democratic leaders that the State of South Carolina will not under any circumstances support a Northern Presidential candidate; that they are unanimously for Bayard, because, as a Southern man he has always been identified with their section, and his sympathies have been with them in all their troubles, both during and since the War.

POLITICAL.

Maine Republicans Still Apprehensive of Democratic Skullduggery.

Every Indication that a Barefaced Fraud Will Be Attempted.

Talk About Chandler's Successor at the Head of the National Republican Committee.

The Greenbackers to Make One More Effort to Prove Themselves Alive.

Testimony Taken in the Kellogg-Spofford Investigation at New Orleans.

MAINE.

THE DEMOCRATIC STEALING SCHEME.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 18.—A large number of Republican Senators and Representatives, supposed to have been elected at the last election, applied to the Council to-day for permission to examine the returns, but that body, being engaged, took the application into consideration. The impression is gaining ground that the majority of the Council will prevent the Republicans from seeing the returns until at least a part of the twenty days has passed. It is known that the returns have all been tabulated, and that these tables have been submitted with a report and accepted, but the tables themselves are not on file, but in possession of the Committee, who do not consider them part of the record. It is stated that the Committee will submit their final conclusion after the twenty days have elapsed for correcting errors in the returns. There is very little excitement, and the Republican leaders claim that a conspiracy will yet be attempted, though a temporary halt in the operations has been ordered.

The personal appeal of Senators-elect Tooke and Harris for permission to examine the returns being denied them by the Council, the Republicans are now deliberating on what course shall next be pursued.

AUGUSTA, Me., Nov. 18—Evening.—The situation here is virtually unchanged. The examination of the returns by the Republican Committee and legal advisers of the parties claiming to be Senators and Representatives elect is not yet allowed. Some correspondence has taken place, and the Councilors have been waited upon; but no permission to examine the returns is yet granted. The Republicans to-night aver they will not be permitted to see the returns, and counsel for the parties claiming to be elected in the disputed districts protest earnestly against not being allowed an immediate examination of the same. Members of the Council, on the other hand, declare that no one excepting the members of the Council shall inspect them.

The Republicans claim that the Democrats, having the opportunity to examine the returns, have also had a chance to correct all errors on their side in advance of the returns being officially opened.

It is generally understood to-night that a resort to a judicial process will be had to test at the outset the preliminary question whether those claiming to be elected as Senators and Representatives have not the right to an examination of the returns as an essential step preparatory for corrections.

THE PRESIDENCY.

MR. FRYE'S OPINIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Congressman Frye, of Maine, who is a member of the National Republican Committee, expresses the opinion that Mr. Conkling will not be able to name the Chairman of the Committee. Mr. Frye says that while Senator Conkling is undoubtedly in favor of Gen. Grant, yet the Grant men on the Committee will join the Blaine men in selecting a Chairman, and mentions in this connection the fact that he, as Mr. Blaine's friend after the Cincinnati Convention, proposed the name of Mr. Chandler to the Committee as Chairman. Mr. Frye does not think that Gen. Grant will be a candidate for the Presidential nomination unless at the coming session the question of doubt as to the mode of counting the Electoral votes should be made prominent. In that event, he believes the people will demand the nomination of Grant, because they think he will assert and obtain his seat if the election is disputed. Otherwise, he thinks Mr. Blaine or Mr. Sherman will be the leading candidate before the Convention.

SENATOR CONKLING HAS REMAINED HERE

since his argument of a case in the Supreme Court, and, to his friends, exults over the result in New York as a personal victory. A gentleman asked him why he had pushed Cornell to the front knowing that he was opposed by the most respectable element of the party, and by the Administration. The reply is said to have been that Cornell was put forward for that very reason, as in no other way could the enemies of Conkling and the assailants of Arthur and Cornell be so effectually punished. Mr. Conkling considers the fact that Evarts, Sherman, and the President advocated Cornell in New York as another great personal triumph, and as an extreme humiliation of the Administration. Conkling's friends further state that he is of the opinion that the results of the fall elections show that New York will dictate the next Presidential candidate, and that, for that reason, it will not be Blaine or Sherman, both of whom Conkling hates. The most casual observer of Mr. Conkling will note that he has rapidly grown old since the close of the extra session. His appearance indicates ill health, and his hair has greatly whitened.

THE GREENBACK FRAGMENT

A FAINT SIGN OF LIFE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The following were issued to-night:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The National Committee of the National party are hereby notified and requested to attend a meeting of the same Committee, to be held here on the 8th of January, 1880. A full attendance is requested.

F. P. DEWEES,
Chairman National Committee National party.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—In view of the gravity of public affairs and the imminent peril to representative government, we, the undersigned, Chairmen of the Committee of the National Greenback Labor party and of the National Committee of the National party, hereby invite the union of the Greenback National Committee, Chairmen and members of the various State Committees, representatives of the Greenback and Labor organizations, editors of newspapers throughout the country friendly to the principles of the Greenback and Labor organizations, to meet in conference, at Washington on the 8th of January, 1880, the Congressional Committee of the National Greenback Labor party and National Committee of the National party, for the purpose of agreeing upon a time, place, and basis of representation of a National Convention to be held for the purpose of adopting a platform of principles and placing in nomination candidates for President and Vice-President.

T. H. MURCH,
Chairman Congressional Committee National Greenback Labor Party.

F. P. DEWEES,
Chairman National Committee National Party.

KELLOGG.

THE NEW ORLEANS INVESTIGATION.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 18.—Before the Senate Sub-Committee Peter Williams testified regarding the election in the Seventh Ward of this city in 1876. Moore was declared elected to the Legislature from this ward. He told witness that the Clerk in the Packard Legislature used to answer for members when the roll was called. Moore gave witness to understand he could tell a tale about Kellogg's election that would be useful to the Democrats, out of which they could make a pile of money. They agreed to do this, but Moore, being offered a place in the Custom-House, which he accepted, would now testify to the contrary. Blanchard, now dead, gave Moore 300 blank registration-papers to use in the Seventh Ward. Moore said the ward went Democratic, but was counted for the Republicans. After the election the registration-books were taken to the Custom-House and the names erased.

D. H. Monier, United States Supervisor in the Seventh Ward at the election in 1876, testified that the election was very fair. No trouble occurred, and no protest was entered, yet Poll 3 was thrown out by the Returning Board. Nearly 500 votes were cast at this poll, about 170 majority for the Democrats. Witness said the returns had all been made according to law.

MAJ. E. A. BURKE

testified regarding the election in 1876, especially as to the election at Poll 3 in the Seventh Ward. The testimony was substantially as given before the other investigating committees.

Bernard Williams, an Israelite, native of Poland, testified that he was employed by Jim Lewis, naval officer at New Orleans, to go to Washington in the interests of Kellogg. When he reached Washington he reported to Kellogg, who sent him with others to watch the depot for the arrival of Spofford witnesses. Kellogg received a dispatch from Lewis saying the witnesses were all right. When Delacey, Blackstone, Johnson, and two others whose names witness could not recall arrived in Washington, witness at 12 o'clock at night took them to Gov. Kellogg's room. Kellogg said he wanted them to go back on their affidavits, and give testimony for him instead of for Spofford. They stated that the affidavits made in New Orleans were true, and feared they would be punished if they testified differently in Washington. Kellogg took up a law-book and read, showing them that they could not be harmed if they went back on the affidavits. After much drinking and smoking, witnesses

AGREED TO TESTIFY

as Kellogg desired. Present in the room at the time was Gov. Kellogg, the five witnesses before mentioned, Conquest Clarke, and two others. Before the bargain was made Gov. Kellogg told the negroes if he was turned out of the Senate none of them—no Republican—could live in Louisiana; that they would all be assassinated. If they went back on the affidavits they would be protected in every way; would get $500 each, and places in the Custom House at $90 per month. Big promises were also made to witness, but not fulfilled. Before we left Kellogg's room that night in Washington, he took a large envelope from his pocket, and counted out to each of the Spofford witnesses $500 as a consideration for the testimony to be given before the Kellogg-Spofford Committee, then in session. It was nearly daylight before this meeting broke up. Witness produced a memorandum made by Kellogg, directing him to the room of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Charles Cavagnac came to Washington with the Spofford witnesses.

In the conclusion of the direct testimony, witness said he had been

HIDING OUT ALL DAY

to prevent them from bringing him before the Committee. When asked by Senator Hill his reason, he said he had been informed if he came before the Committee and testified against Kellogg he would not get his pension; that he was an ex-Federal soldier, had been wounded, and, as there was several years' pension,

HE WANTED THE MONEY.

Cross-examined by Senator Cameron: Am a peddler by occupation. During the War was in Gen. Banks' command; later was a private detective here for Gen. Butler.

To the question, How often have you been in prison? witness became furious, and didn't want to be insulted. The fact was finally elicited that he had been arrested several times for misdemeanor. Told several persons this story before. Hid myself to-day because Morris Marks told me if I came before the Committee I would not get my pension. There is now about fourteen years due me. Went to the State-House about ten days ago, and made an affidavit substantially the same as I have testified to to-night. Some time ago asked for a place in the Custom-House. If I had got it would not have testified. Wrote Gov. Kellogg that they wouldn't give me the place. As I got no answer went and told Cavagnac everything. Saw Gov. Kellogg yesterday and again last night. Promised not to come before the Committee, but when I went home at 8 o'clock, after hiding all day, the Sergeant-at-Arms was waiting there and brought me here.

It being half-past 5, the Committee

DECIDED TO ADJOURN

till morning. Before doing so Gov. Kellogg, by permission, made a statement, saying: "The statement of this witness of course affects me personally, and I think, as a brother Senator, Mr. Chairman, you will allow me to say at this time that I shall ask the Committee to give me an early opportunity to call before you whatever witnesses may be accessible now to disprove the testimony of this witness. This matter is not covered by your resolution, and I may be unable to meet the case as fully as I desire; but if not, I shall, as it is a personal matter, ask the Senate at the earliest opportunity after it convenes to institute an investigation which may be both thorough and complete, to the end that the truth may be known."

In reply, the Chairman stated that every opportunity would be given for testimony in rebuttal.

PUBLIC OPINION.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—You of course know best what to publish of all that the public write for THE TRIBUNE. Facts cannot be slandered. New York State is my native State, and Oneida County my native county. I know Horatio Seymour, and am quite conversant with the politics and politicians of that State. Let me tell you that the Republican party have a tremendous work to perform another year to carry the election. To me it seems that right before us lies the great and final struggle that shall fix and settle the fruits of the War. The Democratic party saw this one year ago. Hence they began the preliminary battle to remove the National Election laws from the statute book. They must have free access to the ballot-box and defraud or go down. In this they are defeated, thanks to Mr. Hayes. But still that very bad party is not dead by a long way, as we shall find another year. What they will do will be this: They are sure of a solid South, it matters not who is nominated, if the Devil or Tilden, or Tilden and the Devil, or Seymour and some one else. They will need only New York and Indiana to secure the prize. Thus it is that they will abandon the entire North save New York State, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana. You will see them there mass their forces; there expend all their money; buy and corrupt right and left. And who will say, with the past exhibition of the "Bourbonism" of these States, they have not a fair chance for success?

I tell you I fear for the result, though in all places and in all conditions I would hold to the public a different view; for so many go with the successful side that it is well to keep all we can in the ranks of the grand Republican army.

I believe we shall succeed, but we must now look the situation well in the face and prepare accordingly. Let me say to you, I am glad, indeed, to read in THE TRIBUNE of this date the article on "Gen. Grant and the Nicaragua Ship Canal." I doubt the expediency of again nominating Gen. Grant. While I believe he is better prepared than ever before for the Presidency, still cannot we do better with some one else? We must harmonize all the elements of our party in New York. The question for us to ask is, Who will best do that? I know that there are very intense antagonisms to Gen. Grant in that State. You see it in the fact that when his name was mentioned there recently in connection with the "third term" it was hissed, while Blaine's name called out the warmest applause. I was sorry to see this, for I believe that Gen. Grant, if again President, would labor and purpose to give us the best Administration possible, and that he is better than ever before fitted for the place. I believe, also, that he has elements of strength no other one has. Yet, after all, he would meet some most determined opposition from Republicans, especially in the State of New York. One more success, and we shall have passed the Rubicon of our National struggle. I feel intensely anxious to see this, that we may have peace and lasting success for all sections of our country.

E. G. COOK.

THE SANITARIANS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 18.—The seventh annual session of the American Public Health Association was called to order at noon by the President, J. L. Cabell, of Virginia, in Representatives' Hall of the State Capitol. Over 200 members were on the floor, and the galleries were filled with spectators. Among the members from abroad were Dr. Rutherford, State Health Officer, Texas; Dr. Johnson, Secretary Mississippi Board; Dr. Lloyd Howard, Baltimore; Dr. Albert L. Gibson, Medical Director United States Navy; Dr. Gibbs, Medical Inspector United States Navy; Dr. E. Harris, New York; Dr. Rodman, State Board of Kentucky; E. L. Griffin, Michigan; Dr. Choppin, New Orleans; Dr. Rauch, Chicago; Eliot C. Clarke, Boston; Dr. Brush, State Board of Delaware; Prof. Peazie and Dr. Bartholomew, of Lansing, Mich.; Mortimer Bench, New Jersey; Dr. John S. Billings, Col. George P. Waring, Dr. Demis, of New Orleans, and other representative sanitarians from nearly every State, and distinguished medical officers of the army and navy.

Invitations to visit the public institutions of the city and the Belle Meade breeding establishment of Gen. Harding, were read and accepted.

In the afternoon Col. George A. Waring read a paper on "Drainage and Sewerage of Cities," and Dr. Eliot Clarke a paper on "The City Scavengering of Boston."

Fairer faces than those beautified by Glenn's Sulphur Soap are rarely seen. Avoid counterfeits.

FOREIGN.

The Turkish Problem as Far as Ever from Settlement.

Reports for the Past Week Spoiled by a General Denial.

New Life Recently Infused into the Linen Trade of Great Britain.

Leading Terms of the Anglo-French Egyptian Controllership.

The Resignations of the Entire Italian Cabinet Sent to the King.

An Agreement Between the German Government and the Vatican.

THE EASTERN PROBLEM.

A BATCH OF DENIALS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The *Post*, by official authority, denies that England's ultimatum was sent to the Porte; denies that the Channel fleet was ordered to be in readiness to proceed from Malta to the Turkish waters in four days; denies that England demanded from Turkey the cession of a port in the Black Sea; and denies that a league of Balkan Provinces has been formed.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 18.—The Moscow Committee on Volunteer Cruisers has called a meeting to discuss the ways and means for raising a fresh subscription for the construction of cruisers, in view of Russia's relations with England.

THE AUSTRIAN SQUADRON.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Athens says the Austrian squadron has left Piræus for Salonica, but its ultimate destination is believed to be Besika Bay.

RUSSIA'S ALLEGED ADVICE.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Russia has advised Turkey to ask all the signatories to the treaty of 1856 to dispatch squadrons to the Dardanelles in case the English fleet enters the Straits. The whole of the St. Petersburg press is violent in its tone on the question."

BAKER PASHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—The Sultan has appointed Baker Pasha to superintend the introduction of reforms throughout the whole of Asia Minor. Baker Pasha leaves Constantinople in the course of a week to assume his post.

WAR PREDICTED.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The St. Petersburg *Novoe Vremya*, discussing the prospects of war, says neither the Russian people nor the Russian Government wish for war, because the bad financial state of the Empire enjoins peace, but every day and every hour the conviction deepens that a great struggle is soon to break out.

RUSSIAN ADVICE.

A correspondent at Constantinople reports there is reason to believe Russia has recommended the Sultan to introduce the reforms stipulated by the Berlin Treaty without delay, and thus avoid European complications.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MANUFACTORIES BUSY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The spinning mills at Kirkcaldy, Scotland, have begun working on full time, having been operating on the short-time system for nearly two years. The linen trade has also improved so much that all the power loom manufactories are now in full motion, which has not been the case for three years.

RAILWAY ITEM.

Speaking of the Great Western Railroad of Canada, the *Telegraph* says: "It is understood that Mr. Bates will sail again for New York on the 4th of December with first-mortgage bonds ready to complete the sale and transfer of the road."

ACCIDENT.

As the steamer Canada, Capt. Healy, for New York, was passing down the Thames she came in collision with the Woolwich steamboat pier, completely destroying it. The steamer proceeded, not having sustained any damage.

CONTRADICTION.

The *Post* contradicts the report that Sir Garnet Wolseley has detained the First Regiment of Dragoons at the Cape in consequence of troubles at Transvaal.

MONSTER MASS-MEETINGS IN IRELAND.

Preparations are being made to hold monster land-reform and anti-rent meetings in all the counties of Ireland.

FALL OF A GALLERY.

At Dewsbury, in Yorkshire, two persons were killed and thirty injured, by the fall of a gallery at a political meeting last night.

FRANCE.

NEW PAPERS.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The publication of two new Socialist newspapers has been announced,—*Le Tocsin*, Federal, to be started by Communist refugees in Switzerland, and *La Fraternite*, which is to appear on the opening of the Chambers.

A HINT TO THE CLERGY.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Lepere, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Prefects calling their attention to the omission of priests to pray for the safety of the Republic. He wishes to be informed whether the omission is prompted by the Bishops. He also desires to be informed whenever a Bishop leaves his diocese without authorization, and more particularly if he visits Rome.

HONORS TO OLD PROBS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The jury impaneled at the International Exhibition of Science applied to Industry in France has just awarded the diploma of honor to the Signal Corps of the United States Army for the most perfect system of collecting and utilizing meteorological data for the benefit of commerce and navigation. The diploma is the highest reward accorded, and it was well deserved, as the American exhibit was very complete.

ELECTION ANNULLED.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Paris dispatch says the Council of the Prefecture of the Seine has annulled the election of Humbert to the Municipal Council.

FINED.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The *Avant Garde*, Bonapartist organ, has been fined for reprinting from the *Marseillaise* Rochefort's letter to the electors urging them to support Humbert.

GERMANY.

ENTIRELY INFORMAL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—In accordance with their own request, the reception of the Czarowitz and Czarevna was entirely informal and undemonstrative in Berlin. Their train having been belated by a heavy snow-storm, their arrival was not generally known throughout the city. The Czarowitz was plainly dressed in citizen's costume. The Czarevna wore a gray uniform, and his imposing figure was recognized by a few Russians. The party were driven in a plain carriage to the Russian Embassy, "Unter den Linden," where grenadiers stood on guard. In the afternoon they went to the Greek Church and exchanged visits with the Emperor. Afterwards they dined with the dignitaries of the Court, the Emperor presiding. In the evening they attended the opera, where a brilliant assemblage listened to a rendition of "Rienzi." To-day they are preparing for their departure for St. Petersburg. The Czarowitz declares his visit is of a purely social nature, and is devoid of all political significance.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A correspondent is informed upon excellent authority that, while a triple Imperial alliance is believed to be remote, yet the approachment is near at hand. The Berlin press is inviting the Czarowitz to study carefully Bismarck's compact with Austria.

AUSTRIA.

ALFONSO'S INTENDED.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The Archduchess Marie Christine will arrive in Paris Wednesday, where ex-Queen Isabella will give a State dinner in her honor.

THE ARCHDUCHESS CHRISTINE.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Vienna dispatch says: Yesterday the Archduchess Christine went through the final form of the renunciation of her right of succession to the throne of Austria. The ceremony was brief but solemn. The fair bride-elect, kneeling in front of a small altar, in the presence of the Emperor and courtiers, and supported by a Cardinal on either side, pronounced the words which, while giving her a Royal husband, placed forever beyond her reach the glittering crown of Austria. The marriage contract has been signed and her dowry arranged. Its provisions are regal in their richness, and worthy alike the reigning house of Austria and the Royal bridegroom to whom she will be wedded on the 29th of the present month. To-day the Archduchess sets out upon her journey to Madrid, but her progress will be delayed by heavy snow upon the lines of railway. She will proceed by easy stages to Paris, where she will tarry for a day or two. The envoys of the King of Spain will meet her on the border and escort her to the Chateau Pardo, nine miles from Madrid, where she, accompanied by her mother and suite, will pass the intervening days till the time fixed for the marriage. The wedding fetes, which it has been determined shall be numerous, will be of an entirely charitable character, and therefore will be extremely popular.

RUSSIA.

SUMMONED HOME.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A Berlin correspondent announces that Baron Doubril, Russian Ambassador to Germany, has been summoned to St. Petersburg to explain the relations between Russia and Germany.

EXAGGERATED.

A Berlin dispatch says reports that alarm has been created by the concentration of Russian troops in Poland are much exaggerated. The military authorities at Berlin consider no cause for apprehension exists.

TERRIFIED BY THE NIHILISTS.

The Empress of Russia is about to leave Cannes, being terrified by the threats of the Nihilists, and the Czar has relinquished his intention of going there for the same reason.

SIGNIFICANT.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that all the Russian officers on leave of absence have been ordered to join their regiments immediately.

BELGIUM.

MUTINOUS SAILORS PUNISHED.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—The Consular Court, appointed to inquire into the killing of a sailor on board the British ship Coringa, during a mutiny on the 3d of November, has completed its labors. The Court ordered that Cutting, the mate, who struck the sailor with a hatchet, be sent to England for trial on a charge of manslaughter, and has sentenced three of the mutinous sailors to one month's imprisonment each.

THE BISHOPS.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Premier read several dispatches from the Belgian representative at the Vatican, showing that the Pope and Papal Secretary of State, Cardinal Nina, deplored and censured the attacks of the Belgian Bishops upon the Constitution.

EGYPT.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH CONTROLLERSHIPS.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 18.—The *Moniteur Egyptian* publishes decrees recognizing the functions of the Anglo-French Controllers-General, and declaring the domains pledged to secure the Rothschild loan to be free from seizure. The English and French Controllers-General rank as Ministers, and are irremovable without the consent of their respective Governments. Their functions respecting the service of the Egyptian debt give them absolute control. The proceeds of the Rothschild loan will be applied exclusively to the liquidation of the floating debt.

SPAIN.

THE EMANCIPATION BILL.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Cuban Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies have resolved to support the bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba in the form in which it was proposed by the Government.

WILL GO TO CUBA.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A telegram from Madrid asserts that Gen. Martinez Campos will resign the Premiership, and will be sent to Cuba with 15,000 men to pacify the Island. He will have the right to declare a state of seige.

POPE AND KAISER.

AN AGREEMENT REACHED.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—A Rome telegram confirms the statement that an agreement has been reached between Germany and the Vatican. Mgr. Jacobini, Papal Nuncio at Munich, will visit Berlin in December, probably to confer with Bismarck, who is said to have made important concessions in the recent negotiations.

SMYRNA.

THE FRUIT CROP.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A letter from Smyrna reports a splendid fruit crop. Ten million kilograms of figs have arrived there from the interior, the greater part of which will be sent to Europe and America.

HOLLAND.

THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 18.—The Prince of Orange has published a pamphlet replying to several attacks upon him, and affirming his respect for the Constitution. He declares he hopes to acquire by his acts the respect of his fellow-countrymen.

SWITZERLAND.

A VILLAGE IN DANGER.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Village of Vitznau, at the foot of the Rigi Mountains, Switzerland, is threatened with destruction, the wall of rock behind the village showing signs of falling.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE HUASCAR.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Valparaiso says the Chilians hope to completely repair the captured Peruvian iron-clad Huascar in two weeks.

ITALY.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

ROME, Nov. 18.—Signor Cairoli, the Italian Premier, has placed the resignations of the whole Cabinet before the King. They have not as yet been accepted.

HUNGARY.

THE BOSNIAN ADMINISTRATION BILL.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Pesth says the Lower House of the Diet has voted the Bosnian Administration bill.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE KHANS.

CABUL, Nov. 18.—Two Khans have reached here from Candahar, who report that the road between Khelat-I-Ghilzai and Cabul is very disturbed.

SWEDEN.

HEAVY FAILURE.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 18.—The Hofors Hammarby Company has failed. Liabilities, 7,000,000 crowns.

MORTUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—The late N. Duncan was interred this afternoon in the Catholic Cemetery with all the solemnities due to a faithful son of the Church. An immense procession followed the remains to the grave, all classes of our citizens being desirous of paying respect to the memory of an enterprising citizen and a kind-hearted, benevolent man.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Nov. 18.—The body of a Mrs. Towne, a widow, was found lodged in the waste gates of the mill-dam at Cooksville, Rock County, this morning. She leaves five children unprovided for. It is thought she committed suicide on account of being in destitute circumstances.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 18.—Walker Bros. & Co., wholesale dry-goods merchants, made an assignment this afternoon. Liabilities about $200,000. Valuation of assets not given. Solomon Vendig is made the Assignee. The principal creditors are merchants in New York and Philadelphia.

No half-way work. Cure your cough thoroughly Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar will do it. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

Strong Sentiment in Georgia for the Great General as a Pacificator.

Expressions of Faith in Grant from Leaders of Popular Opinion.

"He Would Carry Many, if Not All, of the Southern States."

JUDGE LOCHRANE.

A GEORGIA STATESMAN ON THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

Judge Lochrane, of Atlanta, Ga., is at present in this city, at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where he has been for a few days. The Judge is a Democrat. He has been Circuit Judge in his State and Presiding Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court. He took his first oath of office in 1861 under the Confederacy. To-day he is reconstructed and a true Union man, whose views have weight in his native State. A TRIBUNE reporter had a talk with him in relation to the Toombs dispatch recently published in the papers in this city, and which is causing comment throughout the North and South. Judge Lochrane is evidently a Grant man. He said:

"Gen. Grant is the man for the South by all odds. He could be more magnanimous, and President Hayes is only carrying out that which Grant inaugurated. The South is satisfied with Grant. It recognizes the fact that it would have been better if Lincoln had lived. He would have acted differently from Johnson, and whatever he would have done would have met the approval of the people, because he had their hearts and confidence. Grant has expanded in statesmanship since he has been abroad, and profited by what he has seen in other lands, but he is still a man of the people. He is absolutely the only man who could rally the South. I speak now as a Democrat. He is appreciated in the South for the magnanimity with which he treated Lee at the time of his surrender."

The Judge alluded to Gen. Grant's recent utterance at Haverly's to show that he felt kindly towards the South.

"It was Grant alone who prevented Andy Johnson from having Lee arrested in Richmond, Va., after a scalawag Grand Jury had indicted him for high treason," said the Judge.

"But how does the Felton letter strike you?" asked the reporter.

"The letter of Dr. Felton, member of Congress from the Seventh District of Georgia," said Judge Lochrane, "is only the forerunner of the entire

DISINTEGRATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

in the State, which has been going on for some time. Mr. Spear, the member from the Ninth District in Georgia, will inevitably follow the line of Dr. Felton, in my judgment. And Mr. Stephens is only bound to the Democratic party by a thread, which is liable to snap at any moment, as he has already announced his determination not to be governed by caucus-dictation. Mr. Stephens, too, has always been a warm personal admirer of Grant, and has paid him a very high tribute in his book on 'The War Between the States.'"

"What effect will this Independent movement have upon the South?"

"Well, the general impression prevails through the whole South, and is entertained by a majority of its people, that the extra session of Congress was a very great blunder, and that the material interests and prosperity of the South demands a radical change of policy. The sentiment is not concealed, but outspoken, that the Democratic nominees for President in 1880 will be beaten. And, even should the South succeed in electing a Democratic President, it would result in very little benefit to the South, as the Administration would fear to do anything for us lest it would lose its popularity at home. There is a very vast change in the South going on among thinking and business men, who realize that immigration and capital must be brought into it or the general interests of the country will dwindle and drift us into poverty. In fact, there is a new South being born, rather than a new party, ready to recognize in good faith the results of the War, and to make freedom of the press, speech, and ballot a fixed fact, as well as put down lawlessness, as we have been doing in Georgia for some time past."

"How about the Toombs dispatch recently published? Toombs is a leader in the South. Does not his sentiment of 'Death to the Union' find a ready response in many hearts?"

"I have been so impressed since I've been in this city with the evil consequences growing out of the

DISLOYALTY OF THAT DISPATCH

to the people of my State, that I should prefer not to speak about it in an interview. I regret deeply, as a Southern man, that Gen. Toombs, who is regarded all over the country as a Southern leader, should have uttered such a disloyal sentiment as that dispatch contained. Read, as it was, by the thousands of strangers of the most influential and intelligent classes from all over this continent, who were in the city, it was like the utterance of 'calling the roll of slaves at Bunker Hill,' or that 'the Confederate flag would soon wave over Faneuil Hall,'—language that blazed up in resentment over the entire North, and injured the unfortunate people who are made to suffer for them. No man knew better than Gen. Toombs that the slightest shade of distrust upon the loyalty of the South to this Union would reduce the value of her property, and prevent future investments for permanent improvements on Southern soil. But it is not true that Gen. Toombs represented Southern sentiment in the dispatch you referred to. It would be repudiated by them with the most indignant asseveration. It would violate their pledged honor to support the Government of the United States; to pay the public debt of the United States, and remain loyal citizens of the United States. Such sentiments inflict a wound upon the loyalty of the South to the National Government, and is a pestilential heresy entertained by that distinguished gentleman himself that meets with no indorsement or sympathy from the Southern people. The people of Georgia are intelligent, and appreciate the fact that their own happiness, peace, and prosperity depend upon the maintenance of the National Union, one and indivisible, and it will remain in all its majesty of glory when they are laid asleep beneath its flag and their children's children shall be laid in the dust beside them. And while I recognize the evil consequence and its capacity of injustice to the South, yet, knowing them as I do, honored by them as I have been, no man can give attestation of their utter dislike of such opinions more truthfully than myself. And it would be a species of cruelty subtle in its affliction to make them suffer and hold them responsible for the passions and prejudices Mr. Toombs puts upon paper. I feel well assured that the comments in Georgia upon that dispatch by the mass of the people would not adorn the pages of the press if repeated."

Here the interview closed.

GEORGIA.

OUTSPOKEN GRANT MEN.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—The most careless observer cannot fail to note that a deep and strong undercurrent in favor of a non-partisan support of Gen. Grant for the next Presidency is working its way beneath the Democratic strongholds in Georgia. Your correspondent, after a week's investigation, has found manifestation of this sentiment in almost every quarter except among the great Democratic leaders. Among the merchants, the lawyers, the workingmen, and the younger or less noted politicians there are to be found men outspoken in favor of Grant. This very morning, in an Atlanta paper, I note an open letter from Col. R. A. Crawford, a man of prominence, an old Democrat, in which he openly calls for the nomination of Grant by the Southern people, averring that such a course would wipe out setional bitterness and restore the Union in the best sense of the term; and an Augusta paper contains an open letter to the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, from Mr. R. W. Habersham, a man of character and distinction, advocating precisely the same course. But before discussing the manifestations of this sentiment, of which enough will be found, I will summarize the motive that inspires it, as gathered from innumerable conversations with persons under its influence.

MOTIVES FOR THE MOVEMENT.

First—Many people of the South are not satisfied with the course of the Southern leaders for the past four years. Their course in abetting and tolerating the Electoral Commission has been openly denounced, and will not be readily forgiven by those who believe that Mr. Tilden was fairly elected and might have been seated had a different course been pursued. The policy of starving the President into submission to the House is condemned by many, and since the verdict passed upon it by Ohio and the November elections has few defenders. The injustice of condemning the leaders for their conservatism in 1876 and for their ultraism in 1878 is apparent, but this injustice does not dull the keenness of the popular dissatisfaction. The Electoral Commission seated Mr. Hayes, therefore many people condemn their leaders for having gone into it. The issues made by the extra session are generally supposed to have lost the October and November States to the Democrats, and the leaders are blamed for having made these issues.

Second—The mass of the Southern people are heartily sick of sectionalism. They are tired of hearing of the Solid South and the Solid North. They realize fully that the one will always make the other, and that as long as the sections are arrayed against each other, in essential or superficial hostility, both must suffer, but especially the weaker section. The South is thrilling with a new growth and ambitious for material development. She needs peace, stability, capital, immigrants. Her people realize fully that as long as a sectional war is waged there must be strife, and the suspicion of insecurity for investment; that capital will be withheld from her mines and forests; that immigration will be directed westward from Castle Garden, and that her purposes and intention will be misrepresented by the evil and misunderstood by the indifferent. It was this very spirit, though then infinitly less developed, that led her people to give Horace Greeley a virtually unanimous vote eight years ago. She wanted peace and tranquillity then; she is much more anxious about it now.

Third—The crushing defeats that the Democrats sustained in the late elections have strengthened this disposition to ignore sectional and party lines by apparently removing the chief argument with which the leaders have heretofore kept them in ranks,—viz.: the hope of success. As a matter of course the Southern Democrats would very much prefer to allay sectional prejudice and resentment by proving through a National Democratic Administration that its purposes are not revolutionary, but conservative. They would encounter any reasonable risk in the hope of getting such a result. But many of them feel now that it is practically useless to continue the struggle any further. They feel that they have been misled, deceived, and betrayed. The utter lack of patriotism displayed by Kelly, Cox, and company in dividing the party in New York has convinced them that it is a question of spoils rather than principle.

Fourth—The character and surroundings of Gen. Grant himself have much to do with the sentiment in his favor. It is remembered that Gen. Grant's instincts are right, as evidenced by his noble conduct toward Gen. Lee at Appomattox and his report to President Johnson after his tour through the South. It is claimed that he was betrayed and misled during his Administration by men that he was not then strong enough to resist or wise enough to understand, but that now he is strong enough to rise above any faction or party, and would thoroughly understand the bearings of any demonstration, personal or partisan, that might be made. It is held, too, that he planned and inaugurated the Southern policy of Mr. Hayes, and that his utterances since his retirement have been uniformly patriotic. It would be absurd to talk of a Southern Democratic movement toward Sherman, Blaine, Conkling, or for the past two years toward Hayes. It is Grant and only Grant that could carry any considerable portion of the white Southern vote away from Democratic moorings next year.

"LET US WELD THE STATES TOGETHER."

The above are the main suggestions offered as reasons by the discontented Democrats for looking outside of the ranks. There are local reasons in Georgia that will doubtless help on this movement,—such as the unwieldy and factional majority of 80,000, the success of the Independents in the Congressional and local races, and the bitter fight pending between wings of the party on State issues. It must not be understood that there is any organization as yet in the direction of Grant. The manifestations are simply the almost constant expressions in favor of such a movement that one hears on the streets, in the stores, and on the trains. A prominent former politician said to your correspondent, "We need to reorganize and start out on a new basis. The South is and has been for ten years considered a hostile faction of the Government. Solidifying the South has solidified the North. We can hope for nothing as long as this lasts. The North has every advantage in a sectional fight, and the next census will give her even greater power over us. We should support Grant, no matter who nominates him, and thus wipe out old sectional differences and weld the States together again. The South has undeveloped resources, the North has surplus capital and surplus labor. Once end this sectional strife, shut the mouths of the politicians of each section, let the people understand each other, and we shall see capital and labor pouring into the South." Your correspondent asked a merchant, who is very earnest over the matter, what course would be pursued. "Oh, I do not know," he said. "I don't know that Grant will consent to make the race. I don't know what party will nominate him, and I don't care. I just want to see him put in by a vote of the whole country. I want to see him the President of no party,—of no section,—standing on no platform,—pledged simply to honest and equal government to all the States and all the people. During his term the people would divide on new questions; new issues would be made, and new lines drawn, and then at last we would be done with the sectional questions that have grown out of the War and the emancipation and enfranchisement of the negro."

SPECIMEN TALKS.

Col. R. A. Crawford, however, says that the organization of Democratic Grant clubs will begin at once, and that he has numerous letters asking when the work will be commenced. He says that these clubs will advocate the nomination of Grant by the Democratic Convention or his support by the people irrespective of nominations. He claims that these clubs will be much larger than even the most sanguine expect, and names a most prominent Georgian, who, he says, will certainly take the head of the organization.

Col. Luther J. Glenn, a life-long Democrat and twice the nominee of the Atlanta District Democrats for Congress, is very warmly in favor of the adoption of the Grant policy. He says that the South has been blindly led for the past ten years and deceived at every turn. "The people," he said, "will now take hold of the matter and put it through. It is time that sectional differences were closed and the spirit of the Union re-established. The South has suffered enormously and is still suffering from allowing herself to be put in an attitude of opposition to the General Government. I am sure that the election of Grant would bring peace and reconciliation, and I shall do all that I can to bring about his election. I do not abandon my Democratic principles in this. I am simply for Grant because he presents an issue that rises above party, section, or anything else. He offers us peace and stability, and I am for him. I should never consent to support Blaine, or Sherman, or Hayes. If Grant will not make the race then I am for Horatio Seymour and a straight-out fight." Col. Glenn was defeated for Congress because of his support of Greeley. He says: "As to the organization of the Grant men I am not sure how that will be brought about. I think the first movement will be to have a meeting and insist upon Grant's coming to the South on a tour. After a wise speech or two from Grant in the South and on the Southern question the movement will organize itself."

Col. George T. Fry, a young man with a large following, and lately a member of the House, from Atlanta, says that steps will be taken to organize the Democrats who favor the election of Gen. Grant into at least such shape that they can show their strength, understand each other, and definitly express their opinions. He is openly and earnestly in favor of the movement, and says that it will sweep the South as soon as its purposes are announced and the people understand the situation. He thinks that a Grant club of 2,000 to 4,000 Democrats can be organized in Fulton County. Col. Fry is an indefatigable and successful worker and a fine speaker.

Capt. Joseph F. Burke, of the Gate City Guard, who has just returned from his trip through the North, says that if the politicians would just stand aside the people would come together in amity and affection, and that Grant would be elected by a virtually unanimous vote of the South. He says: "Our leaders have kept us for fourteen years living in the smoke of a war that closed fourteen years ago, and have now a place for us in history, by the complacency with which we have stood defeat after defeat. The man who will dispel these portentous clouds and bring us peace will get the people of the South. The man who can do this and the only man is Gen. Grant. If he puts himself on a platform of 'peace to all the Union and the wiping out of sectional lines,' the business-men of the South will support him irrespective of conventional nominees, and he will carry many if not all of our States." Capt. Burke is not a politician, but is a man of leisure and capital, and withal a close observer of things.

United States Marshal Fitzsimmons expressed himself as astonished at the wonderful strength developed by the sentiment for Grant among all classes, and said: "I have been approached very pointedly on this subject, and in connection with it the name of a most prominent German has been mentioned, but I prefer to say nothing for publication just now. I have solicited an investigation into my Department owing to certain charges made by a special agent, and I wish to remain still so that the investigation may be made squarely on its merits. I have asked for an investigation and I want it. After that is over I will feel at liberty to talk."

The strongest Grant influence, perhaps, in Georgia is Judge O. A. Lochrane, one of the most remarkable men in Georgia. He is thoroughly independent in politics, voting either way as he pleases. He has had a Democratic nomination for Congress since the War, is now discussed as the Independent candidate for Governor, and is being openly pressed as a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Grant. He is a man of wealth, of immense social popularity, and is a sort of idol with the Irish. He is a man of great brilliancy, having been the youngest Chief-Justice that ever sat on the Supreme Bench of Georgia, and one of the most able. He is very determined in the effort to secure for Grant the support of the best people in the South. Judge Lochrane has always opposed sectionalism of any sort, and since the War has been an anti-State-right man. "This Union," he says, "is a Nation, and all the compromises of the Constitution have been rewritten with a mailed hand. We want Grant because he can heal up the wounds of war, re-establish the Union, and give us a central power that will insure peace in all sections of the country to all our institutions. The South has been lulled with opiates by her leaders while her real interests have been sacrificed. The people have waked up at last and will mark out a new policy for themselves. They will no longer submit to such criminal blunders as the late attempt of the House to starve the Government. They will establish the rule that all men shall vote as they please, speak as they please, and they will go for Grant despite the entreaties or commands of the politicians." Judge Lochrane says that he has been astounded at the strength developed by the Grant movement among the Democrats, and feels sure that Grant can carry Georgia against any man that is nominated by either party.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS PERPLEXED.

The leaders of the Democratic organization decline to say anything at all on the subject of politics. "I have nothing to say at present," is the universal response they make when pressed for their views. That they are very much discouraged cannot be doubted, but they have not made up their minds as to what the prospect is. They express suprise at the strength and prevalence of the feeling of Grantism that has taken hold of the people, but say that they think much of it will pass away after the stunning effect of the November elections has worn off a bit. Ex-United States Senator H. V. M. Miller, the ablest Independent in the State, is opposed to the Grant movement. He says: "I have been literally amazed at the strength it has developed among the people, but I think it is all wrong. There is no need for discouragement provided the Democrats have the nerve and the sagacity to repair their blunders and go before the country on a patriotic platform. The question of the rights of the States has been the issue since the Constitution was formed. It has been held by the best men of all sections that the States had sovereign rights, but it is unfortunate for the South that she has presented the only revolutionary remedies ever offered for the invasion of rights. The three remedies—and the only three—ever offered against centralism are: First, nullification; second, secession; third, coercion by withholding the supplies. Nullification was killed by Jackson, secession by the War, and coercion by New York and Ohio. Joe Blackburn said, in effect, to President Hayes, in the late session: 'We will either starve you into coercion or force you into revolution.' I consider that experiment vastly more dangerous than either nullification or secesion, and the Northern people so regarded it. Secession required the deliberate action of States, while the Blackburn policy—just as revolutionary—required only the action of a caucus. Now, if we distinctly repudiate that policy; nominate Mr. Bayard, who opposed it; pledge ourselves that all questions of state rights shall be peaceably settled by the Supreme Court or at the polls, and stand for honest money and a free ballot, we can carry the country. It is not State rights that the North is afraid of. It is the remedies that we propose for a violation of our construction of state rights. The Northern people fear Joe Blackburn more than they do U. S. Grant, even with the third term attachment. They prefer Cæsarism to revolution. But, if we nominate Bayard and stand by the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws, we can elect him."

REPUBLICANS PUZZLED.

The Republican leaders are puzzled at the strange turn things have taken, and do not know how to meet it. They seem to understand that if a non-partisan President is elected the Southern Democrats will get the offices. They say that Sherman will beat Grant for the nomination in the South, but they do not believe that Grant will carry the Republican party in the South like a whirlwind, and all opinions other than this are the flatteries of office-seekers for Sherman's ear. If Grant signifies his willingness to take the nomination he will get every delegation from the South.

I have given above the general resume of the situation in this State. I might fill columns with similar expressions for Grant, but I believe I have expressed every phase of the movement in one or the other of the talks given above. Of course I cannot estimate its real strength. It may pass away as rapidly as it has grown. I can only say that it has been thus far literally phenomenal in its opinions and universality as far as it can be tested. One of the chief causes of its indeterminate nature is the uncertainty as to Grant's own purpose. If he were to declare that he would take the Presidency if elected on a broad platform of peace, reconciliation, and anti-sectionalism, there is no doubt that a following would at once be organized from among Democrats that would give him some Southern States. If on this ticket Mr. A. H. Stephens, whose admiration for Gen. Grant is enthusiastic, could be nominated as Vice-President, and would accept the nomination, that ticket would carry Georgia,—to say nothing of the other Southern States. The press of the State has generally taken sides against this Grant boom. The Atlanta *Constitution* says that it is possible, but not probable, that the South will take Grant. This paper is a bit discouraged as to national politics, and advises the Southern people to turn their attention from politics to national development, as every political step it takes is misconstrued. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* has heard of the movement, but opposes it. The people are cheerful enough over the proposed change of front. One man said: "The South ought to join the Republican party just as the fellow married into a family 'to disgrace it.'" Another says that the South ought to give the Grant boom a big lift, and then run out doors, as the little boy who threw the torpedo into the fire and watched through the window for the explosion. Beneath all this, however, is an earnest, abiding desire for peace and quiet and a breaking down of sectional and partisan hatred. "The man who can give us peace and weld the sections together is the man we want," is the almost universal expression. The belief that Grant is the only man that can do this and the alleged hopelessness of carrying a National Democratic ticket through have brought about expressions of this sentiment. It may be that this sentiment will pass away of its own notion. It may be that the nomination of Bayard, or Seymour, or Tilden on a readjusted platform and under inspiring circumstances may call the wandering Democrats back to the ranks. It may be that Grant may himself dispel it by a word of narrow bitterness or by flatly declining to advance it. In any event, it is a curious shifting of sentiment,—one of the swift miracles of politics,—and may serve to convince the North of the earnestness with which the South desires peace, and reconciliation, and quiet, and amity, and the eagerness with which she will strive to reach it by rallying to the support of Grant after the disastrous and discouraging result of her experiment in that direction with Greeley.

GRANT'S MESSAGE TO THE SOUTH.

Special to Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.).

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.— . . . . I asked Gen. Grant: "Have you been correctly reported as stating that you would accept the Presidency of the Nicaragua Canal under certain conditions?"

Gen. Grant—"In the main, yes. Those conditions would require that the scheme should be put on so permanent a financial basis that its failure would be impossible. I have always had a deep interest in it; I believe it of vital interest to all nations that this work be consummated."

Your correspondent asked: "General, how have you been affected by the many kindly sentiments which have reached you from the people of the South?"

He replied, with deep feeling: "They have been more grateful to me than I can express; you may tell the *Courier-Journal*, and through it the people of the South, that, in whatever position I may in future be placed, while always determined to support the National Union, I am for those, and only those, things which will allay all bitterness of the past,—all sectional animosities,—and those which will make us a united, great people, such as we are now really believed to be by the great nations of the Old World."

OTHER EXPRESSIONS.

DEMOCRATIC UTTERANCES—GRANT AND A. H. STEPHENS WOULD CARRY EVERY STATE SOUTH OF THE POTOMAC.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer (Dem.).

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16.—An ex-Governor of Georgia, whose late administration was thoroughly Democratic, told me the other day that, if Gen. Grant would at the proper time make a visit to the South, and assure the people here that, if elected, he would be the President of the whole country, and not administer the Government or dispense its favors in the interest of any section he would carry this and other Southern States without a peradventure. I assure you there is a strong feeling in his favor among Conservative Democrats of character and influence. However this may be, there is one thing demonstrably certain, and it is, that, if the Hon. A. H. Stephens were put second on the ticket with Gen. Grant, it would carry every State south of the Potomac, and every Northern and Western State as well.

To-day's *Star* prints the following, which, it says, is the substance of a conversation had by one of its representatives with a traveler from the West to the East ten days ago with a very prominent Ohio Democrat, one who has the respect and confidence of his party, and whose counsel has often been sought:

"The Democratic party, in my judgment, cannot elect their President. The internal quarrels within it cannot be healed. The party has no fixed principle or policy. The best evidence of this is the manner in which it takes up and disposes of portable Presidential candidates. I tell you Old Tilden is going to be the wrecker of the party. He is either going to have that nomination or destroy any other candidate, and he will be able to do the latter. If prominent Southern Democratic leaders had the sense to see it, they could serve their section by taking up Grant. They need expect nothing from Tilden should he be elected President, and need expect no Democrat to be elected unless it is Tilden. Now, Grant is a whole-souled fellow, magnanimous, charitable, and without ill-will to the South.

"Do you mean to tell me that, if the Southern Democrats should support Grant (and they ought to take him up in advance of the Republicans), that he would not appreciate the act? Why, I believe that in such an event Grant would give the South half the Cabinet, half the foreign Ministers, and a good share of the offices; and, after all, it is the offices which the Southern people want again. A disposition shown by the Southern men to take up Grant would attract the North, wipe out sectionalism, and bring the thinking masses of the country to study intelligently whether the South is solid because it want to be, or whether Republican leaders forced it to be sold because they wanted it to be for party ends. The talk of electing Bayard is the sheerest nonsense. The people of the West look upon Bayard as an aristocrat and the apologist for the Money-Power. He would lose 5,000 votes in Indiana. The outlook is, that, if Tilden lives, no Democrat can be elected; and I tell you, after the next Republican President is elected, the South will no longer be solid. It is going to look after its own protection. Now, in all reason, in view of the great probability that Grant will be the next President, would it not be a good stroke of policy to let the break-up come in advance of the election, and support Grant, who, after all, ought to be more acceptable than was Greeley? The effect would be, in such event, that the South would have some claim to patronage; whereas, if it waited until after the election, it could not so consistently make a claim for it. I tell you finally that the end of the Solid South is much nearer than Republican politicians hope for."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW AMERICAN OPERA.

Katrina Van Tassel	Miss Annis Montague
Frau Van Spuyten	Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox
Abraham Van Brunt	Mr. Charles Turner
Heinrich Van Ness	Mr. L. Fink
Ichabod Crane	Mr. W. C. Gardiner
Baltus Van Tassel	Mr. Burnett
Nick Van Riper	Mr. H. Gordon
Baltus Kipp	Mr. Hess
Jere Bergen	Mr. W. Spielke
Frau Van Tassel	Miss Ada Whitman
Anne Steif	Miss L. West
Betsey Bergen	Miss A. Duvernoy

It was a gala night at McVicker's, consequent upon the production for the first time in this city of a distinctively American opera. It is entitled "A Comic Pastoral Opera in three acts, the music by Max Maretzek and the words by Charles Gayler." The subject, the legend of Sleepy Hollow, is American; the composer has been so long in this country that he may be considered an American; the librettist is an American; every artist in the cast is an American; the audience was American; and the guest of the city in whose honor the performance was given is the representative American. Patriotism and music were therefore combined in a remarkable degree, and, as patriotism is not very critical in a musical sense, the opera made a hit. It was carried to success on the boom, and that is the American way of doing things. Perhaps when the boom is gone, and the flags are furled, and the eagle is mute we may sit down soberly to dissect the new work and see if it is an addition to American operatic music that is going to live, or is doomed to the fate that has overtaken Fry, Bristow, and others of our home composers who have tried their hands at opera.

The principal musical numbers of the work are:

Act 1—Introductory chorus, song of *Van Ness*, baritone; entrance of *Ichabod Crane*, and the ballad of the Headless Horseman; entrance of *Frau Van Spuyten*, contralto, chorus and concerted piece; ballad from *Brom Bones*, tenor; aria and chorus of *Katrina Van Tassel*, soprano; finale of first act, country dance, storm on the Hudson, appearance of the Headless Horseman.

Act 2—Pastoral; spinning song, *Katrina Van Tassel*; duet, *Katrina Van Tassel* and *Brom*, tenor and soprano; melodrama duet, *Capt. Kidd* and *Ichabod Crane*; chorus of pirates, fairies, and demons; roundelay of Fairy Queen and concerted piece; finale of second act; grand scene and aria of the Lady in White, contralto.

Act 3—Entr'acte, Knickerbocker Wedding March; ballad, *Frau Van Spuyten*, contralto; duet, *Brom Bones* and *Frau Van Spuyten*, tenor and contralto; chorus and aria-bouffe, *Ichabod Crane*; drinking song, *Van Ness*, baritone; grand scene and rondo finale, *Katrina Van Tassell*, soprano.

The story of the work maintains many of the features of the original legend, and offers to the artists a happy blending of humor and pathos, which, if not always improved, is none the less suggestive and cheerful. The musical illustration is bright, melodious, and fluent, well set for the voices, skillfully contrived, and very dramatic in quality, as might have been expected of a musician like Max Maretzek, whose life has been spent in front of the footlights and in every school of opera. The characteristics of his music are its melodiousness and its humor, and both are always agreeable, while to its construction he has brought that skill which might have been expected from one of so long and rich experience in the conduct of opera, as well as in its arrangement and adaptation. While "Sleepy Hollow" may not pass for a distinctively original work of American flavor, still its musical numbers, however suggestive they may be of modern Italian and French composers, cannot be said to have been borrowed from any particular locality. It would be impossible that a composer, engaged for over thirty years in conducting opera, should produce a work of his own uninfluenced by previous associations, and when such work is done so neatly and cleverly there is no room for complaint over these catching melodies and pretty choruses.

There is but little space left for us to devote to the work of the artists, and much of this we reserve for another occasion. Miss Montague is the feature of the representation, and steadily improves in her singing, besides showing dramatic ability of a very clever sort. Her two principal numbers, the "Dance Song" and "Spinning Song," both of which are destined to become popular, were delightfully sung, and were the musical successes of the evening. Mrs. Knox has a very ungrateful part, and brings to it but little dramatic force. She sings it, however, with considerable spirit, though it is not well adapted for her voice, as we remember it in concert. Mr. Turner is a sort of half-and-half Dutchman in accent and style, but sings with good effect. Mr. Burnett's *Baltus* is a very clever piece of character acting. Mr. Gardiner as the *Schoolmaster* is overweighted with his part, and fails to catch or exhibit its gentle odd humors. The minor parts are well taken, and the chorus is fresh, strong, and excellently prepared, as might have been expected from such a drillmaster as Mr. Maretzek. The opera will be repeated this evening, and we think will gain in effect with each new hearing.

BARRETT AS "YORICK."

The most important event of Hooley's season, so far, occurred on Monday night in the reappearance of Lawrence Barrett and in the production for the first time in this city of "Yorick's Love," a three-act tragedy, adapted from the Spanish of Estebados by W. D. Howells. The chief actor, Mr. Barrett, was supported by Miss Ellen Cummens, Mr. Frederick Bock, Mr. Eben Plympton, Mr. E. A. Locke, Miss Carrie Wyatt,—in all there are eleven people in the cast. Considering the weather, the audience was a large one, and, if their approbation can be accepted as an augury of popularity, the success of "Yorick's Love" is a fact in this city.

Some twelve or fifteen months ago the play was given at Cleveland. It bore the name of "A New Play." Since then, although at that time the work achieved success, the author has seen fit to change the title, and, we are told, to materially alter the play, cutting out a scene here, a line there, and so on until we find it as now offered. "Yorick's Love" wields in a perfectly legitimate manner the two great tragical forces of terror and pity,—terror that dominates the mind, and pity that softens the heart,—and whenever the effect is created in this way human nature is elevated mentally and spiritually. The piece is vigorously written. Often the language, in its grace, smacks of the older dramatists, and there is frequently a boldness, a sturdiness, and a delicacy in the poetical figures rarely found in modern work. The play is well constructed, particularly the first two acts; it is inspired with swift dramatic movement, and there is throughout a notable absence of those clap-trap situations and that straining after effect visible in such works as even "Richelieu." Its story takes us back to the time immediately succeeding the death of "Kit" Marlowe, the Shakspeare of his day, when Massinger flourished, and when the great Shakspeare himself had made his mark among the mighty men of his period. We are introduced to the managers, the players, and one of the poets of the time. We are shown their joys and their sorrows, their hopes, their jealousies, their rivalries, and their ambition. The first act, which in skillful construction and in fine effects is the best of the play, brings us face to face with *Master Yorick*, the comedian of the Globe Theatre, the friend and associate of Shakspeare. We find him at his home, a man advanced in years, but with a youthful heart, the unsuspecting and happy husband of a wife, *Mistress Alice*, young, lively, and an accomplished actress, and the fond protector of a youth, *Edmund*, whom *Yorick* had rescued from the gutter, reared and educated with a father's care, and when the piece opens we find him also a prominent member of the company with which *Yorick* is connected. *Edmund* as *Romeo* to the *Juliet* of *Yorick's* wife had captured the playgoers of old London. Both are young, and both are passionate, and, irresistibly, the mimic love becomes an actual fact in their real lives. The gayety and happiness of *Yorick* when he talks of his home, and the affection in which the people hold him, stands at this early age of the story in fine contrast to the hurtling fires of agonized frenzy which subsequently possess Barrett, and which he portrays with terrific intensity. A certain young poet of the time who talks of his work with delightful self-complacency, and sneeringly alludes to Shakspeare, has written a play which *Master Haywood*, the manager of the Globe, has accepted, and the pair come to *Yorick's* home to induce *Mistress Alice* to accept the leading part. Curiously enough, the plot of the new play exactly describes the situation of the *Yorick* family, detailing the antique story of a wife's infidelity and an adopted son's ingratitude. It relates how one *Count Octavio*, a man well advanced in years, wedded a young girl and worshiped her with a blind devotion; the *Count's* adopted son secretly loved his father's wife; how the guilty pair lived in constant fear of discovery; how for a time they threw the mantle of concealment over their guilty amours; how the inevitable exposure occurred, and how the father in a fit of frenzy slew the son. The day upon which the young poet and *Master Haywood* arrive happens to be the anniversary of *Yorick's* marriage and also his birthday. Glowing with delight, the comedian tells his manager of the comfort his wife has been to him, of the love he bears her, and of the treasure he possesses in his adopted son, the incident beautifully illustrating the heart of the character. Engrossed with the prospect of coming fame the poet insists upon reading the plot of his play for the benefit of *Mistress Alice*. So clearly does it resemble an arraignment of herself and *Edmund* that she is conscience-stricken at the recital; but the effort she makes to conceal her agony and smother suspicion in the breast of her husband is looked upon by *Yorick* merely as an evidence of her sympathy with the unhappy heroine, and he enthusiastically predicts for her a great theatrical triumph. *Yorrick* is struck with the part of the *Count*. Like many a comedian of our own day, he has become tired of making the people laugh, and wishes to show himself as a tragedian. He begs the role of his manager, who reluctantly takes it from the leading tragedian of his company, *Master Walton*, a small edition of *Iago*, and gives it to *Yorick*. This kindles the fire of jealousy in the breast of *Walton*, who has long looked with little favor upon the popularity of the comedian, and, aided by an accidental knowledge of the guilty love of *Alice* and *Edmund*, he determines to be revenged. *Yorick's* suspicions are aroused by a remark at the end of the first act. In the second they assume a shape, and soon a horrible fear takes possession of him and fills his soul.

From this time forth the interest is admirably sustained. Racked with the promptings of *Walton*, and the knowledge that his wife had been unfaithful, he is yet unable to discover the man who has despoiled him of his honor until in the last act, which occurs upon the stage of the Globe Theatre during the performance of the new play, in a scene between himself, his wife, and his adopted son. *Walton* hands him an intercepted letter in which *Alice* is asked by her lover to fly from London. *Yorick*, at first bewildered and then maddened at the news, runs his sword through the body of his son. His wife flies in terror from the stage. *Master Haywood* comes forward and announces that the great comedian, carried away with the passion of his part, has slain his son. Then *Yorick* kills himself, and the play ends. If fault can be found with any part of "Yorick's Love," it is certainly with the last act. The incidents almost bewilder in the rapidity with which they succeed one another, occasionally the weaving of the dramatic fibre is unartistic in comparison to that of former acts, the disposition of *Alice* is unsatisfactory, and the latter incidents leave a mournful impression. Still, accepting "Yorick's Love" as it stands, the work is a great one, and should be seen by all who take an interest in the drama.

There is every evidence of thoughtful study and hard work in the assumption of *Yorick* by Mr. Barrett, and, with the exception of his hurried utterance, which often rendered some of his passages almost unintelligible, the personation, for subtlety and grandeur of conception and for vigorous treatment, should rank with the best thing he has ever given us. The second act was marked by fine emotional power. Delivering that rare piece of dialog with *Edmund* in excellent taste, his transitions were vivid, startling, and skillfully effected, and his expression of despair when he discovers the ingratitude of the boy he had rescued from poverty, and his cry of anguish as he sees him lying dead and recollects his infancy, are among the few achievements that may be accounted perfect. Fitting support was rendered by Miss Ellen Cummens who assumed the role of *Alice*. The role is a difficult one, and, save in the last two or three scenes where she dropped the character occasionally, she was found in every way equal to its requirements. Her defiance of *Walton* stood out in bold relief against the passion and tenderness displayed at several stages of the play, notably in the scenes with her husband in the first and second acts. She has an excellent and expressive face, but what is of more importance she possesses histrionic power of high order. The quiet dignity of *Haywood*, the friend of *Yorick*, who endeavors to save the lovers from themselves, was finely portrayed by Mr. Frederick Bock, and his assumption gave an exquisitely delicate tone to the whole picture. *Walton* was an intelligent performance by Mr. Grismer. Mr. Plympton gave a forcible rendition of *Edmund*. The other parts in the drama are of little importance, except as feeders. If they were not well done they would be missed, but being well done they are scarcely likely to be noticed. There was one part, however, which we scarcely think the author intended the actor to make such a coxcomb of,—the poet, we mean.

GLASS-BALL SHOOTING.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BRADFORD, Pa., Nov. 18.—A glass-ball shooting-match, for $300, came off here to-night between Capt. Bogardus and James Kersetter, of Beaver, Pa. Bogardus broke 990 balls and Kersetter 890. Bogardus allowed him 200 broken balls.

OBITUARY.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—The Rev. Dr. Ethan Allen, grandson of John Alden, of Puritan fame, and a relative of the Revolutionary Ethan Allen, died at Newport, Ky., to-day, aged 83. Deceased was prominent in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and well known as an author and historian.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The steamers Hungarian, from New York, and Ohio, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 18.—Arrived, steamships Rhein and Weser, from New York.

SNOW AT THE EAST.

WHITEHALL, N. Y., Nov. 18.—A severe snow-storm has been prevailing along Lake Champlain since early this morning.

Affections of the liver, bilious disorders, sick headache, etc., are thoroughly cured by Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills. Acting as a general laxative, they remove all irritating and fecal matter from the bowels, gradually change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and restore these organs to a healthy condition.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Max Maretzek's English Opera Company. "Sleepy Hollow."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. Afternoon, "Money." Evening, "Yorick's Love."

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Neil Burgess. "Widow Bedott." Afternoon and evening.

Hamlin's Theatre.
Clark street, between Washington and Randolph. Engagement of James A. Herne. "Hearts of Oak." Afternoon and evening.

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. "Our Goblins." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HESPERIA LODGE, No. 411, A. F. & A. M.—The members are hereby notified to attend a Special Communication of the lodge to be held Wednesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of work, and also notified to attend our Regular Communication at 7½ o'clock, Wednesday, Nov. 19. Master Masons cordially invited to witness our work. By order of
CHAS. H. BRENAN, W. M.
CHAS. H. BRADLEY, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1879.

About this time of year look out for a shower of annual reports from the vicinity of Washington. It has begun already, as will be seen by our dispatches, in which are contained abstracts of the reports of United States Treasurer Gilfillan, Postmaster-General Key, and Chicago Sub-Treasurer Gilbert.

Two awful casualties are chronicled in the dispatches this morning,—a disaster on Lake Ontario within a few miles of Oswego, where several tugboats in tow of a number of dredges and scows were overtaken by a heavy storm, and nearly all were sunk by the fury of the waves, with a loss of twelve persons; and in California a terrific gas-explosion in a railroad-tunnel occurred, killing thirty-one Chinamen who were employed in the excavation.

The coal-boom on the Ohio River, since that sickly stream commenced to "brace up" as the result of liberal rains, has proved to be an immense affair. There have been shipped from Pittsburg, since the river became navigable once more, a total of 7,847,000 bushels of coal, and the inhabitants of Wheeling, Ironton, Cincinnati, Louisville, and lesser points along the river begin to feel as though they had escaped what promised to be a dire calamity,—a coal famine throughout the winter.

The proposition to erect a railway bridge over the Detroit River at Detroit is exciting violent opposition on the ground of the obstruction to navigation which a bridge would create. At the meeting yesterday in Detroit of the Commission of United States Engineers having the subject in charge protests against the bridge scheme were received from numerous Boards of Trade, and it is evident that in the event of the recommendation by the Commission of the bridge in preference to the tunnel plan, the project will be fiercely fought in Congress.

Closely following upon the letter of Congressman Felton, published in these columns two days ago, the interview with Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, which we print this morning, will be read with interest. He shares in the opinion of Dr. Felton that the Democratic party in the South is on the eve of disintegration, and that the people of that part of the Union are ripe for some political change that will bring them into harmony with the dominant party in the North. He regards Gen. Grant as the only man that could accomplish this, and thinks Grant could carry every Southern State.

It is proposed to hold in Washington, on the 8th of January next, a conference of Chairmen of State Committees of the Greenback-Labor and the National parties and the editors of newspapers given over to the Fiat folly, with a view to determining upon the policy of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States in 1880. It is generally suspected throughout the country that the rag-money lunacy was taken out of politics quite effectually by the elections this year, and the forthcoming conference is necessary in order to test the question whether there is vitality enough visible to pay for trying to resuscitate the strangled infant.

Gen. Grant is at this time the most conspicuous private citizen in the Union All political parties and all factions of all political parties suspend their arrangements for the future, awaiting some authentic indication of the wishes and intentions of Gen. Grant with regard to a candidacy on his part for the Presidency. Gen. Grant, with the wisdom which has always marked his conduct, has, to the great perplexity of whole armies of politicians, disclosed his purposes to no person. To the mere office-seeker this is incomprehensible. Where a man has a chance to be nominated and elected, and refuses to avow his willingness to accept both nomination and election, he appears to the machine politician and professional office-seeker little short of an idiot.

The omission of Roman Catholic priests in France of prayers for the safety of the Republic has been brought to the notice of the Minister of the Interior, who in turn has instructed the Prefects of the different departments to ascertain whether such omissions are prompted by the Bishops. The inquiry is not inspired by any fear that the Republic will suffer serious harm through not being prayed for, but is doubtless intended as a reminder to the clergy that antagonism to the Government is liable to be attended with some inconveniences. With the same design the Prefects are instructed to keep an eye on the movements of the Bishops, and report the fact whenever one of them leaves his Diocese without authorization from the Government.

The last day of Gen. Grant's stay in Chicago was crowded full of incidents of interest. In the forenoon occurred a visit to the Chicago Commandery of the Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, where Gen. Grant was formally received and decorated as a member of the Order. Then followed a call from the only four surviving veterans of the War of 1812 residing in Chicago, all of them octogenarians, and proud of the privilege of greeting a military hero who was born ten years after their military service ended. Gen. Grant's visit to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, the first charitable association organized in Chicago, was an important episode in the history of that worthy institution and a memorable experience for its inmates. In the evening the General shed the lustre of his presence upon the performance at McVicker's Theatre, and thus ended the public portion of his sojourn in Chicago. He leaves this forenoon for Galena, there to remain until obliged to once more resume his travels and fulfill the numerous engagements in store for him.

GRANT AND THE SOUTH.

There have been several recent indications that a large and influential class of Democrats at the South are seriously contemplating the organization of an independent movement in National politics, with the ulterior design of supporting Grant for President. The evidences consist in interviews with business-men, expressions of the anti-Bourbon newspapers, outspoken defection of certain leaders, and very general manifestations of respect and admiration for the ex-President. Col. McArdle, editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, boldly says that it will be wise for the South to abandon sectionalism, and that the surest and quickest way to do so is to take up Grant. The Augusta *Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, which is understood to reflect the opinions of Alexander H. Stephens, expresses a preference for Grant as against Tilden, and admits that the former will defeat any one whom the Democrats can nominate. Mr. Stephens himself has given a qualified preference for Grant, and intimates that there may be a spontaneous movement in the South in his favor. It will not be surprising if the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, whenever Mr. Watterson shall conclude that there is no chance for Mr. Tilden to be elected, shall counsel the Independents of the South to take Grant. Col. Crawford, an ex-Confederate officer, of Atlanta, Ga., announces that he is in favor of Grant's election. Fitzhugh, former Democratic Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, reports that there is a strong disposition among many of the Texas Democrats to break away from the discipline of their party, and that their leaning is toward Grant. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has had an interview with Mr. Willard, a Northern lawyer who has been traveling in the South, in which that gentleman says he found the kindest feeling for Grant among leading lawyers, railroad managers, and business-men. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* outlines a plan to make Grant an anti-sectional candidate, and adds: "I happen to know that this scheme will be much more acceptable to a greater number of Southern Democrats than is generally supposed to be possible."

These are some of the evidences of a Grant movement at the South. The reasons for it are plain enough. There is widespread dissatisfaction among the business and professional men South, who are not actively engaged in politics, with the effects of Bourbon domination; this dissatisfaction likewise extends to numerous politicians who have been victims to the arrogance and selfishness of the Bourbon leaders. The situation was very well described by Representative Felton, of Georgia, in his recently-published letter. There is also a growing conviction among all classes at the South that the election of a Democratic President next year has been made hopeless by the Democratic blunders and the marked change of sentiment at the North denoted by this fall's elections. This failure to elect a Democrat would shut out the Southern Democrats from the patronage of the General Government, close the doors of the Treasury against the subsidy-hunters, and leave the "Solid South" to take care of itself. There is also general disgust with the Northern Democrats, who have developed a direful incapacity for political management. The taxpayers have likewise learned that corruption and peculation, of which they complained under "carpet-bag" rule, are equally possible under local Democratic administration, and they have concluded that Bourbon dictation is, in many cases, more of a burden than the "nigger governments." Finally, the bulldozers have driven out the best of the Northern men who settled in the South after the War, and have shut off immigration from the North as well as the aid of Northern capital. The result of this is, that the revival of good times throughout the North has not extended to the South, and men who set greater store by material prosperity than political or sectional animosity are beginning to clamor for relief.

These are the present conditions. What the outcome will be time alone can determine. It looks as though the Bourbon Democracy in certain sections of the South were in a process of disintegration, and in that case it will not be surprising if the premature effort of President Hayes and his friends to build up a Union party in the South shall take the shape of a spontaneous movement in that direction. It must be spontaneous if it be made at all. The Union sentiment of the North has done all that can be expected of it in the proffer of conciliation. Universal amnesty, the withdrawal of all National control even as to the enforcement of the Constitutional Amendments, the return of the ex-Confederates to absolute control over their local Governments, even the appointment of Southern Democrats to Government office under a Republican Administration,—all these peace-offerings have been rewarded with new manifestations of sectional hatred, political intolerance, and social ostracism. It is now time for the reasonable and well-meaning people in the South to take up the olive-branch themselves. They will find their advances met in a very different spirit from that in which the Northern advances were received by them. There is but one condition upon which the Northern people will insist,—viz.: the utter obliteration of sectionalism, earnest devotion to the Nation, and equal political and civil rights to all men, whether from the North or the South, whether white or black. This condition is the corner-stone of any successful project for sincere reconciliation. Gen. Grant may serve as the rallying point. It is immaterial what pretext the Southern Conservatives may make, so long as they break away the shackles the Bourbons have placed upon them and agree to a Union in spirit as well as in name. But they must abandon all the heresies that once before betrayed them into rebellion. They then fought for two unworthy objects,—human servitude and National dismemberment; the people of the North insist that the last remnants of the latter shall be swept away as the former has been. If the readiness to do this shall develop in the South an impulse for Grant, it will not be a mistaken impulse,—for Grant was as generous a victor as the history of warfare ever produced.

THE WHEAT YIELD OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* devotes three columns of its editorial space to what appears to be a careful digest of the wheat question in the British Isles. We present the most important facts and conclusions. The average yield of wheat in the United Kingdom for several years past was 29½ bushels per acre of merchantable wheat, which excludes tailings, which should give a yield of 90,230,000 bushels on the 3,056,600 acres seeded to wheat for the last crop. But the average yield of the past five years is only 24 bushels to the acre, and this year it has sunk to 18 bushels. To make the matter still worse, much of the present crop is miserably poor in quality, so that it will yield much less flour than the average English wheat, which weighs sixty-two pounds to the measured bushel, so that the deficit this year is a very large one. The mean of the last fifteen years gives the following as the movement, reduced to bushels:

Home production	92,664,000
Imports	86,736,000
Consumption	179,400,000

The last two years the United Kingdom imported 116,064,000 and 115,336,000 bushels respectively. This year the wants of the people will be 192,000,000 bushels, of which they must import 144,000,000 bushels, or 28,000,000 bushels more than the average of the last two years. The *Times* thinks, too, that the poor quality of the English wheat will not permit the farmers to obtain more than 48s 9d per quarter for it, in spite of the increased demand. Comparing this price with the 55s, which was the average of the five years ending with 1870-'71, and taking into account the diminished yield, there is a poor prospect for the British agriculturist. He has been poor on an average price of 48s 9d during the past five years, with more wheat to sell at the price than now. What, then, will he do in the future?

The average yield in bushels per acre for several years past may be of interest;

Year.	Yield.	Year.	Yield.
1868	34	1875	23
1870	32	1877	22
1878	30	1879	18

There is thus an almost steady decrease from the hitherto normal yield of 29½ bushels, which further complicates the problem, "What will he do with it?"

In *Dornbush* of Nov. 3, H. Kains-Jackson, the well-known agricultural writer, takes exception to the claim of the *Times* in regard to quantity needed, and thinks the people of the United Kingdom will not need to import more than 136,000,000 bushels during the current cereal year. Even that, however, is some 20,000,000 bushels more than last year, or 70,000 bushels per working day in excess of the requirements of the twelve months ending last September. We note that about half the surplus of the United States on this year's crop is believed to have already left the hands of the farmers. If this be the case, the fact that the wheat in sight at principal points of accumulation in this country is now not far from 35,000,000 bushels will prove to be an argument of no great importance to the bears in the market.

AMERICAN PARTY NAMES.

In the years immediately preceding the Revolution the English party names of Whig and Tory came into use in this country,—the former being adopted by those who in common with the British Whigs resisted the oppression of the Colonies, and the latter being applied in reproach to those who called themselves Loyalists. Individuals were also called Tories who sided with the mother-country in the war of 1812, but there never was any organization calling itself Tory among us.

At the close of the Revolution American political parties proper were first developed under the names of Federalists, who desired a strong, centralized Government,—a Nation with a big N,—and the Anti-Federalists, who wished for a mere league of convenience between thirteen independent republics. The adoption of the new Constitution was a triumph of the Federalists, and they continued in power through the two Administrations of Washington and the one of John Adams.

About the year 1792 the name of Anti-Federalist was dropped at Jefferson's suggestion, and that of Republican adopted in its place. This party elected him Vice-President with Adams in 1796, and President in 1800, and again in 1804. It also elected Madison in 1808, and again in 1812, and Monroe in 1816, and again in 1820.

During Jefferson's second Administration, John Randolph bolted from the Republicans, and led over to the support of the Federalists a short-lived faction popularly known as the "Quids." The Federalists called their opponents "Democrats"—a name for which they then had no liking—and "Jacobins"; while the Republicans retorted with "Black-Cockade Federalists," a good deal as their successors dubbed a modern namesake "Black Republicans." The Federalists became unpopular through their opposition to the war with England, and its close in 1815 marked their virtual extinction, although they made a show of supporting Rufus King against Monroe in 1816. Monroe's re-election in 1820 was without opposition, and then came the "era of good feeling." In 1824 there were no party organizations, and there was no election of President by the people. John Quincy Adams was chosen by the House from among the highest candidates in the following February. During his Administration the friends of Jackson, who had received a larger popular vote than Adams, assumed the name of Democrats, and the Adams men became known as National Republicans. The Democrats elected Jackson in 1828, and again in 1832, Van Buren in 1836, Polk in 1844, Pierce in 1852, Buchanan in 1856, and Jeff Davis to a pseudo-Presidency in 1861. In the course of Van Buren's Administration some of the Democrats in Congress formed a party of Conservatives, and voted with the Whigs on financial questions.

During Jackson's first term the Anti-Masonic party acquired a National importance, and in 1832 cast their votes for William Wirt, Henry Clay being the National Republican candidate. In the course of Jackson's second Administration the National Republicans adopted the name of Whigs, applied the name of "Locofocos" to the Democrats, and put up Gen. Harrison for their candidate at the coming election of 1836. Four years later they elected him, as they did Gen. Taylor in 1848. Upon their failure to elect Gen. Scott in 1852, Horace Greeley declared the party to be dead, and so it proved to be, although individual "Old-Line Whigs" are extant to this day.

The Abolitionists never formed a distinct political party, but their doctrines came into prominence in 1833, and in 1840 the Liberty party supported James G. Birney for President, as they did again in 1844, with the late Dr. Le Moyne for Vice-President. In 1848 the anti-slavery men took the name of Free-Soilers,—nicknamed "Barnburners," in contradistinction from the pro-slavery "Hunkers,"—and supported Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams for President and Vice-President. The result was the defeat of Van Buren's enemy, Gen. Cass, and the last triumph of the Whigs. In 1852 the Free-Soil Democrats supported John P. Hale for President.

In 1853-'54 the Northern Whigs, of whom Greeley was, more than any other one man, the leader, gave up their old name and came to be known as Anti-Nebraska men. The Southern Whigs held on to their name a few years longer, with nothing except that to distinguish them from Democrats. In 1855-'56 the Anti-Nebraska men and Free-Soilers were merged under the name of Republicans, and nominated John C. Fremont against Buchanan. Their first National success was the election of Lincoln in 1860, and their history since does not need to be told.

In 1852 the American party, popularly called Know-Nothings, sprung up, and in 1856 they gave to Millard Fillmore enough votes to defeat Fremont. In 1860, the Democrats having split into two factions headed by Breckinridge and Douglas, the remnants of the Southern Whigs and of the Americans made up the Constitutional Union party which supported the Bell and Everett ticket. In 1872 the Liberal Republicans, who were opposed to the re-election of Gen. Grant, nominated Horace Greeley for President, and the Democrats "ate their crow" by doing likewise, though a small Democratic faction met at Louisville and nominated Charles O'Conor.

During the Rebellion Republicans and War Democrats frequently united at the North as the Union party, while their opponents were called "Copperheads."

The National Greenback party—nicknamed the "Rag-Baby" party—held a Convention at Indianapolis in 1876 and nominated Peter Cooper for President and Sam F. Cary for Vice. This party is supposed to be extinct.

There have been various local party nicknames not mentioned above, as "Danites," applied to the Buchanan Democrats in Illinois in 1859; "Silver-Grays," applied to a portion of the old Whigs in New York; "Carpet-Baggers," applied to Northern men—mostly Democrats—who went down South at the close of the War and got into office by negro votes; and "Radicals," now applied indiscriminately to Republicans by the people of the South.

TAXING MORTGAGES.

The Supreme Court of the United States has just given a decision which may have a serious effect upon the whole law and practice of lending and borrowing money on bond and mortgage. The facts in the case before the Court were substantially as follows: Mr. Kirtland, a citizen and resident of Litchfield County, in the State of Connecticut, loaned $20,000 to a citizen and resident of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, taking as evidence of and security for the debt a note of the debtor and a mortgage on certain real estate. The debtor owned the land, and the money borrowed was expended in constructing buildings thereon, and both land and buildings were included in the mortgage. The whole premises were taxed in the State of Illinois for State, city, county, town, and other purposes. The Assessor of Litchfield County, in Connecticut, ascertaining that Kirtland held the notes for this debt due him in Illinois, returned the amount thereof as personal property, subject under the laws of that State to taxation. The case passed through all the courts of Connecticut, and the decision upheld the right to tax. The Supreme Court of the United States has now affirmed the decision of the State Courts, and Kirtland is required to pay the tax.

This decision closes, of course, all discussion as to the legality of taxation of credit, and the legality of double taxation. The man in Connecticut invested his money in real estate in Chicago, and when that real estate was taxed by the authorities of Illinois the power of taxation was exhausted. It is immaterial where those having interest in real estate may reside, the property itself is the sole subject of taxation.

This decision, however, is to be accepted as the law, and all its difficulties and embarrassments must fall upon the borrowers or the debtor class. It may be that the whole present form of mortgage will be abandoned. If Mr. Kirtland in this case, instead of taking a note and mortgage, had taken a deed in fee of the property, executing a contract to reconvey the property at the end of five or ten years upon the repayment to him of the purchase money and interest, then he would not be taxable in Connecticut upon property held in Illinois, though the transaction would be substantially the same as the one actually existing in the case. As it is, the State of Connecticut is recognized as possessing the legal power to assess taxes upon property which exists only in the State of Illinois.

It is a notorious fact that men lending money seek the highest rate of income in the shape of interest for the use or rent thereof. The loans are made upon terms and conditions that will secure to the creditor the highest rate of interest over and above all other possible charges. Where mortgages, promissory notes, and other evidences of debt are liable to taxation, the lender protects himself against such taxation by including its possible amount in the rate of interest. In nine cases out of ten the borrower pays in the form of additional interest the possible tax on the mortgage on his own farm, and also the tax on the farm itself. Under the delusion that they are taxing capital, the debtor class persistently demand the collection of a tax on mortgages, which taxes the debtor invariably pays in the form of an increased rate of interest. The tax levied by Connecticut and other Eastern States upon mortgages owned by residents of those States upon property in Illinois will hereafter be paid by the debtors in Illinois. No form of law, no contrivance or invention, can avoid or change the inexorable fact that every tax, charge, or exaction imposed upon credit must of necessity be paid by the borrower or debtor. So long as the creditor has the free option to lend his money or not at his own pleasure, the debtor must pay, directly or indirectly, every tax or other exaction imposed by law, in addition to the rate of interest which the lender may demand for the use of money.

This decision of the Supreme Court will be accepted by each State as a warrant for taxing every loan made by its citizens upon property in the other States. This tax will hereafter be added to the cost of loans; it will be an additional levy upon the property of the debtor class. It will not reach the creditor class in any event. Such a tax, apart from its injustice, is highly impolitic. Of what avail is it to borrowers to reduce by law the legal rate of interest, and then levy a tax on the loan, when the borrower will have to mortgage his property to secure the payment of the tax?

This decision declares it to be discretionary with the several States to provide a tax on this form of personal property, but it is an authority which the average Legislature rarely has the intelligent firmness to resist. The insane desire to punish the man who lends money to those who stand in need of it is generally irresistible in a State Legislature. Moreover, the people of New England will not neglect hereafter to add as largely as possible to the revenues of their States and counties by imposing a liberal tax upon the mortgaged farms and other real estate of the West, and forcing the debtors of the Northwest to contribute towards defraying the expenses of the State and local Governments of the Atlantic States. The borrowers and debtors will hereafter feel the oppressiveness and severity of the laws to compel the payment of the tax on mortgages and credits,—a form of tax which, under the advice of cheap demagogs, this debtor class has always demanded.

THE RAILROAD EXTORTION.

A Chicago business-man who has just returned from Southern Indiana reports that the rise in the Ohio River is likely to develop several new routes for the transportation of the grain of the Northwest to tide-water by a Southern route, in order to avoid the extortion of the Eastern railroads. Farmers and shippers at all points in the West will seek an outlet for their grain by way of New Orleans; there is railroad connection between river points and nearly all the shipping centres of the Northwest and Southwest, and these cross-lines will seek to divert business from the Eastern trunk-lines by offering low rates and providing barges for the river part of the shipment. Such a movement as this will undoubtedly be injurious to Chicago interests, but scarcely more so than the thieving rate of 40 cents per hundred which the Eastern railroads are charging, and Chicago can well afford to endure the temporary loss of business if it shall teach the railroad managers that they are not all-powerful and cannot rob the people with impunity. There has been no justification for the steady increase in Eastern freights. The rate has been fixed now at 40 cents, and, though that figure almost reaches the confiscation point, it may go still higher; the railroads propose to charge all they can get, and the only hope of relief, pending Congressional action, is such a diversion of business from the trunk-lines as will bring the managers to their senses. They now charge as much for the transportation of corn from Chicago to New York as the corn is worth at the point of production, and, when the ocean freights are added, about two-thirds of the product is eaten up in freights. They will listen to no arguments showing that they could make more money in the long run by fair treatment of the public; they turn a deaf ear to the daily demonstrations of their injustice and the hardships it inflicts; the only hope of relief is in actually depriving them of business, even though such a course entails loss upon Chicago for the time being. We hope, therefore, that as much grain as possible shall be sent to Europe by the Southern route; that farmers and Western shippers shall continue to hold back their grain for the reopening of navigation when they do not ship by the South; and that there shall be a combined and determined effort to reduce the amount of Eastern railroad business to an extent that will overbalance the outrageous increase in charges that has been agreed upon. The people must fight for themselves in this matter until National legislation shall furnish them with permanent protection.

On the morning of the 12th—the day of Gen. Grant's arrival in this city—a large delegation reached Chicago from Indianapolis. This party brought with them a band of music. Ordinarily the Indianapolis crowd and the Indianapolis band would have attracted some attention; but on this occasion, with at least 90,000 persons and twenty-five other bands of music, in addition to the half-million of resident population, the Indianapolis gentlemen and their band failed to meet with that special attention which under other circumstances they would have received. When they entered hotels, restaurants, and other places, the announcement, "We are from Indianapolis," or "We are the Indianapolis delegation," or "This is the Indianapolis band," failed to cause a suspension of all other business, and failed to induce the other people filling the hotels and filling the streets to move out and surrender the city to the Indianapolis delegation and its band. The Committee of the Army of the Tennessee had been in session here for several days, and among other arrangements had secured Haverly's Theatre for the reception of Gen. Grant by that organization. The capacity of that building, of course, had a limit. The Committee counted and estimated how many of its own members would be present; it then issued invitations to military and civil guests from all parts of the country who had signified their intention to be present. When this was over, the whole seating and standing capacity of the theatre was exhausted. It seems the Committee had not estimated that all the eminent men from Indianapolis and their band were coming, and consequently at night when the Indianapolitans and their band arrived at the theatre there was only room for half of them; whereupon the whole party and their band got mad, wheeled around, and marched away, and by the first train went home, the band playing incessantly "Johnny Comes Marching Home." The other 90,000 strangers and the whole population of Chicago who were not able to get into Haverly's did not get mad, but staid here in Chicago, and had a most glorious time. The Indianapolis delegation and their band have had the sulks ever since, and have employed their time in denouncing the "hogginess" of Chicago. It is needless to add that Gen. Grant's reception went on just the same, and that, while everybody would have been gratified had Blue Jeans Williams and the other Indianapolis people and their band been here, there was still quite a numerous crowd in the city to welcome Gen. Grant.

The visit of the school-children to Gen. Grant at the Exposition was one of the most notable features of his sojourn. The huge building swarmed with the little people, forty or fifty thousand in number, all of whom had an opportunity to see the hero of the War of the Rebellion, and many of them a chance to shake hands and speak with him. It was a handsome tribute from the men and women of the future to the representative man of the present. In the natural order of things, when they come upon the stage of life to take our places, he will have passed away. The strong impressions of early childhood, however, will remain fresh with them, and as they go on into old age these impressions will grow clearer and clearer as contemporaneous events grow cloudy. They have had the story of the War told to them by the actual participants, and when they come to old age they will tell to those who come after them, as if it were but on the yesterday, the story how they went to the Exposition Building in the days when Chicago was young, and shook hands and spoke to the great General of the War whose exploits are recorded in history. They will tell the children of that day how he looked and what he did, what school they belonged to, and what teacher took them, and all the little details of the famous occurrence, just as we now remember those who have told to us their recollections of Washington as they saw him about New York and Philadelphia. The other events of the Grant boom have been on a greater scale, and more gorgeous and imposing as pageants, but the children's day will outlive them all, and will be marked with a very white stone in their lives to which they will often turn in after years.

The request of the Saloonkeepers' Association is not unreasonable, that the City Council shall "cause the City Sealer to inspect the beer-keg packages used in this city, like all other liquid-measures, or, if you should be of opinion that the ordinance above referred to is not sufficient to confer such power, then to enact another ordinance for the inspection of all packages of malt liquors in use in this city." The memorial also states that most of the beer-barrels contain from one to seven gallons less than the standard of thirty-one wine gallons, while a uniform price is exacted from the retailers for full measurement of liquor. They, therefore, ask the Council to gauge the amber liquid, and put a stop to the frauds and swindles practiced upon them by the brewers. The brewers, we believe, do not seriously deny giving the saloonkeepers short measurement and cheating them pretty badly, but they charge the retailers with cheating their customers by giving them scanty glasses of the foaming fluid. It is alleged that the glasses have excessively thick, deceptive bottoms and small, shallow prisms, and that it takes about three glasses generally to make a pint, for which they exact and pocket 15 cents, although that quantity of beer does not cost the retailer one-third of the money. It is furthermore charged that many saloonkeepers have a trick of so drawing the beer from the barrel as to fill the glass with one-third froth. So that it takes about five such little, thick-bottomed, froth glasses to equal a pint of actual beer, for which the bartender takes in 25 cents, or 500 per cent profit on the cost of the liquor. The brewers say that, so long as the public are cheated in these ways by false measures of beer, the saloonkeepers exhibit considerable cheek in asking the Common Council to stop the swindling in the capacity of the barrel, as the game is cheating all round, and it is the thirsty drinker and not the retailer who in the end suffers in pocket from the shortages. They also threaten in retaliation to ask the Council to make it the duty of the City Gaugers to inspect the size of the so-called pint beer-glasses, and compel the retailers to give their customers full measure for their money. And so this internecine beer-war rages.

Mayor Harrison, at the last meeting of the Council, "vetoed the ordinance for paving Monroe street with *pine blocks*, from Oakley to Robey street, for the reason that the contract for paving the intersections, or city portions, had not been advertised and let, according to rule, to the lowest bidder; and, moreover, that pine blocks were not the best material for paving intersections. The ordinance was passed by a vote of yeas 24, nays 4." This was one of the vetoes that should have been sustained. The objections were well taken. Long experience has demonstrated that pine blocks are an unsuitable material for street-paving, on account of their extreme perishability. At intersections they speedily wear out and rot out. The average duration of pine-block pavement is only three to four years, after which the street becomes full of holes, and the holes grow rapidly larger. After four years a pine-block street is a nuisance that smashes buggies and sprains horses' legs. Round cedar blocks last twice or thrice as long as pine blocks. Moreover, the improvement with this wretched, perishable material will probably cost the property-owners one-third more than if it had been let to the lowest bidder. For probably two-thirds of the expense a cedar-block pavement could have been put down that would have been in good sound condition six or eight years after the pine blocks are rotten and unfit to drive upon. The Council blundered.

A glance at the election-returns in Wisconsin shows conclusively where the Republicans got their big majority. The counties containing a large German element in the population went either strongly Republican, or with a very large falling off from the usual Democratic majorities. This was particularly the case in Milwaukee, Brown, Racine, Manitowoc, Calumet, and Outagamie. Even in Ozaukee, where the population is seven-eighths German, Fred Horn, Independent Republican, is elected to the Legislature over the regular Democratic candidate. The memory of man runs back to the time when the inspectors of election in some of those counties were in the habit of throwing out the few Republican votes cast as informal. The Germans are sick of the vaporings of the Democracy on the currency question.

If Dennis Kearney will read the account of the Socialist meeting held Sunday at Uhlich's Hall, and printed in The Tribune yesterday morning, it will do him a great deal of good. He will then learn what kind of a man refused to receive his card in San Francisco, and he may regret that he did not hang Gen. Grant in reality instead of in effigy, as he threatened. Here is one resolution offered:

Resolved, That we denounce the "Grant boom" as a hollow and dangerous fraud, a whited sepulchre, in which its builders desire to bury the few liberties yet left to the people, and upon which they expect to erect a Bismarckian despotism, and on its apex seat Grant as their tool.

Congressman Jo Blackburn is willing "to stake his soul's salvation" that the Democracy will succeed next year if he is allowed to name one of seven men as the candidate. There are two difficulties with Jo's bet: (1) To find a coin small enough to put up against it, and (2) to get a respectable person to hold the stakes.

The Demo-Confeds are in a fearful state of puzzlement as to what candidate to run for President. The fall elections seem to have killed or crippled all their available men. But there is one who has not suffered from the election,—Dr. Luke P. Blackburn, of Kentucky, who went through the ordeal and came out 40,000 ahead. His attempt to introduce yellow-fever into the Northern cities endeared him to the Democracy of his "Sovereignty," and they elected him with a whoop and a hurrah. Why is he not just the man for the Demo-Confeds to support? He would be sure of his own State to start with, which none of the other candidates are, except Bayard, and his State doesn't amount to anything. Tilden can't carry New York, nor Hancock Pennsylvania, nor Hendricks Indiana, nor Thurman Ohio, nor Butler Massachusetts; but Yellow-Fever Blackburn *can* carry Kentucky. 'Rah for Black-Vomit!

Commend us to the patriotic example of Judge Beaman in declining to accept the appointment of United States Senator, tendered him by the Governor of Michigan, on account of ill-health. The Judge has served ten years in the House of Representatives, and knows from experience that Congress is no place for a sick man. A number of other Senators might be named whose physical ailments, or business relations, or both, prevent them from properly discharging their official duties, and who ought to send in their resignations at once.

A Communist woman, at the Sunday meeting to protest against the Grant boom, said, "She was the mother of five children, and, before she would dress them up to bow and courtesy before Grant, she would take them all down to Lake Michigan and drown them." If the Chinese custom of drowning girl babies had been in vogue when that woman was an infant, it would have prevented the threat she made.

George G. Hoskins, the new Lieutenant-Governor of New York, is a successful merchant in Wyoming County, says the New York *Sun*, and a politician who believes in the machine. He is 55 years of age, tall in person and quiet in manners, has served three times in the Assembly and been once Speaker of that body, and was in Congress from 1873 to 1877. His plurality is the smallest of any of the candidates, for Mr. Potter, his competitor, was acceptable to both wings of the quarreling Democracy.

Now that we think of it, there is "another good man gone wrong" in November. We mean Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House of Representatives, a friend and backer of S. J. Tilden, and an aspirant for the Vice-Presidency, if nothing better. When a fellow's party gets left in the State by a majority of about 60,000 it is not worth while to spend much valuable time in discussing his chances. How is it, Sammy?

There is a dispute in Democratic circles over this conundrum: "Which is the deadest, Tilden or Thurman, as a Presidential candidate?" The debate continues with unabated vigor and earnestness; but it is now proposed to settle it by an arbitration composed of Senator Bayard of Delaware, Gen. Hancock of Pennsylvania, and ex-Gov. Hendricks of Indiana. They will probably decide that both are deader than Julius Cæsar.

It is thought that Clarkson N. Potter will not figure much hereafter as a probable Presidential candidate,—his recent defeat for Lieutenant-Governor of New York having effectually cooked his goose. That fraud-hunt of Mr. Potter's in the Forty-fifth Congress didn't pan out very extensively. The dirt did not pay in Potter's case.

Numerous out-of-the-way shops in town are decorated with a placard bearing the legend, "The *Inter-Ocean*, the Leading Republican Paper in the Northwest, For Sale Here." In this assumption of the leadership, our contemporary seems to entirely overlook the claims of the Chicago *Evening Journal*.

It is Garfield against the field in Ohio for the next Senatorship; but the Cincinnati *Commercial* is afraid that the field will unite against Garfield. The favorit at the start is sometimes beaten by jockeying at the finish.

If the next National Republican Convention is held in Chicago, Grant, Blaine, Washburne, Sherman, *et al.*, shall have a fair chance and no "smouging."

PERSONALS.

The Princess Louise will leave for Canada Jan. 22, and Lorne rejoices in thoughts of the time when he will have somebody to get up first and build the fire.

Maj. Marter, of the English army, gets $2,500 for capturing the Zulu King, and here we captured three kings and two queens, the other day, and only got $6.35 for it.—*Boston Post.*

The dreadful intelligence comes from the West that Miss Meeker has started East on a lecturing tour. This is what comes of the Ute uprising, and it is no wonder that a change in our Indian policy is demanded.

Signor Broccolodini, the *Capt. Corcoran* of the Gilbert and Sullivan "Pinafore" Company, is said by the New York *Herald* to be an American. Very few people would recognize Brocky Collins under this extremely macaroni title.

Bronson Alcott thinks of coming West, but before the matter is definitly settled we would call Mr. Alcott's attention to the possible consequences of a man of 80 taking a long journey at this season of the year. Boston is a nice place to winter in.

Times are certainly getting better. On the heels of the announcement that the author of his grandfather's clock had gone crazy comes the cheering news that a young fellow in Janesville, Wis., was fined $3 one day last week for whistling "Baby Mine" on the main street at 2 a. m.

George Augustus Sala is coming to this country for the winter. This is the gentleman of whom the well-known song commencing "A. Sala's wife A. Sala's star should be" was written. It is commonly known as "Nancy Lee," but only in deference to Mr. Sala's well-known modesty.

Anna Dickinson says she is at work on several plays, and that one of them "is for a distinguished performer." Ah, Anna, you are the same bright, hopeful girl that you were fifty-two years ago, and as ingenuous as ever. Of course everybody knows who the "distinguished performer" is.

San Francisco papers relate a touching story concerning a young actor of that city who allowed himself to become absent-minded during the recent production of a melodrama. The unfortunate creature came upon the stage in a scene depicting a hotel robbery, and calmly requested his fellow-villain to gag the safe while he blew open the night clerk.

A West-Side mother, of hitherto irreproachable character, recently had occasion to punish her little daughter for some infraction of the proprieties, and while going with her to the nursery suddenly stopped and asked the innocent young thing why her situation was like that of the United States just before the War. The child very sensibly gave it up. "Because," said the mother, "you are on the verge of an impending cry, sis," and at once proceeded to fulfill her prediction.

Mrs. Buxton, wife of the great English brewer, was addressing an audience of workingmen the other day on the waste of money and loss of time caused by drinking and smoking, when her peroration was interrupted by a ludicrous incident, which was the more unpleasant as it left her with no dignified retort. "Ah, missus!" shouted one of the hearers, "where 'ud yu be if us didn't drink? It's all along of us drinking as the Buxtons be so fine; you'd be wus off without it now, wouldn't you?"

As the matrimonial season is approaching with frightful velocity, we reprint, for the benefit of thoughtless girls, Mr. Tennyson's little gem entitled "After a Year":

The young wife grabbed the griddle cakes
From their place on the glowing stove;
And her thoughts went back a twelvemonth since,
When Augustus was telling his love.

How he vowed that Earth had never held
A treasure so rare as his pet;
And that after the wedding he'd toil for her
As never a man toiled yet.

"But that was a year ago," she said,
As the griddle cakes fell on a plate;
"And now the ornery, stump-nosed cuss
Won't get up to put coal on the grate."

WASHINGTON.

Preparations Made for the Unveiling of the Thomas Statue.

One of the Most Noted Events at the Capital Since the War.

Synopses of the Reports of the Treasurer and Postmaster-General.

The Circulation of Coin, and the Effects of the Resumption Act.

How It Is Thought the Postal Service May Be Greatly Improved.

Estimates of the Several Departments for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1881.

THE THOMAS STATUE.

A BIG DEMONSTRATION PROMISED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Thus far the crowd here for the Thomas ceremonies surpasses expectations. The lobbies of all the hotels are packed as full as when Congress is in session. The trains due in the morning from all quarters are reported crowded. All the great armies will be numerously represented. The decoration of the city has proceeded rapidly during the afternoon, the rain delaying somewhat in the morning. To-night it is cold, and the prospects are for a clear day to-morrow. The wind of the afternoon damaged the big tent considerably, but it will be repaired in time for the annual meeting. There has never been an occasion of semi-military character when the citizens of Washington have responded so generally and generously. Their enthusiasm, too, increases with the advancing preparations. There has been no occasion since the War when the Government has done so much to make it a success. The same enthusiasm that all soldiers who served under Gen. Thomas had for him appears to have taken possession not only of all the Departments of the Government, but of the citizens themselves. If the weather holds good the reunion will prove the most imposing event that has taken place in Washington since the grand reunion at the close of the War. The Thomas Circle, where the statue is to be located, is in one of the most attractive portions of the city. The plateau where the statue is fixed is at the highest point in the city, and commands a fine view.

THE STATUE WHICH IS TO BE UNVEILED represents Gen. Thomas as having suddenly checked his horse on the summit of a slight hill to make an observation, and he sits with loosened rein and hat off, surveying the field with searching eye. The horse, in complete sympathy in thought and motion with his rider, looks abroad with head raised high in air, and fore feet firmly planted on a strip of rock. Rider and steed are erect and eager at the first view and full of the glow caused by the quick ride up the ascent. The former sits easily, firmly, and straight, leaning slightly backward with the action of the horse, and in his efforts to get the furthest possible horizon, with his left hand holds the rein, while in his right, hanging down to the saddle-cloth, are his army slouch hat and gloves. The face of Gen. Thomas is expressive, and the head well modeled. The whole work is about fifteen feet in hight from the ground on which the animal stands to the top of his rider's head, nearly on a level with which his own rises. The figures are about twice life size. The color of the bronze is clear light brown, almost the natural color of the alloy. It stands on a pedestal of granit, in a horizontal section of elliptical shape, about sixteen feet in hight, on which there are decorations and tablets, also of bronze, representing the badge of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, partly surrounded by a wreath of laurel.

THE COST OF THE STATUE was $40,000, which sum was subscribed by the members of the Society and their friends. The pedestal was erected by the Government, and cost $20,000.

Gen. Sheridan is to be represented at the unveiling of the statue by his staff officers, some of whom have arrived.

There is one amusing fact connected with the preparations for the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland. P. T. Barnum, the showman, had offered to send here, at his own expense, his mammoth circus-tent, and to send men enough to erect and manage it without expense to the Society of the Army of the Cumberland. Some of the local managers thought the religious susceptibilities of unknown persons would be offended if the showman's proposition was accepted. It was declined. A tent belonging to some religious society in Philadelphia was obtained in its stead. That tent was erected, and to-night lies level with the ground, with a huge rent through it, and probably cannot be used for the ceremonies to-morrow night. The managers to-night are endeavoring to secure the skating-rink for the ball.

OHIO IS AT THE FRONT at this meeting. All the Senatorial syndicates will be here. Of those who have already arrived are Gen. Garfield, who was Gen. Rosecrans' Chief of Staff, ex-Gov. Dennison, Gov. Tom Young, ex-Senator Matthews, and Judge Taft.

SPEAKER RANDALL'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Speaker Randall was one of the first persons to recommend the appointment of Gen. Thomas to the position of Brigadier General. For this reason he received a particular invitation to be present at the unveiling of the Thomas statue here to-morrow. The following is Randall's acceptance:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1879.—*Gen. A. McD. McCook, Chairman, etc.*—DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland to attend the unveiling of the Thomas statue on the 19th inst., and signify my acceptance. Let me express my grateful appreciation of the kind terms in which you have worded your request. I have always entertained a high respect for the character of Gen. George H. Thomas. He was not only a pure and upright citizen, but a brave and able commander, in both capacities exhibiting an unselfish devotion and a modest demeanor which won all hearts. I am fortunate, therefore, as you suggest, in having been one of the first to urge upon the Government his promotion to that rank for which his eminent abilities and subsequent successful services proved him to be so well fitted. Very respectfully yours, SAMUEL J. RANDALL.

The archives of the War Department contain Randall's original letter, which is now for the first time published in these dispatches, and is as follows:

SANDY HOOK, Md., Aug. 3, 1861—*Friend Scott:* I hear you are the Assistant Secretary of War. Rest assured no man delights more in your high promotion than I do. I notice the Government is now considering the appointment of proper persons to be appointed Brigadier-General. In the name of God, let them be men fully competent to discharge the duties of the position to which they may be assigned. Inefficiency is the evil of the hour. This opinion is based upon an observation of near three months. Most of the time, in fact nearly all the time, we have been under the command of Col. George H. Thomas, now commanding one of the brigades here. He is thoroughly competent to be Brigadier-General, has the confidence of every man in his command, for the reason that they recognize and appreciate capacity, which, to them, in every hour of the day, is so essential for their safety. Now, let me, as a *friend* of this Administration in so far as the War is concerned and the preservation of the Union is involved, urge upon Gen. Cameron to select Col. Thomas as one of the number of proposed Brigadiers. This appointment would give renewed vigor and courage to this section of the army. I am, as you perhaps know, a private in the First City Cavalry of Philadelphia, and I never saw Col. T. until I saw him on parade, and our intercourse has only been such as exists between a Colonel and one of his soldiers. Hence you can see my recommendation comes from pure motives, entirely free from social or political considerations. I speak for and write in behalf of the brave men who, in this hour of our country's peril, are coming forward and endangering their own lives, and, perhaps, leaving those most dear to them without a support. I write warmly, because I think and I know the necessity of the case. You will do the country a service by giving my letter a serious consideration. I hope to be in Washington about the 1st of September, when I shall try and see you. Will you please present my regards to Gen. Cameron, and, if he has time to read this letter, to hand it to him? Yours truly,
SAM J. RANDALL.
Hon. T. A. Scott.

THE TREASURY.

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—United States Treasurer Gilfillan has completed his annual report. One does not need to read between the lines to see that he is not an enthusiastic supporter of the silver dollar. In discussing the resumption of specie payments, Mr. Gilfillan says there is no date that can be named as the time when the Government definitly suspended specie-payment. The first recorded quotation of gold at a premium is at 103 on Jan. 13, 1862, though at that date it had been at a nominal premium for some time. No specific coin or currency accounts were opened by the Treasury until Oct. 1, 1863. The total amount of gold sold by the Government during the suspension was $526,506,278, the amount of premium derived being $106,827,815, an average of 20.3 per cent. The highest quotation of gold was 285, July 11, 1864, and the lowest 1-64 of 1 per cent, Dec. 30, 1878, disappearing at the resumption of specie, Jan. 1, 1879.

The amount of gold now in the Treasury is $171,517,713, an increase of $36,135,074 since resumption. The total amount of legal-tender notes which have been received for customs since resumption has been $92,137,927. The total reserve now in the Treasury for resumption purposes, Nov. 1, 1879, was $151,047,044. In the process of refunding the debt, of the total amount paid, at least $255,000,000 was paid out in United States notes, and the whole sum would have been so paid but for the fact that the necessities of the Treasury have required payment to be made in coin at the New York office, though coin has not been demanded therefor in any case. Mr. Gilfillan, in speaking of

REFUNDING CERTIFICATES,

says: "The object of this loan was to furnish an investment for the small savings of the people. The rapid sales induced by the unexpected appreciation of the 4-per-cent bonds exhausted the amount of certificates set apart for popular subscriptions so quickly that the original purpose was almost wholly defeated. The facts connected with the conversion of these certificates are peculiar. The total number of cases of certificates presented is 6,659, the average amount of each case being about $5,800. The number of $50 cases deposited is only 370. The number of $100 cases is 940. The largest amount yet in one case was $82,000."

The filthy condition of United States note-currency is a subject of comment, and the cause of it is attributed to inadequate appropriations for transportation charges. Under the present system notes are apparently redeemed but once in six years. It is the oldest and most filthy notes which counterfeiters generally select for their purpose. The distribution of standard silver dollars has nearly counterbalanced the diminution in the $1 and $2 notes. The total

AMOUNT OF SILVER DOLLARS

to date has been $45,206,200, of which but $13,002,842 are in circulation, being 28¾ per cent of the total coinage, and against $4,922,623 in circulation at the same date last year, which was 26 9-10 per cent of the amount then coined.

Mr. Gilfillan says the methods of the Department for the rapid distribution of silver coin have been the best that could be devised, and whether the above figures show that the present rate of coinage is about 75 per cent in excess of the ability of the Treasury to distribute the coin, must be left to time to determine. Their introduction has been as rapid as could be expected of a standard of money which, though theoretically identical with gold standard, falls more than one-tenth short in intrinsic value as measured in the markets of the world. Even under the favorable circumstances of the withdrawal by the Government from the market of at least 1,300 tons of silver bullion, the standard silver dollar has been compelled to make its way against the trade dollar and the Mexican dollar of greater intrinsic value, obtainable at discount on its face value, and against

A GLUT OF FRACTIONAL SILVER,

which, to the extent of $30,000,000, had already been put into circulation under the act of 1876, in addition to large amounts of the old fractional silver coinage, called out of their hoards by the resumption of specie payments, as well as against the settled habit of handling paper money acquired by the people of the country through seventeen years of suspension of specie payments. But for the free transportation of this coin offered by the Mint through the silver profit fund, and the very liberal regulation approved by the head of the Department, it would be impossible to place and keep such an amount in circulation. It is too early yet to gather the judgment of the country upon this coin as a circulating medium. The laboring man and common people take it willingly, because, in small amounts on retail transactions it burdens them little. For large payments, it will be avoided, and vaults built since the suspension of specie-payments are generally unsuited to the bulk and weight of silver coin, so that few banks and bankers take it on deposit or for their reserves.

Further on in his report, Mr. Gilfillan takes a somewhat more hopeful view of silver, and says the recent rapid appreciation of silver, however, bids fair to solve the silver problem in this country, and there are indications that it may attain nearly to its former relations to gold, at least brought to a parity therewith, if the present influences continue.

TREASURER GILFILLAN'S REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The annual report of United States Treasurer Gilfillan says the aggregate of gold coin and bullion and of silver coin and bullion, including standard silver dollars, which, being coined under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, do not appear in the statement prior to that year, is shown to have increased from $61,452,426 in 1876 to $114,464,982 in 1877, to $163,969,444 in 1878, and to $222,807,368 in 1879. The decrease in the aggregate note assets, including credits in depository banks on other than the loan account, is shown to have been gradual, the apparent increase in 1877 being due to the failure of the Army bill to become a law, and accumulation of funds consequent upon withholding payment to that branch of the service. The note assets ranged as follows on the above dates:

1876	$ 98,419,685
1877	107,664,287
1878	88,772,800
1879	59,699,080

THE DECREASE IN THE NOTE BALANCE arises from various causes, notably from the receipt for customs and internal revenue of coin paid out in the purchase of bullion for the coinage of standard silver dollars, from the exchange of notes for gold and payment of notes, for foreign gold received at the Assay Office in New York, from the purchase of gold bullion with notes, and payment of interest of the public debt in United States notes, and from the payment of arrears of pensions. The most constant influence in the decrease of the note balance is that which proceeds from the purchase of silver bullion for coinage, thereby depriving the Treasury of an equal amount of note receipts. All the above-mentioned causes of diminution except this can be controlled by the Department. Since resumption, however, the Treasury is deprived by the receipt of coin paid for bullion of

A LIKE AMOUNT OF UNITED STATES NOTES, amounting probably to 7 per cent of the annual revenues. This percentage is greater than the margin of public receipts and expenditures, and will, in time, without the other influences mentioned, render the balance in the Treasury first exclusively metallic and then exclusively silver. That this is so, a glance at the monetary operations of the Government will show. The annual receipts from all sources are $274,000,000; of this amount at least $24,000,000 is in silver dollars or in silver certificates, that being the minimum paid annually for silver bullion for coinage, which amount speedily finds its way into the Treasury, the more certainly because payments for bullion are made either at New York or San Francisco, which are both centres of large receipts by the Government. The maximum net note receipts are, then, $250,000,000, against which are payments of $267,000,000 for interest on the public debt, war and navy establishments, and pensions, made in notes, or if made in coin its return

DECREASES THE NOTE RECEIPTS to that extent. The excess of note expenditures over note receipts is therefore $17,000,000, which is the annual decrease of the note balance from the silver-dollar coinage alone.

The Treasurer says unless the rules of the New York Clearing-House are changed so as to permit payment by the Treasury of all or a certain percentage of the balances in silver, it may become desirable for the Treasury to withdraw from a relation which renders over $30,000,000 of lawful money in its vaults unavailable for payment at New York, the point of greatest public disbursement.

The silver bullion on hand has decreased during the year from $9,634,034 to $4,299,124, on account of the difficulty in making purchases as prescribed in the act of Feb. 28, 1878, at the market rate, which is held by the Department to be the equivalent of the London rate.

A considerable portion of the report is devoted to the subject of the resumption of specie-payments and the refunding operations.

During the year there were redeemed $64,107,833 worth of United States notes of all denominations.

SILVER IN CIRCULATION.

The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of Feb. 8, 1878, is $45,206,200, of which amount $32,203,358 is in the mints and Treasury offices, and $13,002,842 in circulation, being 28¾ per cent of the total coinage, as against $4,922,623 in circulation at the same date last year, which was 26 9-10 per cent of $18,282,500 coined at that time.

Mr. Gilfillan expresses the opinion that the rapid appreciation of silver bids fair to solve the silver problem for this country. He says there are indications, if present influences continue, that it may attain nearly to its former relation to gold, or at least approach to a parity therewith.

CHICAGO.

ASSISTANT-TREASURER GILBERT'S REPORT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—United States Treasurer Gilfillan, in his annual report issued to-day, publishes the following statement of business at the Chicago Sub-Treasury, prepared by Assistant-Treasurer Gilbert:

"CHICAGO, OFFICE OF FRANK GILBERT, ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES. United States and National-bank notes: The most noticeable feature relating to these notes during the fiscal year has been an unusually small amount of notes of smaller denominations received. Commencing in July, I had on hand notes of $5, $10, and $20, $911,000, which had increased Aug. 1, to $1,060,000; but the entire amount had been paid out by Sept. 1, and, at the close of the first quarter of the year, I had only $310,000 in my vaults. With a not great variation this was about the average amount on hand during the second quarter, having on hand Jan. 2, 1879, $330,000. With some slight increase during January, this average held good until the large sales of 4 per cent certificates during April and May swelled the amount on hand, June 2, to the unusually large sum of $2,040,000. This amount was, however, almost entirely paid out during June, and, at the close of the fiscal year, I had on hand only $400,000. But once or twice during the entire year have small notes accumulated so as to be burdensome. During the larger portion of the time I have been able, however, to supply the wants of the public and banks. During the first quarter of the current fiscal year, there has been an unusual scarcity of bills under $50. The banks and business public generally are adapting themselves to the use of standard silver dollars as substitute for $1 and $2, but, even as thus augmented, the supply of money for ordinary payments must be very inadequate, judging from the experience of this office. The demand for $1 and $2 during the coming fiscal year has now become an established order of things. The special needs referred to are neither large nor frequent, and could be supplied by a comparatively small amount of notes.

STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

I have received of standard silver dollars during the fiscal year a total of $756,990; total amount paid out, $432,479; balance on hand, June 30, 1879, $324,515. The demand during the first six months came almost entirely from those desiring to employ them in lieu of gold coin, which for a time commanded a small premium. This premium, coupled with a very marked prejudice against their use as currency, tended to retard the movement of standard silver dollars, which was very sluggish to Jan. 1, 1879. With the resumption of specie-payments, at this time, and the small premium upon standard silver disappearing, during the balance of the year there was an increased activity in their movement. The prejudice against them has almost entirely disappeared, and they are coming into very general use among all classes.

SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN

During July and August, 1878, there was paid out $28,944 in subsidiary silver more than was received. At this time the demand almost entirely ceased, and, during the balance of the year, the amount on hand steadily increased at an average rate of $8,000 per month. This was entirely received from Postmasters, Internal Revenue and Customs Collectors, and other officers authorized to deposit with this office. The amount of subsidiary silver, received in the regular course of business, on hand June 30, 1878, was $338,944; on hand June 30, 1879, $392,003; increase, $53,059. No subsidiary silver was redeemed under the act of June until after the close of the last fiscal year. The amount of this coin in circulation is not very largely in excess of the needs of the business public, and I apprehend the amount presented for redemption will not be much in excess of the payments. So long as the Government would not receive it the banks were reluctant to do so, and generally insisted upon a discount. The passage of the act providing for its redemption put an end to the discrimination in the banks, even in advance of its going into effect.

SILVER CERTIFICATES.

"I received Oct. 25, 1878, a shipment of silver certificates amounting to $7,000, and a further shipment of $100,000 Nov. 11. I have paid out during the year but $1,000, leaving a balance on hand June 30 of $106,000. There has been no demand for them, and the amount in circulation is very small. When received in the regular course of business they are at once paid out again.

GOLD.

"At the commencement of the fiscal year I had on hand in gold coin $464,005. This amount had increased during the first quarter of the year to $503,250, but was rapidly diminished during the second quarter, until, on Dec. 30, I had only $70,274. This rapid decrease was owing to the fact that gold commanded a higher premium in this city than in New York, and that coupons could be shipped much cheaper than coin. These coupons, being payable at this office in gold, were shipped in large amounts from the East during the remaining six months of the fiscal year, owing to the fact that, after Jan. 1, all obligations of this office became payable in legal-tender notes. I note a very considerable increase in the amount of gold received, having on hand, at the close of the fiscal year, $132,983. There was no demand for gold; on the contrary, the increase of that coin would go to show that the business public generally preferred greenbacks for use in all commercial transactions. I note, however, during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, an increased demand on the part of the banks. Under recent circulars referring to the payments in gold they are very generally demanding gold in payment of checks on this office. This demand arises, in part, from the scarcity of notes of smaller denomination, and also, I think, to some extent, from a desire upon the part of some of the more conservative banks to accumulate a coin reserve."

THE POST-OFFICE.

GEN. KEY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The annual report of Postmaster-General Key is made public to-day. Large portions of it are devoted to the presentation of statistical information already published in the abstracts of reports of his subordinate officers. The Postmaster-General renews the recommendation contained in his last report for the enactment of a law readjusting the compensation of railroads for carrying mail upon a basis of space, speed, and frequency, supplemented by the weight of the mails carried. The railroad companies have as a general thing neglected to furnish statistics of receipts expenditures, etc., as requested. The recommendation is made that the appropriation to enable the Postmaster-General to obtain the proper facilities for the prompt transmission of mails by railroad be increased this year to $400,000.

The cost of railway service on the 30th of June, 1879, was at the rate of $9,692,590 per annum, an increase over the cost of the service during the preceding year of $125,995. This increase does not, however, represent

THE ACTUAL RATE OF INCREASE in the service, as account must be taken of a reduction of 5 per cent in the rate of compensation from July 1, 1878, made under the act of June 17, 1878. The amount of this deduction is, in round numbers, $400,000, making, with the $125,995, an increase of $525,995 for 1879 over 1878, being little less than 5.5 per cent. The general increase of business all over the country, and the reasonable certainty that the present prosperity will continue for some years, will require the appropriation for the railway service for the next fiscal year to be increased to at least $10,000,000, and the estimate is accordingly placed at that sum.

The estimate for

THE RAILWAY POST-OFFICE CAR SERVICE for 1881 is placed at $1,350,000. The Postmaster-General earnestly renews the recommendation of last year for a reclassification of the employes of the Railway Mail Service by the General Superintendent of that service.

Gen. Key reports that the operation of the present laws regulating the increase of compensation for increased speed and increased frequency of service upon "star routes" (i. e., all those whereon the mails are transported by horses and ordinary vehicles,) results in great loss to the Government, and recommends legislation to enable him to retrench in this direction.

The estimates for "star" service the next fiscal year contemplate the continuance of the present efficient service in other States, and largely increased mail facilities in the States of Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama. The total amount asked for "star" service the next fiscal year is $7,375,000. The estimates for inland mail service by steamboats is $900,000.

The report continues: The efforts of the Department to establish a fast mail service with Havana via Cedar Keys and Key West, in order to meet the demands of commerce, have

FAILED FOR SEVERAL YEARS on account of the insufficiency of the compensation allowed by law for such service. If the Postmaster-General were authorized to contract for service between Havana and the United States ports mentioned at a sufficient rate of pay to secure the necessary speed and frequency, the commerce of the country would be greatly benefited. I believe that a general law should be passed authorizing contracts for carrying mails between the United States and the West Indian and South American ports in American-built steamers carrying American flags, at a fixed minimum and maximum price, the amount to be expended regulated by annual appropriations; or the service might be thrown open to competition, the same as the star service. The adoption of such service by Congress would enable this country to control the profitable commerce with South America and the West Indies which is now almost monopolized by Great Britain.

LOTTERIES.

In regard to the use of mails by lottery companies, the Postmaster-General suggests that Secs. 3,229 and 4,041, Revised Statutes, be amended by striking out the word "fraudulent" preceding the word "lottery" in each section, which will make the legislation more harmonious and effective. It would aid the Department in the execution of the intent of the law if the provision of Sec. 2,939 requiring the return to the writers of registered letters addressed to such schemes were in terms extended to include all letters so addressed. The circulars recently issued upon this subject are given, and reference is made to a case now pending in the United States Circuit Court at Louisville, which, when decided, says Gen. Key, "I will avail myself of the decision to communicate further the views of this Department upon the question. Whether an individual may forfeit his right to use the mails for legitimate purposes by voluntarily mingling such correspondence with prohibited matter so that the Department must carry both or neither, is a question upon which additional legislation might render the purpose of the statute altogether unquestionable. The carriage by mail of newspapers containing lottery advertisements soliciting violations of the Postal laws renders the successful enforcement of the statute now in force still more difficult."

Gen. Key reports that the law providing for a new classification of mail matter, and adjusting the rates of postage thereon, passed at the last session of the Forty-fifth Congress, has

GIVEN UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

Under the heading of "Protection to Postmasters in person and property," the report says: "I desire respectfully to call your attention to the fact that there is no United States statute imposing a penalty on any one for assaulting or molesting a Postmaster in the discharge of his official duties, as in the case of revenue officers, and I earnestly request that Congress be urged to pass such a statute."

In connection with the suit recently decided against Postmaster James, of New York, for alleged infringement of letters-patent in the use of canceling stamps, Gen. Key says an accounting in the case is now being taken; but as other Postmasters are liable to be subjected to expense in the same manner, because these stamps have been in use at all the principal post-offices of the country for the last ten years, he desires to call attention to the fact that there is no provision of Federal law to secure "certificates of probable cause" to United States officials other than officials in cases of adverse judgments for acts done in their official capacity. In the present instance Mr. James, as Postmaster, uses the canceling stamps furnished by the Department. The Court adjudges him to have

INFRINGED A PATENT by such use. The judgment for damages is against him personally. In like cases the property of the Treasury officials is protected by law from levy. I submit that similar protection is due to all Government employes when acting in the line of their duty."

DUTIABLE MATTER.

The report recommends that the provision of Sec. 17 of the act of March 3, 1879, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster-General to adopt regulations for delivery to addresses in the United States of dutiable books, with the collection of customs duties thereon, be extended to embrace all articles of dutiable matter received in the mails from foreign countries.

The Postmaster-General recommends legislation to enable the Department to adopt a general regulation of the Postal Union relative to the payment of limited indemnity for registered articles lost or destroyed in the postal service.

PAY OF CLERKS.

The report goes on to say that the increasing demands of the postal service call for a large increase in the appropriation for the payment of clerks in the Post-Offices. The estimate, $3,650,000, for this item is greatly below the actual need for the service. I have so estimated, however, because I did not desire to increase the growing disparity between the revenues and the expenditures of the Department. To provide a less sum for the employment of clerks than I have estimated for will cripple the work of the post-offices, and in many instances delay the transmission of mails.

The free-delivery service is mentioned as having attained great success, but the Postmaster-General remarks that with larger appropriations more frequent deliveries could be secured, and such improvement he believes would meet with universal commendation in the larger cities. A deficiency of about $24,000 is reported in the funds available to pay the letter-carriers' increased salaries authorized by the act of last February, and Congress is requested to supply it.

THE OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS of interest made are, in brief, that Congress should provide at the next session for superseding at the earliest possible date the mail-locks now in use by others of new and improved patterns (for which purpose an estimate of $150,000 is submitted); that the Public Printer be authorized to print a new edition of the codified postal laws and regulations, to be sold to the public at cost; that authority be given to the Department to contract for the publication of a monthly postal guide for a term of five years.

ESTIMATES.

WHAT IS WANTED BY THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The printing of detailed estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, has been completed. The estimates of the amounts required for expenditure under the War Department aggregate $29,391,794 for the military establishment, and $7,557,884 for public works of various kinds, including about $5,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, $1,000,000 for sea-coast fortifications, $774,000 for buildings in and around Washington, and $657,000 for arsenal.

The cost of the naval establishment is estimated at $14,509,148.

The estimates for the Indian service foot up $4,992,846; for foreign intercourse, $1,185,135; for salaries and expenses of Collectors of Internal Revenue, $4,075,000; for expenses of the mints and assay offices, $1,209,810; for salaries and expenses of the Treasury Department proper, $2,661,672; for the Interior Department proper, $2,146,774; for deficit in postal revenues, $7,712,000; for construction of new light-houses, beacons, and flag signals, $674,000; for new Government buildings throughout the country, $2,247,000; for Judicial salaries and expenses of courts, $3,250,000; for pensions, $32,044,000; for salaries and expenses of the two Houses of Congress (about), $2,800,000; for the salaries of President and Vice-President and expenses of the Executive office, $97,464; for expenses of the tenth census, $2,750,000.

The grand aggregate of estimates is $136,347,129. The total amount appropriated by Congress for the current fiscal year was $162,404,648, which included $25,000,000 for arrears of pensions and about $3,000,000 for the District of Columbia.

No estimates for either of these purposes are submitted in the book of estimates this year.

NOTES AND NEWS.

NOT A SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—The agent sent by the State Department to see if the leading Powers would take the initiative in calling an international monetary conference has returned. He was not successful. After much trouble he secured a full interview with Bismarck, and found him opposed to the project. He was also greatly annoyed by the publication of William D. Kelley of what was considered a private interview, and especially its grave errors. The resut of the mission shows that no monetary conference can be secured at present.

CABINET MEETING.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting additional consideration was given to the choice of topics for the President's annual message, and the character of the recommendations to be made in the forthcoming reports of the various heads of Departments. Yesterday's decision of the Supreme Court that the Federal Trade-Mark law is unconstitutional was referred to, and, in view of the existence of treaties with several foreign nations under which we have guaranteed trade-mark protection in this country to their subjects, it was agreed that the President should request Congress to enact some legislation on this subject which shall be free from the objections of unconstitutionality, but afford protection to foreign trade-marks.

PETROLEUM.

The Oleaginous Boom Believed to Be Weakening.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—The petroleum boom begins to show signs of weakness, for which several reasons are assigned. Some sanguine operators, however, assert that the remarkable falling off in production in the Bradford District, amounting to over 2,000 barrels a day, will put oil up to $3 before New Year's. Other equally well-informed gentlemen, while admitting that the Bradford region is on the decline, attribute the present excitement to speculation, Pittsburg capital being at the bottom of it, and they think there will be no material decline in the price so long as these speculators continue to manipulate the machine, or until their funds become tied up, when there will be a rebound which will involve hundreds of persons in financial ruin. One experienced operator explained the situation thus: Outside capital which has hitherto been invested in stocks of all kinds was transferred to oil certificates, which were far below their intrinsic value. This created a corner, and the result was an advance. When the price reached $1.20, purchasers began to unload, causing a decline.

The opening price this morning was $1.18⅝, from which there was a rebound of three cents at the close of business, with a prospect of still lower figures. The boom seemed to be entirely fictitious, and it would be well for novices in the oil business to seek other and safer investments.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 18.—The Stanton mine was flooded last May to extinguish a fire therein. The water having been pumped out, it was found that the fire had worked above the water line. The mine is being reflooded.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The former Confederate cruiser, Shenandoah, was sunk off the Island of Socotra, in the Indian Ocean. The date of the disaster is unknown. Most of the crew were drowned. The Shenandoah belonged to the Sultan of Zanzibar.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Survivors of Admiral Farragut's fleet have formed an association, the object of which is to secure the settlement of the prize-money due the fleet for captures made at New Orleans in April, 1862, and decreed them by the United States Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—The European steamship piers are so crowded with freight awaiting shipment that the demand of the 'longshoremen for an increase of wages is being promptly acceded to.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 18.—The Colored People's Industrial Fair was formally opened to-day. Gov. Jarvis delivered the opening address. Eight military and fire departments composed the procession escorting the Governor to the grounds.

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Jay Gould is after the Western Union Telegraph Company, and will make things as interesting for them as possible in connection with his new telegraph enterprise. The prophesied suit between the American Union, which is a Jay Gould corporation, and the Western Union, which is a Vanderbilt corporation, is now inaugurated. The papers have been served, giving notice that an application will be made early in December for an injunction to restrain defendants from interfering with the interests of the plaintiff in New Jersey, and a claim for damages for $4,000 for poles, wires, and insulators removed, and $100,000 for injury to business.

A MINE ON FIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Nov. 18.—When the Stanton mine was found to be on fire in June last, it became necessary to flood it to extinguish the burning coal. After this was supposed to have been accomplished there remained the work of removing the water. Men have been constantly employed at this, and the work has just been accomplished. Yesterday, as a gang of men were engaged in clearing out the rubbish, they opened a door of one of the gangways, and their astonished gaze fell upon a wall of burning coal. This will necessitate flooding the mine once more. The water is already pouring in. All the work of months is lost, and it will be months before the fire is put out and the mine ready to receive workmen.

THEY SAY IT'S ALL RIGHT.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—There has been considerable excitement here among the cattle men over the fact that a report was sent abroad that diseased meat had been sold to one or two canning houses in Chicago. The Peoria Board of Health have investigated the rumor, and find there is nothing in it. The cattle being fed here are in a sound, healthy condition, and it is supposed these reports were started by an opposition packing-house in Chicago, as they have had some difficulty in procuring beef enough to supply their orders.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 18.—Passed up—Props Oneida, Japan, Nebraska, Quebec, R. J. Hackett and consort, and J. W. Doane, Mary Pringle and barges, Huron City and consort; schrs Lafrinier, G. H. Warmington, A. J. Rogers, W. B. Ogden, Erie Belle, C. H. Johnson, I. N. Foster, San Jacinto.

Down—Props James Fisk, Jr., Annie Young, Ontario, Arctic, China, with Annie Sherwood and Schuylkill, Sparta with consort, and William Young.

Wind—South, light; weather fine.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 18.—The annual Commencement exercises of the Michigan Agricultural College were held here to-day, including a young lady who is the first one of the gentler sex to receive a diploma from this institution. Prof. Fairchilds' resignation of the Chair of English Literature was accepted. He goes to Kansas next week.

THE TIMBER PIRATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 18.—A Seattle dispatch says 1,000,000 feet of logs recently seized on the Snohomish River by a Special Agent of the Interior Department for being cut in violation of the Timber laws was sold yesterday at private sale to the Port Gamble Mill Company at $4 per 1,000 feet. This is the first instance where such logs have been sold here at market value, it usually being the custom to sell at auction, the buyers clubbing together and bidding them in at nominal figures. This and several other seizures recently made here have had the effect to put a stop to the illicit cutting of timber, and general satisfaction is expressed among timber men at the result.

DRUNKENNESS.

Dr. D'Unger, discoverer of the cinchona cure for drunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.

From Observations Made by the Signal-Service, U. S. A., at 11 P. M., Washington Mean Time, Nov. 18, 1879.

INDICATIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 19—1 a. m.—Indications—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, falling barometer, cold, northerly winds, backing to warmer southwesterly, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, west to south winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather. In the northern portions probably snow or rain, and falling barometer.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Duluth.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Kumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various forms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nausea, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage (a food); made from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else make a flesh and blood and strength so fast. It can be safely relied on for the recuperation of those cases of low vitality in which medication or ordinary nutrition fail. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyss is *not* sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

No other Company in the World has produced an automatic or no-tension sewing-machine or anything approaching it in value or real merit. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., New York. 200 Wabash avenue, Chicago.

Like its parent flower, Atkinson's Extract of Violet, the most delicate and refined of perfumes, conceals its excellence behind its more widely known sister—the Extract of White Rose.

Reduction in prices, superiority maintained, Astor House, N. Y.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St. Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy.

Rt. Rev. BISHOP GILMOUR, Cleveland, Ohio.—The St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly. I consider it excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases.

Rev. Dr. B. PICK, Rochester, N.Y.—I suffered so with Rheumatism that I was unable to preach. Several applications of the St. Jacobs Oil produced the most wonderful results.

WILLIAMSBURG ATHLETIC CLUB, Brooklyn, New York, February 20, 1879.—Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Gentlemen: The pedestrian exercises and other athletic sports indulged in by the members of our club are not unfrequently followed by blistered feet and stiffness and soreness of the joints and muscles. It affords us real pleasure to say that in such cases the application of your German Remedy—St. Jacobs Oil—has been invariably accompanied by the most gratifying and satisfactory results. Its peculiar soothing, healing, and pain-extracting qualities cannot be overestimated, and we commend it as an article of public utility. Respectfully yours,
E. J. HUTCHINGS, President,
G. E. PETERKIN, Vice-President,
E. M. CHAPPEL, Secretary,
L. FLETCHER, Treasurer,
Of the Williamsburg Athletic Club.

ST. JACOBS OIL
Costs 50 CENTS A BOTTLE, and is sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

LITHOGRAM.

GRAMS AND GRAPHS.
JACOBS' PATENT LITHOGRAM.

J. M. JACOBS, having now secured Letters Patent both in the United States and Canada for the elastic process of copying, cautions all parties from purchasing any of the "grams" or "graphs" or counterfeit imitations by which the public are being victimized. After a series of experiments conducted at great cost and involving much labor, Jacobs' Lithogram has been so completely perfected that it is not only more durable, but so altered in construction and thickness (double the original) and ease of erasure, that the patentee of this wonderful and labor-saving apparatus is enabled to offer a guarantee with each Lithogram sold, and in order that all may test the merits of the Lithogram, has established the following reduced prices: Postal-Card, $1.50; Note, $3; Letter, $5; Foolscap, $7; Folio, $9. Agents wanted throughout the country. Address J. M. JACOBS, 3 Arch-st., Boston, Mass. Reference: Rand, Avery & Co., Boston.

SUITS, CLOAKS, Etc.

GRAND SALE OF SUITS! AT THE

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE
MADISON & PEORIA STS.

Having decided to close out our stock of Suits in order to make room for our immense purchases of CLOAKS and DOLMANS, we have marked them down to prices low enough to secure their immediate sale. The stock includes a large number of very elegant Dresses bought or made expressly for our Opening, and, in addition, a great variety of lower-priced Dresses, all of which will be offered at such reductions as will make this a rare opportunity to procure a good Suit at the price of a very poor one.

As our object is simply to close out present stock, and at the prices they cannot last many days, those who call first will have the best choice and secure the best bargains.

OUR STOCK OF CLOAKS AND DOLMANS

Is the largest in the city, and includes all that can be seen elsewhere,—the choicest garments of all the leading manufacturers of New York, London, Paris, and Berlin, and in addition an immense variety of garments in styles exclusively our own.

Inspection is Cordially Invited.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

TO RENT.

To Rent,
IN TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Two very desirable Fire-Proof Offices on second floor, and one on third floor. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
8 Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Silverman, Lindauer & Co. has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. M. Lindauer withdrawing from the firm.
The business will be conducted by Charles Silverman and Philip Opper, who have assumed all liabilities of the old firm and will collect all outstanding accounts.
CHARLES SILVERMAN,
DAVID M. LINDAUER,
PHILIP OPPER.
CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1879.

HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

TRADE MARK.

CAUTION!

The wonderful achievements and success of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar has caused the issue of counterfeits and deceptive and *dangerous* mixtures bearing parts of its compound name of Trade-Mark device. Be not deceived by these vile subterfuges, but obtain "Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar" *by its full name;* and also observe the above EXACT Trade-Mark device on the wrapper enclosing each bottle, *without which none is genuine.*

For Sale by all Druggists.

HALE'S HONEY
—OF—
HOREHOUND & TAR!

The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS, LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.

The Honey of the Plant *Horehound* SOOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *Abies Balsamea* CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action.

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption, a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a moment to take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great benefit from its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whooping Cough. *PRICES:—50c. and $1. Large Size Cheapest.*

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS
CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Charles G. Bosse, a Milwaukee Bank Bookkeeper, Charged with Embezzlement.

His Shortage Alleged to Amount to Something Over $25,000.

The Culprit Lodged in Jail and His Accounts Being Examined by Experts.

He Denies All the Accusations, and Says He Can Explain the Shortage.

An Interesting Day in the Hayden Trial—The Missouri Lynching Investigation.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—Milwaukee is a city of sensations, if nothing else. Scarcely does one fade away from vivid recollection ere another turns up to take its place. Yesterday afternoon interest was suddenly revived in the developments connected with the House of Correction management investigation by some unexpected revelations of concerted action on the part of the prisoners to make a break after having secured a change of officers of the institution. To-day this interest is completely overshadowed by the startling announcement of the arrest of Charles G. Bosse, who for thirteen years past, and until last week, has been the head bookkeeper of Mitchell's Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company Bank, on a charge of embezzlement of moneys to an extent as yet unknown.

Quite recently, it appears from the statements made this morning, several evidences of crookedness were discovered in the entries of Bosse's books, and it was deemed a proper thing to do to demand his immediate resignation, which was handed in about the middle of last week, Bosse giving out to his friends that his retirement had been voluntary, with the intention of establishing himself in business at some point in the West, possibly in Texas. The banking officers, immediately after Bosse's retirement, instituted an investigation of the books, and at the same time must have had some one shadowing the movements of the suspected man. What discoveries were made to strengthen the suspicion the officers refuse to divulge, for the present at least. Suffice it to say that about 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, the Hon. John Johnston, Mr. Mitchell's private secretary, called upon Lieut. Kendrick at the Central Police Station and asked him to

CAUSE THE ARREST OF BOSSE,

who had started on the early morning train for Chicago. Mr. Kendrick asked Mr. Johnston to telegraph to the conductor of the train, who knew Bosse well, to cause an arrest to be made at the first convenient point on the road, suggesting Chicago as the most proper place; also another to Acting Police Superintendent O'Donnell, of Chicago, authorizing the use of Chief of Police Kennedy's name as a signature. These dispatches were forwarded according to request. Soon the one addressed to the conductor elicited the reply that Bosse had switched off at Racine Junction, for the purpose of taking the connecting passenger train over the Western Union Division. He had informed the conductor, so the dispatch stated, that he was going to Kansas for recreation and with the view of looking up an eligible point at which to establish himself in business. The conductor of the Western Union train was accordingly telegraphed to very promptly, and in a short time thereafter answered that he had caused Bosse to be arrested at Beloit and held for safekeeping.

Upon receipt of this intelligence, Lieut. Kendrick detailed Detective Smith to proceed to Beloit upon the first outgoing train, take charge of the prisoner, and return with him to this city. The train upon which the detective embarked was the 6:15 express passenger. Upon it he found John M. Clarke, of the law firm of Thompson & Clarke, and a brother of Bosse, named August. Both of these men, very singularly, were also en route for Beloit. The three thereupon proceeded thither in company. The detective took charge of the prisoner at once, bent upon returning home by the first incoming train, because of certain suspicious movements that had come under his observation between the Bosses and Clarke. To his gratification a freight came thundering along at midnight, and, in the caboose of this, Smith took passage with his prisoner,—Clarke and Bosse's brother keeping close company.

The party of four took seats together in the body of the caboose, and kept up a lively conversation until after Caledonia Station had been passed. Then, when about eight miles distant from the last-named station, Clarke retired to the conductor's compartment with the two Bosses, ostensibly to hold a private consultation, leaving the compartment door open to avoid arousing suspicion on the part of the detective. Pretty soon the latter thought he heard the rear door of the caboose opened or closed, and hastened in that direction to find only two persons there,—the lawyer Clarke and Bosse's brother. The crooked

BOOKKEEPER HAD JUMPED FROM THE PLATFORM,

evidently. Smith immediately pulled the rope signaling the engineer to stop the train, and ordered the nearest brakeman to set the brakes. As the train came to a halt Smith sprang off, and began a close search for the fugitive in the twilight. At first this search proved futile, but as day began to dawn he caught sight of the figure of a human being moving in the direction of a piece of woods near by. A distance of at least half a mile separated the officer from the fugitive. Nevertheless a sharp pursuit was made to and through the wood out upon a highway. Here a welcome bend afforded Smith, by cutting "across lots," to come up with Bosse and bring him to a halt. The foot-race, which was of the "go-as-you-please" order, had the effect to take the wind out of both most effectually. The chase had lasted nearly two hours, and extended over a distance of between eight and ten miles. Both were lost. They had no knowledge of the direction to take, but at last determined to proceed eastward, as it seemed to them, and were fortunate enough to strike Racine Junction and a passenger train bound for Milwaukee. This brought them home at half-past 9 o'clock a. m., and

BOSSE FOUND SAFE LODGMENT BEHIND BOLTS AND BARS

fifteen or twenty minutes later.

At the Central Police Station the Hon. Alexander Mitchell and H. M. Finch, Esq., were awaiting the return of Bosse. After the prisoner had been searched, he was quietly ushered into their presence for a hand-shaking and interview. When asked if he felt willing to make a statement, Bosse said he felt too nervous and tired to do so. He preferred time for rest and reflection. "I have committed no theft," said he. Then, hesitating a moment, he added, "I have done nothing but what can be fully explained." With this declination to talk, he was ordered locked up.

THE TRIBUNE reporter afterward called upon Mr. Mitchell at the banking-house. The millionaire railway king appeared a trifle less cordial than usual, plainly indicating that his mind was fully occupied with the probable proportions of Bosse's embezzlement. In reply to questions, he said that it would be improper to attempt any statement concerning the affair until a thorough examination of the books has been made. He had no idea of the extent of the dishonest bookkeeper's peculations, or of the period covered by them. Bosse had been employed in the commission house of Levi H. Kellogg previous to entering the bank. His resignation last week was compulsory, and the result of unfavorable discoveries in connection with his books. Concerning the nature of these discoveries, Mr. Mitchell would not venture an explanation, but it is shrewdly surmised that they are in

THE SHAPE OF FALSE ENTRIES.

It may prove puzzling to some to determine how a bookkeeper could gain access to the funds of the bank so as to be able to help himself without fear of discovery. The reporter confesses that he cannot elucidate the point otherwise than by entertaining a suspicion of the complicity of a second party. This is owing to his lack of knowledge of banking, however.

As to the amount appropriated by Bosse, people can as yet only surmise. Some estimate it as high as $25,000, and others still higher. Yet no one is in possession of any data or groundwork upon which to predicate a fair guess. It may be that Bosse had only just begun when caught at it. It is said, however, that he had arranged with his brother for a joint flight from this section of country. Upon searching the prisoner at the police station, money to the amount of $700 or $800 was found upon his person.

CHARLES G. BOSSE

is a man of medium hight, stout build, light hair and light complexion, with light-colored heavy mustache and goatee. He wore a suit of mixed goods, and a dark brown overcoat. He gives his age as 43 years. He is well known to a large proportion of our business men, who express themselves perfectly dumbfounded by the disclosures concerning him. They would never have believed it, they say. Bosse is a married man, and has always moved in the most respectable German society circles.

It should have been stated above that, when Detective Smith effected a recapture of Bosse, the latter, as Smith say, tendered him a bribe in the shape of a $5 greenback to "say nothing about this trifling matter." Smith pocketed the greenback, and has considerable fun in telling the story of his crookedness with a crook, exhibiting the spoils as he does so.

THE ARREST OF BOSSE

and the now almost absolute certainty of a defalcation in Milwaukee's stanchest banking institution, an institution that has hitherto escaped such unpleasant experiences, is upon everybody's lips to-night, and great curiosity is manifested to learn how the peculations were conducted, as well as the gross amount of the embezzlement, but no one except the officers of the bank can throw any light upon the matter, and they are silent as the tomb upon the subject. Several reporters interviewed Bosse this afternoon. To one of them the prisoner said he had been instructed by his lawyer, John J. Orton, to say nothing. He claimed that he was unjustly arrested, as there was nothing whatever in the charges. He explained that he left the bank because of a row with Mr. Mitchell. "I casually told Col. Jacobs, of the Second Ward Bank, one day," said Bosse, "when the Colonel spoke of depositing a considerable sum of money in the bank, that the New York money rates were advancing, and, if he would wait a short time, he could make a better investment, as I thought the rates would advance 6 or 7 per cent. Mr. Mitchell heard of this, and got very mad. I didn't intend that he should ride roughshod over me, and so I resigned and made arrangements for a trip West. I have been in the bank every day since I left. I have taken, stolen, or embezzled no money, and you will soon see what I tell you is true." Concerning the story told by Detective Smith of his attempt to escape, Bosse said: "I didn't attempt to escape at all. The train had about stopped, as I thought, and I got off to go to a farm-house near at hand and get a glass of milk. Smith left the train, and the train left both of us, and we had to walk together to Racine Junction. If Smith says I attempted to escape he tells a d—d lie. The train ran slow all night, and I could easily have made my escape if I wanted to."

THE ONLY THING THAT HAS YET DEVELOPED

tending to show that Bosse has acted in collusion with other parties in his alleged peculations, is a remark dropped by his brother Gustav to-day, to the effect that Charles had told him that, if he "was pressed to make a clean breast of everything that has come to his knowledge, or of anything that he can divulge if he chooses to, there will be a terrible row in the bank; that is all." This leads to the inference that Bosse proposes to assume a defiant air and squeal only when it is absolutely necessary to save himself as far as possible. Bosse's family and family friends are greatly distressed over the unfortunate affair. Gustav, his brother, wept bitterly while conversing with a friend on the subject this afternoon. He said it had affected him so that he felt in duty bound to tender his resignation of an important position as bookkeeper because his visit to Charles at Beloit might have put him under a cloud also. Further developments will be awaited with the greatest interest.

Experts were engaged in an examination of Bosse's books until long after midnight to-night.

HAYDEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 18.—The testimony in the Hayden trial to-day, commencing the seventh week of the case, was of great interest. The forenoon was occupied in finishing the cross-examination of the New Haven photographer, who made views of the places near the scene of the tragedy. He was sharply questioned as to whether, as an employe of the prosecution, he had not taken the views with a special purpose of aiding the prosecution, but he earnestly disclaimed any such object. These photographs were important, as they exhibited to the jury portions of the routes across the country traversed by Hayden on the day of the murder, and proved that he was not visible from the residences in the neighborhood as he claimed to have been.

Up to this time the State has not attempted to show the motive of Hayden's crime. The claim is that Mary Stannard believed herself pregnant, and told him of it. Mrs. Studley, an elderly lady for whom Mary worked just prior to the murder, testified at the preliminary hearing that Mary confessed her condition, and that an examination by witness herself confirmed the confession. However, it is a fact that there was no pregnancy, and that the symptoms were due to an ovarian tumor.

Mrs. Studley died recently, and the State to-day called to the witness-stand a newspaper reporter who was present at the preliminary trial to testify to what Mrs. Studley had said. The defense objected that such evidence was inadmissible, and the matter was argued for an hour or more, as it was one of vital importance to both sides. The Court finally ruled that the reporter could testify, and, after stating from recollection a few facts as to the girl's residence with Mrs. Studley, he was asked whether she testified to an examination of the girl's physical condition. This was objected to, and the course of the defense was then apparent,—an intention to fight this most damaging testimony at every stage. Judge Harrison, for the State, claimed that the motive for the crime could be shown by showing that the girl believed herself pregnant, regardless of the fact whether she was or was not. If she believed so, and so informed Hayden, he had some motive for getting his victim out of the way, as we hear of daily deaths of victims of seduction all over this broad land.

Counsel for defense claimed that all this testimony was irrelevant in that it related to events occurring a week before the date of the crime with which Hayden was charged, and at different places. The arguments on the admissibility of this testimony will be resumed to-morrow.

AMBROSE.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 18.—Contrary to public expectation, the resignation of Clerk Ambrose, who is charged with dishonesty in his office, was accepted this morning, to take effect when his successor shall be appointed. In making the announcement in the Circuit Court this morning, Judge Baxter said: "I would not have concurred in the acceptance if it could in any way obstruct the Government or others in the pending or threatened investigation, or in the prosecution of any civil or criminal proceeding which such investigation may render necessary. As I understand the law, Ambrose would be equally amenable for wrongful acts after, as before, the acceptance of the resignation. We have been informed of the criminal proceedings instituted against Mr. Ambrose. When tried, both of us will be called on to preside. We ought, therefore, to be as far removed from preconceived impressions as practicable."

In reference to giving the investigators free access to the books and records for further investigation, Judge Baxter said: "This is not a case for the application of technical law. The facts already developed tend to show that there are others who ought to be exposed. We think we ought to accept all the aid tendered in good faith. The exposure of peculations by officers upon the Government, without regard to animus, is in the public interest. It is our purpose to insure every necessary facility to any one feeling an interest in the matter for a full and thorough investigation."

GRAND RAPIDS ROBBERIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 18.—Our city has been infested with thieves, robbers, and burglars, who have come here from abroad of late, and they have been bold and successful in their operations, having entered a number of houses or stores and stolen several hundred dollars' worth of property. Last night they knocked down a man, robbed him of a small sum of money, and hurt him badly.

Mr. William Henhouts, of the firm of De Graaf, Vrieling & Co., owners of a planing mill, sash and blind factory, etc., was out collecting yesterday, and, when last seen, had about $200 in his pocket. For the first time in his life he stayed away from home last night without explanation, and thus far no trace of him has been found. As he was a strictly temperate man, of quite large property, and the happiest of domestic and social relations, the general conclusion is that he has been robbed and probably murdered. His disappearance has caused a great deal of excitement.

THE YOUNG CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Nov. 18.—J. C. Coffman, the attorney of Bill Young, was the only important witness who testified at the preliminary examination of Cross and Brown at Memphis, Mo., to-day. He swore to seeing Cross at the hanging. He also testified that John Young fired a revolver into the mob. This contradicts the testimony of preceding witnesses, all of whom have sworn that no shots were fired from the house. The petitions circulated in Clark County, praying that the examination be transferred to that county, have been presented to Judge Anderson, and he has taken the matter under consideration. About 300 names are attached to them.

MOCK MARRIAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 18.—A young man named John Gibson, of Batavia, was arrested and brought to this city last night, where he was held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the Circuit Court to answer to the charge of celebrating a marriage when not authorized by the law of the State, under the act in force July 1, 1877, and approved May 29, amending an act of March 27, 1874, which provides for a fine not exceeding $500 or imprisonment from one day to two years. A few weeks since, it is alleged, he assumed the guise of a minister at the instance of one Charles Laflar, of this city, and pretended to unite him in marriage with Miss Etta Buckingham, of Elgin, who was completely deceived in the matter. Upon learning the true state of affairs, she made it hot for her pretended husband, and he skipped away.

WANTED FOR BIGAMY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 18.—An officer has gone east armed with a warrant for the arrest of Tom Foulkes, until recently clerk at the Waverly House, the fashionable hotel on the West Side. He is charged with bigamy by his young wife, to whom he was wed a few weeks since. She suspected, from a letter sent to her husband from England, that her Tom possessed another wife in that far away land; consequently, as he has left her, she is endeavoring to bring about a settlement of some kind. Her name was Sarah Daniels, and she was married at St. Charles.

ASSAULTED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 18.—Cries were heard proceeding from a cistern at Fort Adams Saturday night. The cover was removed and a soldier named Franz Kopp was found. He was taken out in an insensible condition, his head and face covered with blood. He is not expected to live. He was pushed into the cistern by a companion. The sutler's establishment, where liquor was purchased, has been closed for the present.

Kapp died this afternoon. The alleged murderer, Corporal Nicholson, is in the guard-house. No doubt exists as to his guilt.

HELD IN SERVITUDE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—In the investigation in the case of Giovanni Ancarala, who is charged with having kidnaped, in Italy, seven boys for the purpose of holding them in a condition of servitude in this country, one youth (Linge Correliano) said that a priest named Vincenza made a contract with his mother, by which it was agreed that she should be paid 20 ducats a year for his services for four years in America, under charge of Ancarala. His father was in prison, and his mother, since his departure from Calvello, had gone to Buenos Ayres.

A NEW TRIAL.

FREEPORT, Ill., Nov. 18.—Charles F. Goodhue, the $3,300 defaulting Treasurer of Stephenson County, who absconded a little over a year ago, subsequently captured at Toledo, O., and afterwards sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been granted a new trial by the Supreme Court. He has been confined for several months in the Winnebago County Jail. The news was entirely unexpected by Freeporters.

DIDN'T SUCCEED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 18.—Last night parties entered the office of the Comstock Bros.' planing-mill, this city, and, after rifling desks and drawers of stamps, a small amount of money, two revolvers, and minor articles, attempted to blow open the safe. The explosion demolished the hinges and destroyed the books and papers in the safe, but, for some cause, the thieves decamped without completing their purpose.

IT WOULDN'T SHOOT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—P. P. Valentine, a window-strip seller, snapped a pistol three times this evening at his partner, Frank Churchill, and afterwards pounded him over the head with the pistol, inflicting severe scalp wounds. The affair occurred at Valentine's residence, in rooms on Third street. Churchill lodges near by, and, from Valentine's threats made a few days ago, it appears he suspected Churchill of intimacy with Mrs. Valentine.

FLOWN.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 18.—At Lebanon this morning, Jailer Hardy, in making his usual rounds, discovered the door to a felons' cell open and the birds flown. John Dubois and Bill Isaacs, charged with housebreaking, and Chris Harris (colored), under sentence of twelve years in the Penitentiary for murder, had escaped. Dubois escaped some time ago from the Louisville Jail, and is wanted in many places.

HORRIBLE INCENDIARISM.

ANDOVER, Mass., Nov. 18.—Two young sons of Mrs. H. P. Beard were burned to death by a fire which an incendiary started in the room they occupied.

CANADA.

Proposal to Amalgamate a Bank—Investigating the Ville Marie Bank—Marine Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 18.—A proposal is now under consideration for the amalgamation of the Banque De Hochelaga. It is also considered probable that the united bank will take over the business of the Ville Marie Bank, now in course of liquidation. Messrs. F. Gilman, Director, and J. P. Menzies, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, were examined in the Insolvent Court in reference to the institution, but no light was thrown upon the disappearance of the leaf from the transfer book.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Nov. 18.—The steamer Lake Erie, before reported as leaving for Chicago, was detained here by storm on Georgian Bay. She will leave some time to-night should the weather permit.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 18.—The wrecking-tug McArthur left to-day for Sarnia in charge of the water-logged schooner Onatabee. The schooner New Dominion was brought to the pier this morning, and the lumber on her deck unloaded. The McArthur will return here for her.

SUFFERING ON THE SNOWY RANGE.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—A Denver, Col., special gives an account of terrible suffering during the recent storm in the vicinity of Leadville. Two men crossing Mosquito Pass from Leadville were frozen to death, and a third was killed by a wagon running over him. A man with his team on the summit was blown away, and no trace of him can be found. A stage-coach of Wall & Witler's line was upset on Weston's Pass, and one man was killed and several persons wounded. W. B. Phelps, of the *Herald*, and his wife were on the stage. Mrs. Phelps is not expected to live, and Phelps is reported badly injured. At last accounts the snow was five inches deep and still falling, and the mail coaches travel with great difficulty.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 436, located at the corner of Division and Halsted streets, at 12:08 this morning and a 2-11 alarm five minutes thereafter, was caused by the explosion of a tank of coal tar at the works of Barrett, Arnold & Kimball, located on the north side of Division street, just east of Hickory avenue, Goose Island. A brick building, 50x40 and a frame shed 25x40, together with their contents, were totally destroyed, but as the buildings were cheaply constructed, and the material within them also quite cheap, the entire loss will not be over $3,000. The insurance could not be ascertained, as none of the proprietors could be notified of the fire. The machinery consisted of five small tanks used for boiling tar and oils, and the machinery for coating and saturating paper and felt used in their roofing business. The works have been frequently burned down, and as frequently rebuilt, and as a brick structure containing a large stock, the engine and boiler rooms, and a considerable portion of the machinery was not destroyed in last night's fire, it is almost a certainty that the works will be at once rebuilt. The fire was caused by the explosion of one of the tanks outside the east wall of the building, which was partially full of coal oil and parafine. The watchman, James Lahey, in going his rounds, placed a lamp too near this tank in his effort to see if the tank was properly covered. The gas exploded in a flash, and the tanks and contents blew up immediately thereafter. Lahey managed to escape, badly burned about the face and hands. He was taken to a drug store at the corner of Larrabee and Division streets, where his wounds were dressed, and then he walked to his home, No. 121 Front street.

The fire spread rapidly, and owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads, and the trouble of getting at the water in the river, the firemen experienced some delay in getting at work. Engine No. 1 curved an axle at Larrabee street, on the way to the fire, and was incapacitated. Nevertheless, the fire was confined to the main building and the shed, excepting slight damage to the roof of a barn, and this was as much as could be expected of them, considering that the place was surrounded by smaller buildings and a yard full of pitch, resin, tarred paper, and similar inflammables.

The alarm from Box 288 at 5:10 yesterday morning was caused by a fire in the four-story brick building Nos. 20 and 22 Desplaines street, owned and occupied by August Fisher as a mill. Damage to building and contents, $500, covered by $1,000 in the Allemania and an equal amount in the Fireman's. Cause unknown, but thought to be overheating in the dry-room at the rear of the building.

AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—A fire occurred early this morning in the millinery and fancy goods store of Scharf Bros., No. 309 North Fourth street, which at first was regarded as a rather trifling affair, but after a thorough examination this afternoon the proprietors claim they are damaged about $4,000, mainly by water and smoke, all of their finest goods, they say, being saturated with water or impregnated by smoke. Insured as follows: Citizens', New York, $3,000; Williamsburg City, $3,000; Pacific, New York, $3,000; United Firemen's, Pennsylvania, $1,500; Exchange, New York, $2,500; Hoffman, New York, $2,500; Star, New York, $3,000; National, New York, $3,500; Tradesmen's, New York, $3,000; Rutgers, New York, $2,500; Rochester German, $2,500; Albany, New York, $3,000; Firemen's, New York, $3,000; Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Northwestern National, Wisconsin, $2,500; Westchester, New York, $2,500; Buffalo German, $2,500; Clinton, New York, $2,500; Revere, Massachusetts, $3,000; Underwriters' Association, New York, $3,000; Commercial, New York, $3,000, and on fixtures $1,700 in the Lorillard of New York.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 18.—A fire in this city this morning destroyed the unoccupied dwelling of T. J. O'Brien, Esq., with about $1,000 worth of furniture. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $5,000 to $6,000, on which there was $4,000 insurance in the Phenix of Brooklyn, N. Y.

AT GALVESTON, TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Nov. 18.—The four-story furniture warehouse of B. R. Davis & Bro., with the workshop in the rear, and three other large brick buildings on the north side strand burned to-night. Davis, Andrews & Bro., and D. G. Mitchell are the principal losers. Estimated loss $150,000; insurance about $100,000.

AT SHERBURNE, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 18.—The steam elevator of Cargill & Van, at Sherburne, Jackson County, Minn., burned at an early hour this morning. The fire is believed to have originated in the engine-room. The elevator was valued at from $8,000 to $10,000, and contained 2,800 bushels of wheat, partially insured.

AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company lost a steam-shovel and appurtenances by fire last night. The loss is $6,000. It was in use on heavy excavations near this city, for the St. Paul & Minneapolis Short Line, and its loss makes it impossible to complete the grade this winter.

AT MISSOURI VALLEY, IA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Nov. 18.—The large flouring mills at Missouri Valley burned this morning. Loss, $30,000. Insurance, $6,000.

INDIANS.

THE ADAMS COMMISSION.

DENVER, Col. Nov. 18.—Dispatches received here from Los Pinos, dated Nov. 17, indicate that the Peace Commission is making rather slow progress. But a short session was held on Monday, Ouray failing to come in until 12 o'clock. When he did come, contrary to his custom, he wore his Indian clothing. He was very sullen, and indicated a decided ill-feeling towards Gen. Adams, who, he said, was incompetent as a Commissioner, because, as he alleged, of his want of knowledge of the Utes and of their affairs. Ouray maintained that Jack had done nothing wrong, but had failed to come to Los Pinos on account of ill-feeling toward the members of his tribe. Ouray proposed that Adams be recalled, and stated his desire to go with a number of the Ute Chiefs to Washington to lay the matter before Schurz.

The escort of military arrived at Los Pinos yesterday, many of them with frozen feet, having come through a severe snow-storm. The Commission will remain a few days longer at Pinos; come then to Denver; here take testimony of the officers engaged in the Milk River fight, and then proceed to Washington.

COMMISSIONER HAYT'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Commissioner Hayt does not share the apprehensions which are entertained with regard to a union of all the Utes for hostile purposes, although he says the outlook for a quiet solution of the Ute problem is not as promising as it seemed a few days ago. He says there is one powerful influence which the Los Pinos Utes at least are enlightened enough to appreciate, and which will probably be strong enough to restrain them and all except those who have already engaged in hostilities from becoming hostile to the Government: the Indians forfeit all their treaty rights. The Utes altogether possess nearly 12,000,000 acres of valuable land in Colorado, from which they will be driven if they do not remain at peace. Commissioner Hayt expects that Gen. Adams will make a formal demand, after the examination now in progress is finished, for the surrender of some half dozen particular Indians, and the result of the demand will be the test of the ability of Chief Ouray to control his people. It will also be the signal for war if the demand is not complied with.

St. Jacobs Oil having come to my notice, I determined to try some for rheumatism, which has troubled me more or less for the last two years, and I find St. Jacobs Oil all that it is claimed to be. I use a little as I feel the effects of the old complaint coming on, and in it there is instant relief: so I do recommend it to every one that is troubled with rheumatism. SAMUEL DICKSON, 300 Hewes street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE RAILROADS.

Gould and Vanderbilt Capture the Traffic of the Country.

A Partnership Fraught with Pecuniary and Political Danger.

The Southwestern Pool Again in Danger of a Burst.

A Meeting in Detroit to Discuss the Tunnel and Bridge Scheme.

Protests from Cleveland and St. Paul Against Bridging Detroit River.

GOULD'S AMBITION.

Considerable excitement and nervousness prevails in railway circles owing to the late operations of Jay Gould. The developments of the last few days seem to show that this bold operator in railroads aims at nothing more nor less than to get control of all the railway lines west of the Mississippi River. But a few months ago Mr. Gould controlled nothing but the Union Pacific. At the present time he practically owns, it is said, over twenty Western lines, and how many more he will control in a few weeks more there is no telling. He now holds the destinies of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, Wabash, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Missouri Pacific, St. Joe & Denver, Colorado Central, Utah Southern, Utah Northern, St. Louis & San Francisco, Paris & Danville, Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville, Chicago & Paducah, Chicago & Strawn, Denver & South Park, Denver & Rio Grande, Hannibal & St. Joe, Denver Pacific, Detroit & Eel River, and a few others of minor importance. It is not known whether he can control the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, but, anyway, he is a Director in this road also, and so are a few of his associates, which gives him a voice in its management. His acquirement of the Missouri Pacific and St. Louis & San Francisco, which has been announced during the last few days, gives him control of every line leading west from St. Louis, with the exception of the Chicago & Alton, and it was rumored yesterday that he had lately purchased enough stock of this road to control it. It is also rumored that he is after the Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern. The general question asked by railway managers and others interested in railroads is, What does Gould mean by securing control of such a vast amount of railroad property? There are some who claim that he is buying up the stock of these roads merely for the purpose of speculation, to force up the prices and then unload. Yet a majority of the railroad men think this is all bosh. Gould is immensely wealthy, and, by the late rise in railroad stocks and securities, he has no doubt doubled his wealth during the last six months. He had evidently all the wealth he wanted long ago, and his present exploits are believed to be dictated simply by ambition. Gould is said to be ambitious to become the railroad emperor and dictator of this country. He is evidently trying to crush out all competition against the Union Pacific, and to prevent the construction of other lines to the Pacific Coast not controlled by himself. It is evident that his present tactics are principally directed against the Boston syndicate who control the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and who are pushing the latter rapidly to the Pacific Coast. His animosity towards the latter enterprise is said to be immense, and his every energy is bent towards defeating the latter project and pushing the men who are backing it to the wall. This is clearly shown by his latest exploits. If it is true that he has obtained control of the Chicago & Alton and the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, he has succeeded in cutting off every Eastern feeder of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe except the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the latter is deprived of an outlet at Quincy and Hannibal. His purchase of the Central Branch Union Pacific Road is to punish the Missouri River & Nebraska, with which it competes. Then his getting control of the Denver & Rio Grande seems to be for the purpose of keeping the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe out of Leadville and other important Colorado mining points, and to completing the former line to the Rio Grande, to connect with the Southern Pacific, so as to cut off the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Besides this, he is also pushing the Utah Southern southward to make another connection with the Southern Pacific. With these measures accomplished, he thinks he will have the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and the Boston syndicate walled in so that they will have to submit to his dictation or else sell out to him. His trying to get control of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern seems to indicate that he means to pursue the same course toward Col. Tom Scott's Texas Pacific scheme that he is against the Boston men's Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe scheme. The St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern connects Col. Scott's Vandalia line with the Texas Pacific, and, having control of that link, Col. Scott, he thinks, will never be able to form a through line to the Pacific via the Texas Pacific. If Gould controls every line leading west from St. Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, and Omaha, he can discriminate all he wants in favor of his lines east of the Mississippi, and yet all other lines leading from the east to the above points are compelled to give him their business.

It must be apparent to everyone that Mr. Gould cannot be alone in such a gigantic scheme, and it is evident that some large railroad interests in the East are aiding him. The evidence is getting stronger every day that a secret understanding exists between him and Vanderbilt, and probably also with Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio. The belief is that these three magnates mean to control all the railroad property in the country. Vanderbilt is to run all the Eastern roads to Chicago and other Western points, and also those Northwest from Chicago, as is indicated by his getting in the Directory of the Chicago & Northwestern, Gould making room for him. Gould is also to permit Vanderbilt to gobble up the Erie and obtain control of the Canada lines. In return, Vanderbilt aids Gould in getting control of all the Western roads east of California and the Pacific Coast. Gould will give his business from the East to Vanderbilt, and Vanderbilt is to give the Western to Gould. The Baltimore & Ohio is to be allowed to control all the Southern business, on condition not to compete for traffic north of the Ohio & Mississippi. The scheme is the boldest ever attempted in this or any other country, and, incredible as it looks, the developments during the last few months seem to indicate that it is seriously entertained by the three great magnates. The formation of the Eastern pool was no doubt intended to further this great scheme. Vanderbilt, through Commissioner Fink, has been able to buildoze the Western lines into submission to his dictation. He succeeded in inspiring the other railroad managers and capitalists with confidence and closed their eyes, while he and Gould were quietly carrying out their compact. Railroad stocks and securities were pushed to prices that are out of all proportion to their real value, and the two magnates have been enabled to reap the rich harvest which they needed to carry out their plans. The latest developments indicate that they are now in a position to act more boldly than heretofore, and that they no longer fear to show the hand that they have been playing, and they evidently mean to complete their task without much further delay. The railroads East and West seem to be completely at their mercy, and no longer able to show a bold front, and, unless something unforseen should happen, Gould and Vanderbilt will have everything their own way, as far as running the railroads of this country is concerned. That the wielding of such immense power by two men is dangerous to our institutions and calculated to bring about the most serious consequences need hardly to be stated. The only help now to be looked for must come from Chicago, but these ambitious magnates have no doubt taken this into consideration, and they evidently think they will be powerful enough to shape legislation to suit themselves.

THE DETROIT BRIDGE SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—The Commission of United States Engineers to consider and report upon the advisability and practicability of crossing the Detroit River at this point either by bridge or tunnel reconvened this morning. Col. Raynolds, Chairman of the Commission, submitted to the Board several communications he had received since the October adjournment. The preamble and series of resolutions adopted by the Cleveland Board of Trade, protesting against the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River, was read by the Secretary, Maj. Wilson; and a formal protest from the St. Paul (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, to the same effect, was also read. An official communication addressed to the Board was read from Gov. J. S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota, stating that he had, in accordance with the request of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, and in behalf of the people of Minnesota, addressed a protest to the Secretary of War against the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River. In his letter to Secretary McCrary Gov. Pillsbury says: "I need scarcely state that the vast and growing commercial interests of this State, and of the rapidly-settling country north and west, demand unobstructed navigation through the great lakes and their connecting channels. The annual wheat export of this State averages 25,000,000 bushels, a large proportion of which seeks water transit to the seaboard by way of the Great Lakes. A much larger proportion of the growing products of Dakota are dependent upon this route alone for the means of reaching a market. An ample and unimpeded water-communication must for a long time be the only defense of these growing interests against railroad combination, with whose exactions they are constantly threatened. Anything, therefore, which jeopardizes this free water-transit as a means of competition in transportation is a cause of alarm. I, therefore, in behalf of the people of this State, of the vast country whose interests are deeply involved, protest against its construction."

William Scott, C. E., was introduced to the Board, and read two lengthy descriptions for the construction of a tunnel and bridge. The design of Mr. Scott's tunnel is for a double track, and is twenty-two feet and six inches high in the centre above the rails. The width at the level of the rails is twenty-four feet, while at nine feet above the rails it is twenty-seven feet wide, giving an interior superficial area of about 565 feet of section. Allowing ten minutes between each train of thirty cars, each way, would give a passage of 4,320 cars per twenty-four hours, or an amount of traffic which, Scott declares, can never be realized at this point. The cost of the tunnel and approaches would be $2,000,000, and all could be completed in three years. The plan for a bridge which Mr. Scott proposes would place the draw in the centre of the river, with a clear water-way of 210 feet on each side of the centre pier. The six river spans would be 420 feet from centre to centre of piers. The two spans on each side of the draw, and the draw itself, would be 60 feet above the water, thus leaving ample space for small steamers, tugs, and barges to pass under.

Shortly before Mr. Scott had finished his explanations, Messrs. George H. Ely, Capt. A. Bradley, D. K. Winslow, M. A. Hanna, Capt. Grelulis, and Capt. Thomas Wilson, a committee appointed by the Cleveland Board of Trade to come here and protest to the Board of Engineers against obstructing the Detroit River by a bridge, were ushered into the room, and, without delay, entered protest, Ely acting as spokesman. Ely began by saying that the sentiment in this commercial district is altogether against the building a bridge, believing that the construction of any swing or draw would seriously affect the great commercial interests of the Northwest, embracing an area of over 6,000,000 square miles. The Committee did not come as an enemy to the railroads, and was not antagonistic to the interests of those commercial routes; but, if railroads need additional facilities, the Committee, speaking for the whole Northwest, protested against their infringing upon the rights and interests attaching to navigation, and, if they must have a crossing, let them resort to a tunnel. In conclusion, it was intimated that if the Committee reported in favor of a bridge the opponents of the scheme would fight hard to defeat it in Congress.

James McMillan, of this city, submitted statements showing that the draw-bridges on the Saginaw River offer no obstructions to navigation.

Gen. R. A. Alger presented facts and figures showing that a bridge with a draw 300 feet long would not obstruct the passage of rafts.

Luther Beecher revived his cast-iron tunnel scheme, and a representative of the Kellog Bridge Works, of Buffalo, presented plans for a bridge to cost $1,000,000, giving an opening of 300 feet on each side of the draw-pier.

GOULD'S TENTACLES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Information received here from New York to-day leads to the belief that Jay Gould is getting out of the Union Pacific, and seeking, through his recent purchases, connection with the Southern Pacific. His brokers are reported to have been selling Union Pacific stock, and it is generally believed here that he has obtained control of the Atlantic & Pacific, or is likely to do so at an early date. The Atlantic & Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas Roads have entered already into a pooling arrangement. There is an old mortgage of the Atlantic & Pacific Road held to give a right of way through the Indian Territory, and a heavy land grant, which mortgage the St. Louis & San Francisco Road holds, and will soon foreclose and buy in. The proposed scheme, it will be seen, involves the opening up of the Indian Territory, and it is said by railroad men that Congress will be asked at once to agree to pass a bill making the thing possible in the interests of trade and business generally.

To the Western Associated Press.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 18.—Telegrams received at the office of the Missouri Pacific Railway from New York this evening state that S. H. H. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific, has been elected Vice-President and General Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, vice Oliver Garrison, and also confirm the election of Jay Gould as President, vice Commodore C. K. Garrison. This is regarded here as a virtual consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and Missouri Pacific, and as making St. Louis the eastern terminus of the Kansas Pacific. The St. Louisians who remain in the Missouri Pacific Directory are Webb M. Samuel, D. K. Ferguson, Oliver Garrison, and Joseph L. Stevens. Who the other Directors are is not known here.

W. B. Corneau, the newly-elected Treasurer of the St. Louis, Wabash & Pacific, arrived here to-day and took charge of that department of the road.

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Southwestern Railway Association was held yesterday at Commissioner Midgley's office in the Lakeside Building. There were present J. C. McMullin and James Smith, Alton; C. W. Smith and E. P. Ripley, Burlington; R. R. Cable and J. T. Sanford, Rock Island; J. B. Carson and W. H. McDoel, Hannibal & St. Joe; J. F. Barnard and George Olds, Kansas City, St. Joe & Council Bluffs; A. H. Talmadge and J. A. Hill, Missouri Pacific; J. C. Gault and A. C. Bird, Wabash; George L. Carman, Commercial Agent of the Association; and J. W. Midgley, Commissioner.

The meeting had been called for the special purpose of deciding what business should be included in the Association and how it should be treated, or rather divided. Such action was made necessary by the persistence of Jay Gould in keeping up the "Four-in-Hand" line to Chicago on business originating at the various points on the St. Joe & Denver Railroad. The "Four-in-Hand" is a line composed of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern to Moberly, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas to Hannibal, the Wabash to Tolono, and the Illinois Central to Chicago. At the time the Southwestern Railway Association was reorganized it was stipulated that the "Four-in-Hand" route should cease to exist, but it is now claimed by the Jay Gould interest that the line could not be abolished, because there existed a contract which could not be abrogated. As this was not contemplated when the Association was formed, some action was deemed necessary to provide for the business going east via the so-called "Four-in-Hand" route.

At the meeting yesterday, which was presided over by Mr. J. C. McMullin, the matter was fully discussed, but no action could be taken thereon, as Mr. J. C. Gault, of the Wabash, claims to know nothing of the matter, having but recently assumed his position, and Vice-President Lewis, who was the President of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern at the time the "Four-in-Hand" was organized, had not yet been consulted by him in regard to it. Mr. Gault asked for a postponement until he had talked over the matter with Mr. Lewis. Thereupon the meeting adjourned and instructed Commissioner Midgley to call another meeting as soon as he is notified that Messrs. Gould and Lewis will be able to attend. It is evident that Mr. Jay Gould intends to gain time until he is ready to dictate terms to the roads in the Association, and if these terms are then not accepted, and the probabilities are that they will be so onerous that they cannot be, he will proceed to knock the Southwestern pool higher than a kite, and run the Southwestern business to suit himself.

The General Managers of the Chicago roads belonging to the Association who met Monday evening and again yesterday afternoon to decide upon percentages from Chicago, also failed to come to an understanding because the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific was not yet ready to show its hand.

TO WINNIPEG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 18.—A party consisting of George Stephens, J. J. Hill, and R. B. Angus, of St. Paul, and Donald Smith, of Montreal, officers of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, accompanied by Maj. Dewington, representing the Dominion Government, and S. S. Merrill, of the Chicago & St. Paul Railway Company, also a number of ladies, started in a special train this morning for Winnipeg, intending to return here Saturday. While the trip is partly for pleasure and observation, it is understood to have also a business object, viz.: the agreement upon running arrangements with the Canada Pacific Branch Road, which the Dominion Government has taken from the possession of Upper & Co., contractors, several weeks before the expiration of their contract time, on account of alleged forfeiture. The branch, however, will not be leased to the St. Paul & Manitoba Company, as has been predicted by the Opposition in Canada.

PACIFIC RAILROAD RATES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—General Freight-Agent Vining, of the Union Pacific Railway, arrived in the city yesterday, and has since been in conference with Mr. Stubbs, General Freight-Agent of the Central Pacific Railway. A revision or modification of freight tariffs is in contemplation, and their exchange of views is likely to lead to important changes in rates of freights from New York to San Francisco. After looking the field over and receiving the opinions of merchants, the question of renewing time contracts will be advanced.

AN IMPORTANT CONSOLIDATION.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 18.—The *Herald* to-day announces the consolidation of the St. Paul & Sioux City and Northern Nebraska Roads, establishing a new through line, with terminus, connections, etc., at Omaha. The event is considered of great importance to our city. The announcement is official, through Francis Smith, President of the Northern Nebraska. The Covington, Columbus & Black Hills Road, recently purchased by the St. Paul & Sioux City Company, will form a portion of the line.

OHIO & MISSISSIPPI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—James H. Howe, the expert appointed by Judge Drummond to inspect the Springfield Division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, is in this city, and will go over the line to-morrow in a special, accompanied by General-Superintendent Peabody, Division-Superintendent Stanton, Master of the Road Johnstone, and other officials.

ITEMS.

Peter B. Groat, General Passenger Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, is in the city on his way to Europe. The object of his trip is to direct the emigration to the country to the lands owned by the Kansas Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads.

The new rules in regard to east-bound flour and grain shipments, published in yesterday's TRIBUNE, are causing considerable discussion and dissatisfaction, and it is the intention of the Eastern lines to have them modified so as to overcome their most objectionable features.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOS-PHITES

IS A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR

CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS, &c., &c.

FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Speedily and Permanently Cures

Congestion of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Prostration, Shortness of Breath, Palpitation of the Heart, Trembling of the Hands and Limbs, Physical and Mental Depression, Loss of Appetite, Loss of Energy, Loss of Memory. It will rapidly improve the weakened functions and organs of the body, which depend for health upon voluntary, semi-voluntary, and involuntary nervous action.

It acts with vigor, gentleness, and subtlety, owing to the exquisite harmony of its ingredients, akin to pure blood itself. Its taste pleasant, and its effects permanent.

DEBILITY.

ST. JOHN, N. B.

MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St. John, N. B.—Dear Sir: Having used your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites for some time in my practice, I have no hesitation in recommending it to my patients who are suffering from general debility, or any disease of the lungs, knowing that, even in cases utterly hopeless, it affords relief. I am, sir, yours truly,

H. G. ADDY, M. D.

Sold by all Druggists. $1.50 per Bottle

J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, CINCINNATI, O.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF MAX MARETZEK'S NEW AMERICAN OPERA

SLEEPY HOLLOW!

Universal approbation bestowed by a large and brilliant audience upon the exquisite music of the opera and the abilities of Miss Annis Montague, Mrs. Florence Rice-Knox, Messrs. Turner, Fink, Gardiner, and Burnett. The opera will be given every evening this week, and at the Saturday Matinee, with its characteristic scenery and costumes.

GRAND CHORUS OF 40. ORCHESTRA OF 30.

Director of Music and Conductor .... Max Maretzek

The Theatre as decorated by the Second Regiment and the Owl Club for Gen. Grant's reception will remain the same during the week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, South Clark-st., opp. Sherman House.

IMMENSE HIT!

HOUSE PACKED TO THE DOOR to witness Gill & Pilling's Comedy-Operetta Comp'y IN

OUR GOBLINS!

(Wm. Gill's New Piece), and

Lillie Hall's Burlesque Combination

HASSENBACK, The Pretty Prince.

Secure seats during the day.

Every Night this Week, and Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday Matinees.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, MR.

LAWRENCE BARRETT,

SUPPORTED BY MR.

EBEN PLYMPTON

And a Superb Company, in

YORICK'S LOVE.

Wednesday Matinee—MONEY.

Saturday Matinee—MARBLE HEART.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY ...... Manager and Proprietor.

ONLY WEDNESDAY MATINEE AND NIGHT.

The Phenomenal Character-Comedian,

MR. NEIL BURGESS

In PETROLEUM V. NASBY'S Comedy,

"WIDOW BEDOTT."

Mr. Stoddart and Great Company in the cast.

BY GENERAL REQUEST, in order that the public may see the Theatre decorations for the reception of Gen. Grant, the Theatre will remain decorated all this week.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday—half night prices.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Court-House.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON! OVERWHELMING SUCCESS of JAMES A. HERNE and KATHARINE CORCORAN in Herne and Belasco's new and original drama,

HEARTS OF OAK!

"One of the best and strongest productions that the theatre-goers of Chicago have ever been given a chance to witness."—Chicago Tribune, Nov. 18.

Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. Secure your seats in advance. Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

THE COURTS.

Winding-Up the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Divorces, Etc.

THE TOLEDO, PEORIA & WARSAW.

In the foreclosure case of Secor & Tracy vs. The Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railway Company, a final decree of foreclosure was entered yesterday by Judge Drummond. The decree sets out that the road was organized April 18, 1864, out of the Logansport, Peoria & Burlington Railroad, which extended from Peoria to the Indiana State line. This was, however, subject to a mortgage executed by the Peoria & Oquawka Road to W. H. Osborn and J. Newton Perkins to secure $500,000 of bonds. At the same time, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company executed 1,600 bonds for $1,000 each with 7 per cent interest and due in thirty years, and secured them by a mortgage on the entire road to Edward Weston and E. E. De Forrest, but subject to the $500,000 mortgage. Dec. 14, 1865, a consolidation was effected with the Mississippi & Wabash Road, but without change of name. In February, 1866, the same Company, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, executed another trust-deed to secure 1,800 bonds for $1,000 each. The Trustee was Joseph T. Thomas, and the deed covered the entire consolidated road, and was a first lien on the Western Branch so-called, extending from Peoria to the Mississippi River. The new company seemed to have an indefinite faculty for contracting debts, for on the 1st day of April, 1866, it made another issue of 1,300 bonds for $1,000 each bearing 7 per cent interest, secured by a mortgage to George J. Frost, on the Western Division of the road. May 2, 1870, still another mortgage was made to Secor & Tracy covering all the property of the road in Illinois to secure an issue of 6,200 bonds due in forty years. These bonds were divided into four classes, known as A, B, C, and D. Class A consisted of 1,500 bonds, 1,200 of which were issued and exchanged for 1,200 equipment bonds then outstanding. The remaining 300 bonds were sold before the filing of the present suits. No bonds were issued of Classes C and D. Ninety-nine bonds of Class D were made, and issued in exchange for a like number of the bonds secured by the Forrest mortgage, which was a second-mortgage on the Western Division. The bonds secured by the Weston and De Forrest mortgage were all negotiated before the commencement of the present litigation, and default has been made in the payment of all interest due subsequent to June 1, 1877. There is at present due on the Weston and De Forrest mortgage, including interest, the sum of $1,986,535, with interest from Oct. 1, 1879, at 8 per cent. On the Thomas trust deed there is due, including interest, $2,214,077. Of the 1,300 bonds secured by the George J. Forrest mortgage, ninety-nine were returned to the Company in exchange for bonds of the Secor & Tracy mortgage, and there is now owing on the remainder outstanding $1,788,649. There is due also on the Secor & Tracy mortgage $2,444,817.

After reciting all these facts the decree orders the Master to sell all the property and franchises of the road at public auction after giving suitable notice in various papers throughout the United States. The $500,000 mortgage given by the Peoria & Oquawka Road in 1857 is to be regarded as a superior lien on the part of the line between Peoria and the Indiana State line, but there is only $416,000 due under it. Since March 11, 1857, by a contract between the Illinois Central Railroad and the Peoria & Oquawka Road the former has certain rights to run trains over a part of the latter's road at a rental of from $50,000 to $75,000 a year. This rent was by the conditions of the Osborn and Perkins mortgage, conveyed as additional security for the payments of the bonds, and the Illinois Central Road was decreed, on the maturity of the 416 bonds in April, 1882, to purchase so many of them as may be outstanding, and hold and extend payment of the same until they shall be all paid out of the rent accruing under the contract of 1857, and that contract is to be continued until such bonds are discharged. The decree also provides that the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Road has the right to use forever the road between Hamilton and Warsaw in common with Hiram Thornton and his heirs, on certain terms mentioned in a contract of July 17, 1857, between the parties. The usual condition is then inserted giving the defaulting road twenty days' time within which to pay these enormous sums, and in default directing a sale. The proceeds are to be used first in paying court costs, taxes, attorneys' fees, and preferred claims, and then to the payment of the mortgages above mentioned. If there is not enough to pay the mortgage on the Eastern and Western Divisions in full, then the holders of the Eastern Division bonds shall receive 110-238ths and the holders of the Western Division 128-238ths of such surplus. After paying these, the surplus, if any, is to be distributed between the holders of the 1,599 bonds secured by the Secor & Tracy mortgage, known as the consolidated mortgage, and among the holders of the 1,301 bonds secured to Forrest, known as the second mortgage, and in case the surplus shall not be enough to pay the 2,800 bonds in full, then the holders of the consolidated mortgage to receive 110-238ths and the holders of the second mortgage 128-238ths. The surplus, if any remaining after all these mortgages are paid, is to be paid into court.

The Receiver of the same road also filed a report of his business since September last, which is in short as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand Sept. 1	$ 42,749
Receipts for September	164,038
Receipts for October	184,250
Total	$391,038

DISBURSEMENTS.

For September	$188,970	
For October	158,310	—$347,280
Balance on hand		$ 43,757

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett yesterday began the call of his criminal docket, and disposed of a number of petty cases. M. C. McDonald, for failing to cancel revenue stamps on some barrels, was fined $100 and costs, which was paid.

Judge Barnum returned to his chancery room yesterday from the Criminal Court, and transacted considerable business. Judge Tuley will succeed him in the Criminal Court.

In the South Park condemnation case, before Judge Moran, the defense began introducing testimony yesterday, and they will continue with their witnesses the remainder of this week. The case will not probably be through before the last of next week.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a divorce to Emelia Halverson from Iven Halverson on the ground of cruelty, the complainant to have the custody of her children; to May Hendell from Joseph Hendell for the same cause, with like disposition as to the children; and to Antoine Kopp from Frederick Kopp for desertion, with the custody of the children given to the mother.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Elizabeth G. Landenberger commenced a suit yesterday against Stettauer Bros. & Co., claiming $5,000. George Wells Root and others began a suit for $10,000 against the same parties.

BANKRUPTCY.

Discharges were issued yesterday to Henry E. Broughton and A. A. Guild.

C. D. Lusk was yesterday appointed Assignee for William A. Nixon.

R. E. Jenkins was elected Assignee of William P. Wing and of Robert C. Anthony.

Bradford Hancock was appointed Assignee of James L. Pennifill.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for George C. Skidmore, Albert Paige, A. H. Mills, and Romeyne E. Tyler.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John Eldon commenced an action in trespass yesterday against S. M. Lindahl, claiming $5,000 damages.

John A. Robb, administrator, sued Stephen and John C. White for $1,000.

John McCarthy filed a bill against Annie Baker, Arnold Baker, J. J. Allen, S. O. Allen, W. F. Allen, and F. W. Young, Trustee, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,500 on Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the N. ½ of Lot 6, Block 8, in Grant's Addition to Chicago.

PROBATE COURT.

In the estate of Robert Reid, deceased, proof of will was made, and letters of administration issued to Sarah Jane Reid on an individual bond for $4,600.

Letters of administration in the estate of Amy C. Mae, deceased, were granted to Christian Hansen, and bond of $10,000 approved.

In the estate of William E. Doggett, deceased, the claim of C. H. Dill was allowed for $13,326, and the executrix prayed an appeal to the Circuit Court.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The criminal calendar.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GARY—37, 45, 46, 48, 50 to 53, 58 to 69, and 73 to 117, allinclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 763, Hanson vs. City, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—32, 34, 36, 38. No. 18, Stewart vs. Stewart, on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set case term No. 1,411. Dewar vs. Bank of Montreal, and calendar Nos. 222 to 230, except 224 and 227. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 36½, South Park Commissioners vs. Dunlevy, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Goes to the Criminal Court this morning for the remainder of the term.

JUDGE BARNUM—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 79, 152, 161, 236, 321, 357, 365.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Bradford Hancock vs. E. R. P. Shurley, $525.—M. P. Brady vs. Alanson Reed, Alanson H. Reed, and J. Warner Reed, $6,200.

JUDGE GARY—Aaron I. Miksch vs. Hyde Park Gas Company, $2,734.—C. R. Steele vs. Samuel Goldman, $3,673.14.—Elizabeth Lipe vs. Charles W. Miller, $194.40.

SUPREME COURT OPINIONS.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 18.—Opinions have this day been filed in the following cases, taken at the September term, 1879:

PEOPLE'S CAUSES.

3. The People ex rel., etc., vs. The Commissioners of Highways; mandamus refused.
5. Cochlin vs. The People; affirmed.
6. J. R. Thompson, ex parte; dismissed.
7. Goodhue vs. The People; reversed and remanded.
8. Logg vs. The People; reversed and remanded.
10. Wright vs. The People; dismissed.
11. Scholl vs. The People; reversed and remanded.
12. Eastman vs. The People; affirmed.

CIVIL CAUSES.

22. A. D. Carbine vs. Morris et al.; affirmed.
41. R. H. McKeown vs. Guild; the former opinion adhered to.

REGULAR DOCKET.

22. Jenkins, Assignee, et al. vs. Pope et al.; reversed and remanded.
25. Mackin vs. The City of Chicago; affirmed.
29. The Union Insurance Company vs. Chipp; affirmed.
32. The Village of Hyde Park vs. Borden; reversed and remanded.
33. Courtney et al. vs. Hogan; affirmed.
40. The Protection Life-Insurance Company vs. Osgood; affirmed.
42. The People ex rel. vs. Loewenthal et al.; affirmed.
43. Bragg vs. Geddes et al.; affirmed.
45. Hill vs. Harding et al.; affirmed.
46. Gray vs. Agnew, for use, etc.; reversed and remanded.
49. Wood et al. vs. Whelen; affirmed.
50. The People, for use, etc., vs. Hoover et al.; affirmed.
53. Hicks vs. Silliman et al.; affirmed.
54. Hancock vs. Tower; dismissed.
56. Rogers et al. vs. Herron et al; affirmed.
57. The Coalfield Coal Company, for use, etc., vs. Peck; affirmed.
59. Sapp et al. vs. Phelps et al.; affirmed.
61. Merritt et al. vs. Merritt; affirmed.
64. Lewis vs. Shear et al.; dismissed.
67. People ex rel. vs. The United States of America; affirmed.
70. Gunnarssohn vs. The City of Sterling; affirmed.
71. Meacham vs. Steele et al.; affirmed in part, and reversed in part.
72. Pratt vs. Pratt; reversed and remanded.
75. Fowler vs. The People ex rel., etc.; affirmed.
76. Nichols vs. The School Directors; affirmed.
82. Richard vs. Raymond, County Treasurer, etc.; affirmed.
85. Bemis et al. vs. Stanley; reversed and remanded.
87. Taylor et al. vs. Boardman; reversed and remanded.
88. The Chicago Dock & Canal Company vs. Kinzie; reversed and remanded.
89. The Graceland Cemetery Company vs. The People ex rel., etc.; reversed.
91. Mix et al. vs. The People; affirmed.
92. Kellogg et al. vs. Turpie; affirmed.
95. Hotchkiss vs. Brooks; reversed and remanded.
98. The City of Chicago vs. Palmer; affirmed.
99. Bradley vs. Simpson et al.; affirmed.
102. Carr vs. Miner; affirmed.
103. The People ex rel. vs. Quick et al.; affirmed.
105. The People ex rel. vs. Gale; affirmed.
107. The City of Aurora vs. Pennington; affirmed.
108. The First National Bank of Sioux City et al. vs. Gage; affirmed.
110. Thatcher vs. The People ex rel.; reversed and remanded.
111. Farwell et al. vs. Harding; reversed and remanded.
112. Walker vs. Carleton et al.; reversed and remanded.
116. Downey vs. O'Donnell et al.; affirmed.
118. Anthony et al. vs. The International Bank; affirmed.
121. The People ex rel. vs. The Village of Crotty; affirmed.
122. Alfred vs. The K. & S. W. R. R. Company; reversed and remanded.
125. Gage vs. Perry; affirmed in part and reversed in part.
126. Gage vs. Lightburn et al.; affirmed.

E. F. DUTTON, Clerk.

TOWN CONSOLIDATION.

Present Status of the Question.

The question of the consolidation of the three towns of South, West and North Chicago is a matter which has of late attracted much attention. At the late election the popular vote was almost unanimously given in favor of the erection of the North and West Towns into Park Districts—the preliminary step to the desired reform. But under the law it is necessary for the County Board to take certain measures to carry out the expressed will of the people, and with a view to obtaining the opinions of the members (present and prospective) of this Board a reporter of THE TRIBUNE yesterday interviewed so many of them as he could find.

Commissioner-elect John Rheimwold said he had not fully considered the subject. He thought that to consolidate the three towns would be giving a dangerous amount of power to one man,—the Assessor,—who, as he understood, would make an assessment which would be binding for four years. He fully believed in anything which would tend to the abolition of useless officeholders, but he thought just as many Deputy Assessors and clerks would be required for one town as for three. He was anxious for light on the subject, and wanted information as to what would be for the best interests of the county. So far he had had no opportunity to study up the subject, but he intended to do so, and to vote according to his light.

COMMISSIONERS STEWART, BURLING, AND BOESE were found on Clark street. The first-named expressed himself as emphatically favorable to consolidation, and as desirous of carrying out the program as early as possible. Mr. Boese said that he had formerly had doubts as to the wisdom of the measure, but the people had spoken with an unhesitating voice, and all he cared to do was to obey their behests. Mr. Burling said he was fully in favor of consolidation, and thought it could be effected without trouble or delay.

Commissioner-elect David W. Clark said that he did not believe anything would be done about the matter at all—that things would go on just as they had always done. So far, as his memory served him he voted for the bill at Springfield which permitted the creation of Park Districts. But he saw a good many difficulties in the way of consolidating the three towns into one. The Collectorship (with its 2 per cent perquisite) would be the biggest thing in Cook County, and he didn't know where they were going to get a man who could give bonds for as many millions as would be required. As to what the new Board would do about the matter, he did not know, but his opinion was that they would let things slide.

COMMISSIONER WOOD,

who in all probability will be the President of the new Board, said, in answer to the reporter's questionings, that he favored consolidation. As to the means of carrying out the plan, he was unsettled; nothing had been done in the Board. He understood that there were some details to agree upon, and he supposed the matter would be properly adjudicated upon by the law officers of the Board.

Commissioners Senne and Coburn unhesitatingly pronounced in favor of consolidation at any price.

Commissioner James Bradley (who returns next month) was equally opposed to the scheme, and declared that to carry it out would be detrimental to the best interests of the county.

MR. C. H. WILLETT,

County Attorney, said that he favored consolidation. But the law was so loosely and carelessly drawn that it would be necessary to go slow. There was no hurry, anyhow, for nothing could well be done before January, and in the meantime he would look over the entire field and see what was best to be done. All he cared for was to avoid trouble in the hereafter.

Killed by a Shirt-Button.

London Times.

The death is announced at Heidelberg of Dr. Adolf Sander, who was formerly in large practice as a physician in Elberfeld and its neighborhood. One morning in 1874, while dressing, he contrived in some way to get a shirt-button between his teeth. Unconsciously, while laughing, the button slipped into the back of his mouth and thence into the larynx. All the exertions of his surgical friends to remove it were vain. It was ascertained that it sank into the right lung, which soon became irritated. Spitting of blood ensued, and he was himself looking forward to his death as not very remote. He removed to a villa he had near Frankfort-on-the-Main to pass his last days in quiet. Here he was surprised by a violent fit of coughing accompanied by spitting of blood, in a paroxysm of which the button was ejected. His health rapidly improved, and in a couple of months, regarding himself as quite cured, he resumed his professional work and endeavored to gather up the threads of his former practice. But last year unmistakable symptoms manifested themselves that the lung had not fully recovered from the presence in its substance of a foreign body for several months. He spent the winter in the south of Europe, but returned almost worse than he went. He gradually wasted away, and sank a few days ago.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

The Citizens' Temperance-League Interview Mayor Harrison.

A committee of the Citizen's Temperance League, and citizens, composed of Dr. Gibson, F. F. Elmendorf, Capt. W. P. Black, C. M. Albensen, J. C. Richardson, Arnold Heap, Thomas Molding, A. A. Paxton, F. P. Fisher, and J. W. Waugh, called upon Mayor Harrison yesterday afternoon and laid before him a petition, signed by 1,400 persons, asking that the licenses of the saloons run by Jerry Monroe, George Reichold (Eagle Saloon), James Fitzsimmons, J. P. King, and Robert Gammel be revoked, on the ground that the places "were of the most disorderly character, and the resorts of the lowest and vilest classes of thieves, prostitutes, and criminal classes generally."

The Mayor met them in a kindly spirit, and they were introduced, whereupon Capt. Black presented the petition, and was about to read it,—it has been published in these columns,—but was interrupted by being informed by his Honor that he had read it. A general talk followed, in which the Mayor said he did not attach any value to petitions, but

WANTED FACTS.

Mr. Elmendorf responded that they had facts in any abundance to prove the character of the places in question.

The Mayor replied that he had been looking up these and kindred places, and would be glad to have any facts laid before him, especially since there were those in the community who were criticising the temperance workers and claiming that they were liable to be carried away by their zeal. Such was not his opinion, however.

Mr. Paxton related how the figures given in the petition had been obtained, and insisted that it was notorious that these particular places were all that was claimed.

Mr. Black inquired what kind of facts were wanted, and the Mayor replied that he wanted some one to come forward and speak of his own knowledge.

Dr. Gibson wanted to know if the testimony of temperance people would be considered prejudiced testimony, to which the reply was in the negative.

Mr. Paxton then named several present who could speak of their own knowledge, but no questions were asked of them.

From this the conversation took a wide scope, during which his Honor was informed that there were

MORE CONCERT-SALOONS IN THE CITY THAN EVER

before, and that the temptations offered to minors were alarming, and that no respect was being paid to either the 12 o'clock or the Sunday ordinances.

The Mayor replied that he was "Mayor of the entire city," and did not propose to so enforce the ordinances as to prejudice any one class. He saw no more objection to persons going to a saloon and listening to music and drinking a glass of beer than he did to persons going to the opera and viewing bare legs upon a fashionable stage.

One of the delegation suggested that the concert-saloons were a nuisance, and the Mayor rejoined that as such they were out of his power, but every citizen had his rights and protection.

Another delegate suggested that they were not only a nuisance, but were run in violation of law, and also that the saloons were kept open in violation of law, to which the reply was that, while he believed the closing of the saloons as provided would be better, at the same time he was not inclined to be oppressive or extreme.

The conversation ran on in this way for some time, and the Mayor expressed regret that the Committee had called, for he feared the call getting into the papers would

INTERFERE WITH THE INVESTIGATIONS

he had on foot, and had been privately conducting for some time. He was, however, of the opinion, from what he had heard, that the places in question were not being run as they should, and reminded his visitors that he had punished some of the keepers of the places in the summer by closing them up.

Mr. Elmendorf suggested that the places he had closed were worse now than ever before, from which his Honor dissented in a pleasant way.

The interview ended with the Committee promising to bring him the facts in a day or two, and in his promising to look into them and take the whole question under advisement. There was quite a contest for the last word, but the Mayor got it.

PRISON ABUSES.

Further Investigation of the Milwaukee House of Correction Matter—Conflicting Testimony.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 18.—The investigation into the House of Correction management by the Committee of the County Board of Supervisors to-day brought out some additional testimony of collusion between the prisoners to secure a change of officials, in order that their desire to make a break for freedom might be gratified. A man named Edmonds, who is serving a long term for burglary, admitted that the prisoners had agreed among themselves to "sock it to the officers," as he termed it, when they were called upon to testify.

Henry Messner, the prisoner to whom Perry addressed the letter which was produced in testimony yesterday, was confronted with a note that had been taken from the pocket of his jacket while hanging up in the cell occupied by him, but denied all knowledge of it, and claimed never to have seen it before. This note read as follows: "Boys, look out for Sunday, Sept. 22, in the morning, at breakfast time, when there will be given an alarm for to make a break for liberty. So be ready to join us. Don't fail to pass this note to the next reliable man. Pass it as quick as you can to the next man. If the Inspector is at breakfast, we will let it go to the next Sunday, for then there is no show for us. So be careful, for he will make use of his gun or take some officers." Messner says he was put in the dark cell for twenty days and nights because this note was found in his possession. He claimed that under Kennedy's administration he was treated well; treated like a prisoner; but, under Haase, his treatment had been very bad. The food was better under Kennedy's administration than under Haase.

Another long-term prisoner, named Jansen, noted in police circles as a desperate and murderous villain, acknowledged the existence of a plot among the prisoners, in September, for an attempt to secure their liberty. He made an attack upon an officer with a knife, and could have got hold of two revolvers and cleaned out the whole establishment, but was deterred through fear of being shot by the officer behind him. For this attack he suffered incarceration in the black hole for a term of twenty days. The testimony of other prisoners concerning the food and treatment was as general and contradictory as usual.

I. N. G.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard's annual report to the Secretary of War shows the strength of the Illinois National Guard, on Sept. 30, to have been as follows: General and staff officers, 30; cavalry, 240; artillery, 248; infantry, 7,396. Total of all arms, 7,914. The maximum quota fixed by the military code is 8,000 men.

ILLINOIS I. O. O. F.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 18.—Nearly all of the representatives of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., arrived this morning. The number is estimated at 1,000. The Grand Encampment convened this afternoon, all the officers and a full representation being present. This evening a grand procession, consisting of upwards of 1,500 Odd Fellows, escorted the Grand officers to the Opera-House. The streets were beautifully illuminated, and never before was there such display of decorations. At the Opera-House the gallery was given to citizens, the lower part to members of the Order. Every inch of space was occupied. The Hon. H. R. Sanderson delivered the address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Galesburg. It was a masterly address, and brought forth great applause. Col. Clark E. Carr welcomed them, on behalf of the local Odd Fellows, in a very fine address. Grand-Master Orendorf, Past Grand-Masters Oberly and Ellis, and Col. Harlow responded, after which the Grand Lodge was duly opened.

SPORTING.

THE TURF.

John Splan reached Chicago yesterday from New York on his way to Kentucky, where he will spend a few weeks in looking at the trotters of that State. He is accompanied by George W. Brasfield, who for ten years has been connected as trainer with the Edge Hill Stock-Farm, near Georgetown, Ky. Mr. Splan will remain in Chicago three or four days, and in January will remove here permanently.

THE BICYCLE.

The bicycle race which commences next Monday at the Exposition Building between the English and American teams promises to be a very interesting affair. The Englishmen will reach here to-morrow, and the Americans before the close of the present week. The race is to be one of fourteen hours a day for six days, and eight Americans are to start against the four celebrities comprising the English team. The stakes are $2,000 a side, and the contest will doubtless attract large audiences.

SPRINGFIELD NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 18.—The Governor has licensed Company C, Twelfth Battalion Cadet Corps, of Streator, and Company A, Hinsdale Guards, of Hinsdale, to drill with arms. Both companies are composed of boys.

The Governor has appointed Thomas L. Morris, of Quincy, son of the Hon. I. N. Morris, deceased, as the agent of the State to represent the State in prosecuting the State's claim against the General Government, known as the 2 per cent road fund. This claim amounts to several hundred thousand dollars, and was prosecuted without success by the Hon. I. N. Morris for more than twenty years. It can never be collected unless it is closely followed up by some one, and it is, therefore, eminently proper that the son of the man who expended thousands of dollars in prosecuting this claim should be given a chance to recover these expenses if the claim can be collected.

The Phœnix Assurance Company of London, England, was to-day admitted by the Auditor to do business in Illinois. This Company was among the first foreign companies to do business in the United States, but retired several years ago. The strife among Chicago insurance men for the agency has been ended by the appointment of R. S. Critchell.

Ever since 1780, Walter Baker & Co.'s chocolate and cocoa preparations have been the standard of purity and excellence, and may be had from all grocers.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

JOHN P. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and Harrison.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ANY ONE KNOWING THE WHEREabouts of my little girl, Elizabeth Donovan, age between 4 and 5 years, and her mother, Nellie Donovan, please send me word at once. THOMAS DONOVAN, 113 East Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—I HAVE FOR SALE IN A thriving town within 50 miles of Milwaukee, and upon a through line of railroad, a mansion and five acres of fruit and flower gardens and lawn, together with capacious barn. It is an exceptional bargain, and one to be met with but once in years. The situation is incomparable, being upon an eminence overlooking the entire town. The residence, 2-story and basement with fine observatory, is of brick, and extremely commodious, having been but recently erected, with all the modern improvements and exquisite taste in design, for the use of a large family. It is but five minutes' walk to the depot, and surrounded by the finest drives that can be found in the State of Wisconsin. It is especially fitted and I should prefer to have it used for some educational purpose, and to that end I will donate $5,000 of its price if it be occupied for the purposes of a good boarding-school, medical college, or hospital, or other institution of learning or charity. The climate and surroundings are unexceptionable. The fullest particulars and photographs furnished. M. J. RICHARDS, Room 5, 89 Randolph-st., Chicago.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—A FIRST-class restaurant for sale cheap for cash. Location the most desirable and the best of trade. Address S 12, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FURNISHED HOTEL, near centre of this State, 18 rooms, two-story frame, furniture and carpets nearly new, large garden, fruit and shade trees, best location in city of 3,000 inhabitants, county seat; a good party with $850 cash can buy furniture and take possession at a rent of $20 a month on long time, or will sell the whole property cheap. For particulars apply to C. P. SILVA, Room 2, No. 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SUCCESSFUL FANCY-GOODS BUSIness in a desirable location; profits large, expenses small, sales entirely for cash. Applicant must have $4,000 money in hand. Further particulars on an interview. THOMAS DOUGLAS, 31 South Market-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A WELL-established and good paying business. A party having $500 will find this a rare opportunity to invest. Must be sold by Dec. 1, as I am about to remove East. Will take good indorsed paper in part payment. For particulars address for five days, O 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PATENT JUST ISSUED. Would exchange for real estate. There is value in this patent. Address S 15, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE BEST NEW DEVELoped fissure veins on the Leadville belt, Colorado, or will accept of capital to work them. Address R 74, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED GROCERY IN best neighborhood, owner having other business. Particulars 283 Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HOTEL AT BELVEdere and cash for Chicago property; 14 acres in Washington Heights. LEAHY, Fidelity Depository.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL STOCK GOOD, OLD-established, and paying business in the livest town in Southwestern Kansas. Capital required, about $4,000; cause for selling, poor health. For particulars address soon J. G. DUNSCOMB, Wichita, Kansas.

RARE BUSINESS OPENING—OWING TO THE ILL health of the proprietor, the good will of a private bank and real-estate agency, the only one in a very desirable and rapidly growing Western town, is offered for sale. Fine line of collections and deposits. Large land list and abstracts of titles of three counties. For particulars address O 47, Tribune office.

SALOON; CHEAP; GROCERY, WELL-PAYING; patent, rare chance; land in Michigan, restaurant, butchershop. LISSNER, 59 North Clark-st.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE without removal, pianos and other good securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN OF FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal. Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., WITHout removal, and other securities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPward at 7 per cent on city real estate. BARTON & DeWOLF, Room 7, 184 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREhouse receipts, and other securities, without removal or publicity, at lowest rates. 184 La Salle-st., Room 41.

WANT PARTY WITH MONEY TO JOIN IN BUYing acre property on proposed extension of horse-railway. Address R 72, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

$800, $1,000, AND $1,500 TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. F. G. BRADLEY, 188 Madison-st.

$40,000 IN BANK HERE TO LOAN, ON terms and in amounts to suit, on good improved city property. EDGAR L. JAYNE, Attorney, 97 Clark-st., Room 63.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTERMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale. Call or address A. OAKLEY, 167 Clark-st., Room 8.

CHICAGO RETORT AND FIRE-BRICK WORKS, 394 to 402 North Water-st.—Standard goods. Blocks and tiles of all sizes and shapes on hand and to order.

I HAVE $2,000 TO INVEST IN THE HARDWARE business outside Chicago. Address one week Y 63, Tribune office.

NO MORE SEWER GAS IF YOUR SEWERS ARE ventilated by A. W. MURRAY'S patented system of sewerage ventilation. 811 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WANTED—STREET MEN, CANVASSERS, PEDdlers, auctioneers, 5, 10, and 25c counter men, to call and examine my stock and prices, and save a large percentage on all the goods you buy. I am headquarters for this line of goods and low prices. Catalogue free.

C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STOCK OF DRUGS AND MOVAble fixtures, invoicing from $2,000 to $3,000, for cash and some land. Address T. F. E. WIEDERHOLD, Lacon, Ill.

PATENTS.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS, labels, and copyrights obtained and secured by C. S. HARRISON & CO., solicitors, Room 21 Reaper Block, Washington and Clark-sts., Chicago, Ill., with branch office in Washington. Advice given. Litigation attended to. Call or send for information.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES SOUTHEAST CORNER OF Ashland-av. and Fifty-first-st., cheap and easy terms; 20 acres corner of Stony Island-boulevard and Eighty-seventh-st.; a bargain; 40 acres adjoining South Chicago; a sacrifice; 40 acres near Northwestern car-shops; part cash, balance five years at 6 per cent; 20 acres only 2½ miles from city-limits at $150 an acre; two fine blocks in business centre; return fine net income. GARNETT & THOMASSON, 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$6,500—$3,000 DOWN. THIS IS ONE of the finest brown stone front dwellings, fine barn, and lot 25x125, on West Side; has every modern improvement; fire furnace and gas chandeliers go with it; stone steps, stone sidewalks; south front on Van Buren-st., one block from Ashland-av.; 15 rooms, one large room for billiard-room, and cost to build $13,000. It is first-class, and is a sacrifice at $6,500. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE, AND LOT 25X125, on West Madison-st., between Western-av. and railroad, at a great bargain; rents for $30 per month; clear, title perfect, abstract to date; cheapest property on the street; $1,000—$1,000 cash, balance on time at 7 per cent. N. COONES, Real Estate, House and Room-Renting, and General Commercial Agent, 85 Washington-st. Also improved farm of 80 acres, very cheap, cash or exchange.

FOR SALE—COMFORTABLE TWO-STORY HOME of 8 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; 24-foot lot; two blocks to street cars; $2,500, easy payments; a handsome stone-front furnace, gas fixtures, and all conveniences, $4,500. Location near Lincoln Park. HALE & SNOW, 153 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—56 FEET ON WRIGHTWOOD-AV., near Halsted-st., Lill & Diversey's Subdivision, cheap. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, SOUTH DEARborn-st., near Thirty-second-st. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—30 FEET ON WEST MADISON-ST., with buildings, very cheap. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—49X161 FEET ON INDIANA-AV., southwest corner of Thirty-second-st.; cheapest lot on South Side. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WEST 22 LOTS, BLOCK 6, D. GOODwin's Subdivision, Sec. 23, 39, 13, on Douglas Park-boulevard; want an offer; 100 feet opposite the former site of Hyde Park Hotel. B. A. ULRICH, main office 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-first-st., good house, barn, and 50-foot lot, very, very cheap. A choice corner lot on Michigan-av. 3-story and basement stone-front house, only $8,000. Also one at $6,000. H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—12 LOTS, 50X150, NEAR STATION TO be located at Fiftieth-st. on I. C. Railroad; 32 ¼-acre lots in South Shore subdivision on lake shore, south of south Park; one 10-acre block near Hyde Park Station; and other Hyde Park property. B. A. ULRICH, main floor 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE AND 2½ acres at Woodlawn. Fine residence, 40x60, 2-story and lot 162x154, with large evergreen, in Egandale. House and 50 feet on Lake-av., near Forty-first-st., $3,500. House and 50 feet by 225 feet on Cornell-st., south of Fifty-third; 252 Groveland Park-av., stone front. B. A. ULRICH, main office 71 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—35 LOTS BETWEEN SIXTY-FIFTH and Sixty-sixth-sts., on and west of Cottage Grove-av., at a very great bargain. W. O. COLE, 105 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80-ACRE FARM IN McHENRY COUNty, Ill.; well improved; best of location; $3,200. Address J. V. ALDRICH, Richmond, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BRICK OR STONE FRONT HOUSE near Jefferson Park; about $9,000 cash; must be a bargain. WALTER M. JACKSON, 106 and 108 Fifth-av., Room 19.

WANTED—FIVE OR TEN ACRES WITHIN OR near city limits. Must be well located, accessible, and cheap. H. M. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—NO. 122 NORTH SHELDON-ST., A two-story and basement corner house, with modern improvements, $25 per month. Apply to S. D. WARD, Receiver, Room 11, 154 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon-front brick, No. 24 Bishop-court, in good order. O. M. SOPER, 172 LaSalle-st., basement.

South Side.

TO RENT—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR THIRTY-eighth-st., two-story and basement brick, eight rooms; all modern improvements; rent, $500 per year. Apply to PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE—A MEDIUM-SIZED brick residence. GEO. H. ROZET, 97 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—BY TURNER & BOND, NO. 102 WASHington-st.—Nos. 207½ and 209 Walnut-st., each ten rooms, $18. Also a two-story and basement house on Forty-third-st., near Cottage Grov-av., $18.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY-FURnished large and small rooms, or would rent parlor floor and basement, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FLOOR AT 45 UNIVERSity place, with board convenient in same block if desired. References required.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, NICELY furnished; also one, unfurnished, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—470 WABASH-AV.—LARGE HANDsomely furnished front room, closet, second floor; also well-furnished single rooms; terms reasonable to permanent parties.

TO RENT—11 AND 13 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—NEW and handsomely-furnished rooms; terms moderate.

West Side.

TO RENT—ONE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room at 361 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—$12.50—5 ELEGANT ROOMS ON FIRST floor corner Fillmore-st. and Campbell-av. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORE 143 WEST HARRISON-ST. for $12, and three rooms to rent at $6 per month. Apply at 158 West Harrison-st.

Miscellaneous

TO RENT—LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTED rooms, with steam power and elevators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM ON South Side, north of Monroe-st., by two gentlemen. Address R 79, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—CONVENIENT, MEDIUM-sized house, south of Twenty-ninth-st. Address J. H. DONNELLY, Union Stock-Yards.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMFORTABLY-FURnished or unfurnished room by a lady, with or without board, North or South Side, within two miles of Court-House. Address, with full particulars, R 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, comfortable, warm, and thoroughly tidy, within one mile of the new Court-House; private family preferred. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address, giving particulars of location, accommodation, and price, R 84, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms for light housekeeping, south of Twenty-second-st.; small family. Address O 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE FURNISHED rooms suitable for light housekeeping; must be below Twenty-second-st., South Side, and in a desirable neighborhood. Address, giving full particulars, O 41, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LADY COMPELLED TO SELL, OWING TO THE death of her husband, both private and business horses, top-buggy and harness; double and single platform-spring trucks. The driving gelding Frank; is very handsome, stylish, and fast; his color chestnut; 6 years of age, 15¾ hands high; free from spot or blemish, with a full mane and tail; he has great endurance, and perfectly docile, and trotted this season three heats in less than 2:35, and although very fleshy and out of speeding condition, he can trot now better than 2:50; he is perfectly sound, and the most timid person can drive him with safety. Also a span of as good, chunky work-horses as there is in the city; they are 5 and 6 years of age, perfectly sound, kind, and gentle, and to a responsible party will give a two weeks' trial with either. Also a good young fresh family milch cow, giving from 16 to 18 quarts per day. Can be seen any time at private barn rear of 404 Michigan-av.

A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP BUSINESS WILL sell his team of work-horses; they are bays, half brothers, never separated; work together like one horse; are 6 and 7 years old, weigh 2,800 pounds, chunky built, have flat, strong limbs, and good sound feet; they are first-class team, and reliable workers in all harness; I will give a trial and sell them low, and warrant them sound and kind. Can be seen at barn, 302 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NINE HORSES, ONE WEEK'S TRIAL given; all kinds carriages, coupes, phaetons, jump-seats, side-bar, top, and open buggies; large assortment of new and second-hand grocery-wagons, all kinds of harness, new and second-hand, blankets, robes, whips; horses and wagons to let cheap by the day or week; money advanced; will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Come and see the largest assortment of any house in Chicago, and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 249 State-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE LARGE DRAFT OR COUPE horse, 5 years old, sound, and kind. 882 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—MEDIUM-SIZED SADDLE-HORSE; cheap; cash or lumber; no use for him. 84 North La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE—Filly, 3 years old, by Harold, dam by Pilot Jr. Address S 16, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A HANDSOME, YOUNG, SOUND, little sorrel mare; has been driven by a lady, and is a good saddle mare, for a heavy, chunkey work-horse; would pay difference, if any. Call at barn, 302 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD SECOND-HAND CUTTER; must be cheap for cash; state price and style. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CAR-LOAD OF CHEAP HORSES and mares for farm use. 283 State-st.

WANTED—HORSE AND CARRIAGE, BY REsponsible party; light use; good care, and reasonable compensation will be given. O 45 Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE CENTRAL FURNITURE STORE AT 233 STATE AND 53 JACKSON-STS., has just opened with a complete stock of furniture—CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, BEDDING, ETC., all the latest designs and styles. Goods sold CHEAP FOR CASH, or on the POPULAR EASY PAYMENT PLAN, TO SUIT CUSTOMERS. Examine our stock before you buy. Store open evenings.

J. W. & J. B. STOREY.

WANTED—A LARGE SIDE-BOARD. ANY ONE having one can find a cash customer by addressing S 9, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 15 TO 20 years of age, in a bank; must be a good penman and correct at figures; one that lives with his parents preferred. References required. Address R 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN AT 155 LASALLE-st., basement. NOBLE.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG MAN TO HANDLE butter, and can also control a little trade, at retail. Address R 80, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS BARBER, GERman preferred. Apply to WM. J. DICKHAUT, Kenosha, Wis.

WANTED—CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS AND PAINTers at B. F. TUCKER'S, 261 and 263 State-st.

WANTED—TEN FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS ON fine vise and lathe-work. Those familiar with both preferred. Address, with statement of kinds of work done, time and places where previously employed, also lowest wages, R 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED BARBER AT Clinton, Ill.; steady work and good pay. JOHN O. WATTERS, Clinton, Ill.

WANTED—TAILORS TO WORK ON FINE AND common work, to work in shop or take work home. Apply to Col. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 Randolph-st., second floor.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, AT RACINE JUNCtion, Wis., 2 carriagesmiths. Racine Wagon & Carriage Co.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN WHO can make himself generally useful when required. Must have city references. Apply at 10 Park-row, corner Michigan-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR THE South, for grading, track-laying, spiking, etc. Also 50 for city work, wages $1.50 to $1.75 per day, and 100 for the pineries, and various employments in the city. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AT $1.25 and $1.50 per day; 100 choppers and pinery hands—a winter's work; free fare; 200 for the South at $1 per day and board. CHRISTIAN & CO., 288 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 LABORERS FOR LEVEE WORK in the South. Wages $1 per day and board. Apply at once to McHUGH & CO., 68 South Canal-st.

WANTED—200 LABORERS FOR RAILROAD AND pineries, to go to-day, free fare; 50 for lumber-yard, at $1.50 per day. ANGELL & CO., 10 South Canal.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR INdiana and Iowa; wages $1.25 and $1.50; 50 pinery men, 50 quarry men, 25 track layers, 50 coal miners. Free fare. 500 for the South, at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, SALESmen, mechanics, etc., we can obtain for you the position you are especially qualified to fill. If merchants, manufacturers, and others will apply to us, we can fill all your vacancies. Chicago Directory, Room 34, 155 East Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN FOR GRANT'S life and trip around the world; 96 pages, illustrated; the best 10 cent book published; sells like hot cakes; 60 cents per dozen, $4.50 per hundred. RICE & COMPANY, 94 Dearbor-st., Chicago.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED COAL-miners. Steady work all winter. Apply to MINER T. AMES CO., 137 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—AGENTS OF ABILITY AND GOOD address can find profitable employment on "The New Longfellow." One volume bound ready for the holidays. Call at once and secure territory. HOUGHTON, OSGOOD & CO., 99 Madison-st. J. B. CROCKER, Jr., Manager.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL new book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; best authorship, handsomely bound and illustrated; it pleases everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—SOME RELIABLE OLD MAN TO DIStribute hand-bills, at NILSSON'S, 28 North Clark.

WANTED—A CAPABLE MAN TO TAKE ORDERS for the Nilsson shirt. 28 North Clark-st.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN TO TAKE NEW article on the road; also, salesmen in city. Call in the morning at Desk 5, basement 146 La Salle-st.

WANTED—CIGAR SALESMAN TO SELL A full line to city and country, for an Eastern factory on commission. Address O 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—SMART BOY NOT OVER 15 YEARS old. A. C. MATHER & CO., wholesale men's furnishing goods, 174 Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL WORK. BREWER & KOCH, 66 Adams-st.

WANTED—BOY IN STORE TO RUN ERRANDS and do light work. Wages $2 per week. Address S 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HOTEL-RUNNER. ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SHORTHAND writer for amanuensis work. Address, stating age, experience, speed, reference, and salary wanted, S 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the details of the paint trade as traveling salesman. Address, stating experience, and inclosing reference. R 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Inquire at 50 North Ashland-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 405 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework at 157 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 112 EAST HARRISON-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO COOKing and laundry work at 248 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework at 19 North Ada-st. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in the country, two in family; $3 per week. 114 South Dearborn-st., Room 5.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ONE FOR housework, one to mind children. Good pay. Inquire at 113 North Sheldon-st., near Carroll-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork at 543 North Clark-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Good references required. 43 Forest-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; come prepared to work. 177 North Clark-st., first flat.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl for general housework. 69 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON and do the work of a small family. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply for two days at 1578 Prairie.

WANTED—AT REVERE HOUSE, TWO FIRST-class experienced dining-room girls.

Laundresses.

WANTED—AT LAUNDRY 152 EAST CHICAGO-av. 5 more good ironers for shirts and ladies' clothes; must finish their own pieces; also a woman to wash and starch.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG GIRL TO WASH and iron. Apply at 481 Wabash-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE GIRLS FOR LIGHT work at 115 Lake-st. Call this morning.

WANTED—20 YOUNG LADIES. APPLY AT stage-door of McVicker's Theatre, at 10 a. m. C. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NEGATIVE REtoucher; lady, one who is also thoroughly competent to take charge of reception room. References required. Address J. T. BRADSHAW, Quincy, Ill.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A FINE STOCK of the celebrated HALLET, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS. The KRANICH & BACH, J. P. HALE, WM. P. EMERSON, W. W. KIMBALL, PIANOS. KIMBALL, SHONINGER, SMITH AMERICAN, ORGANS. The above instruments are of standard makes: warranted in every respect; second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Call and examine, or send for illustrated catalogue. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

ALL CRITICS ADMIT THE SUPERIORITY OF THE famous DECKER BROS. PIANO. For sale only by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

BEWARE OF BOGUS DECKER PIANOS! BUY only the GENUINE DECKER BROS., for sale only by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

CALL ON STORY & CAMP, 188 AND 190 STATE-st., for bargains in pianos and organs for the next thirty days.

DON'T FAIL TO EXAMINE THE LARGE AND elegant stock of Decker Bros. and Mathushek Pianos at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

HUNDREDS OF MATHUSHEKS SOLD BY STORY & CAMP, sole agents, 188 and 190 State-st., Chicago, and 912 and 914 Olive-st., St. Louis.

NO PIANO SO POPULAR AS THE CELEBRATED MATHUSHEK, for sale only by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

REMEMBER NAME AND NUMBER OF THE BEST place in Chicago to buy a piano or organ. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS OFFERED BY STORY & CAMP, on best makes new and second-hand, 188 and 190 State-st.

THOSE ELEGANT DECKER BROS. UPRIGHTS are attracting much attention at STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LONG-ESTABLISHED provision and foreign shipping and commission business, with about $10,000; books show a profit of over $25,000 last year. Address C V, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $5,000 cash. Location first-class. First-class references given and required. S 13, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE BUTTER, MADE ON THE Western Reserve, Ohio; none better in the market; families wishing to secure their supply for winter at reasonable rates will do well to apply at once to K. K. BALDWIN, 138 and 140 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TREES—ASH, ELM, AND MAPLE. Filling and sodding done by J. KEELEY, 744 Lake.

FOR SALE—THE BARGE, FORMERLY THE barque Nelson; capacity 30,000 bushels grain. Rates B1. MENOMINEE BARGE LINE CO., 280 West Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN IN SEARCH OF BUSIness for the coming winter will find upon investigating our money-making scheme that our plan pleases best of any. Only small capital, and cash returns certain. $1 samples free. Papers for stamp. No boys. No postals. Merrill Mfg. Co., 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, &C.

WANTED—WE HAVE NUMEROUS APPLICAtions for cheap second-hand billiard and pool tables. Parties having any to dispose of call on the J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO., 47 and 49 State-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND PORTABLE ENgine, from two to six horse-power, with boiler. Address O 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE GROcery by a young man from Boston either outside or in counting-room; served apprenticeship of four years. Best of Eastern references given as to character and ability. Call on or address WM. O. MOODY, the Advance office, 155 Dearborn-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOOKBINDERS—BY A good general hand, well up in edge-gilding and marbling. Address Y Z, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN 38 YEARS OF age, to take care of a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; also the care and treatment of stock, horses, carriages, and harness. Address R 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man (English); is willing and obliging. Three years' city reference from last employer. Address R 82, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT MAN. I desire to make an honest living. Is there any one who will give me employment? Address W. H. P., care Y. M. C. Association.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ENERGETIC AND EXperienced business man desires a position in an establishment where ability and close application will lead to early promotion; has a thorough knowledge of the tea and general grocery trade, as well as of general office business; can fill a financial or other position of trust, and will travel as buyer, salesman, or agent if required. Address for interview O 40, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO run errands or do handwriting in office or hotel; can come well recommended. Address R. H. C., care Y. M. C. A., 150 Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 28, member of the Vermont Bar, with city attorney; willing and anxious to work; experienced copyist. Address R 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHORT-HAND—BY AN experienced phonographer. Good references. Address S 14, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework. North Side preferred. Call at 66 Goethe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl to do second or light housework. Please call at 82 Henry-st., one block east of Blue Island-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN as cook and laundress; capable of doing any kind of work. 666 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl for general housework in a small American family. Apply at 68 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL FROM WISconsin to do second work or as nurse girl in small family. Call for two days at 525 Larrabee-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COOK in a first-class private family. Call for two days at 999 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A RESPECTABLE PRIvate boarding-house as second girl, or as dining-room girl; South Side preferred; good references. Please call at 893 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 337 North Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO EXPERIENCED girls (Norwegian); one second, and one cook; good washer and ironer. North Side preferred. Apply 68 Illinois-st. Call to-day.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL in first-class private family, as cook. Please call for two day at 68 East Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL TO do general housework. Please call at 1513 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for general housework; is a good cook and laundress; or would do second-work. Reference. Call at 61 Cass-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND-WORK IN a first-class family on the South Side. Good reference; is very competent. Address Z 8, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK in private family. City reference given. Call at 162 North La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CANADIAN WOMan to cook, wash, and iron in a small family. No objection to country. Call at 611 Dearborn-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL FOR second or general housework. Address 1981 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS for second work, general housework, or care for children. Call at 183 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERson to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Call Wednesday at 198 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL for second work or light housework. Call at 302 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED girl as cook and laundress or general housework in a private family. Call at 152 Eighteenth-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and take care of children. Best reference. Please call at 421 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, OR TO DO general housework, by a competent person, lately from the country. Call or address 258 Calumet-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A family; can furnish machine; first-class worker. Address Z 14, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS housekeeper for bachelor or widower, or to take charge of furnished rooms. Triflers need not answer. Address, stating where to call, S 4, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY FROM Canada as housekeeper in a hotel or private family. Can give good reference. Call or address M. A., Windsor European Hotel, for two days.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY THOROUGHly competent; copying to do at home or in office; familiar with law papers. Best of reference from former employers. Address R 77, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF THE Boston (Mass.) Normal Kindergarten, in family as Kindergarten governess; capable also of taking charge of household affairs if desired. Address Miss C. W. DAVIS, 4 Mt. Vernon place, Boston, Mass.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY, 160 W. Monroe.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

481 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH board, for gentlemen. Day boarders taken.

999 WABASH-AV.—NEW AND ELEGANTLY furnished suites and single rooms. Table unexceptionable. References.

1293 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board; private family adults. Terms moderate.

West Side.

11 PARK-AV.—FRONT SUITE OF ROOMS AND single room, with board.

869 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR LEAVITT, ONE block from Madison-st. cars—Nice, clean rooms, with first-class board and modern conveniences; terms reasonable. Call.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge—Front rooms, with board, $4 to $5 per week; without board, $1 to $3.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, from $6 to $10; also furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms and board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients, $1 a day. Restaurant meals, 21 tickets, $4.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT south-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

PARTIES WHO WISH GOOD ACCOMMODATIONS with first-class board and a pleasant home for the winter, will do well to examine rooms and prices at the Farwell House before engaging board elsewhere.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; $1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS AND good board are required for three adults, in a strictly private family. References required and given. Address, with full particulars, O 42, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A JEWISH FAMILY, IN GOOD LOcation, North or South Side, by a gentleman, wife, and child. Want two rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Address, stating location and terms, S 17, Tribune.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM WANTED FOR gentleman and wife, on North Side, north of North-av. Address R 83, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, IN PRIVATE family, and good locality on West Side. Address, with all particulars, R 60, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

IF THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE BLACK VAlise from a room at 193 Washington-st., will return the books and all papers defaced with writing, $5 reward will be paid, and no questions asked. Address S 21, Tribune office.

LOST—A DIAMOND SCARF-PIN IN SHAPE OF A horse shoe. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling at No. 153 Franklin-st.

LOST—AT THE CALUMET CLUB RECEPTION, A Point Duchesse handkerchief. By returning the same to the Club or to 725 Michigan-av., a suitable reward will be given.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 29 RUSH-ST., A brown spaniel dog, with small white spot on breast; answers to name of Duke. A suitable reward will be paid for information or return, and no questions asked.

STRAYED—FROM BARN, REAR 320 MICHIGAN-av., evening of Nov. 17, dark bay mare 6 years old. A liberal reward for her return to above number.

WILL THE PERSON WHO PICKED UP A POCKET-book at the Centenary Church Sunday morning, please return it to 79 Park-av. Lady who dropped it cannot afford to lose it.

$5 REWARD PAID AND NO QUESTIONS asked for the return of red leather-covered diary taken from 1109 Indiana-av. on the morning of Nov. 14, belonging to William M. Brewer.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing at I. GELDER'S, 864 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTS' cast-off garments, &c. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Mr. and Mrs. J. LIVINGSTON, 419 State.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

CONSULT THE ONLY RELIABLE ORACLE FROM Boston, Mrs. FRANKS, 179 West Madison-st. Fee, 50 cents. Open Sunday.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. C. HOBBS, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

H. WEBER, Detroit, is at the Tremont House.

E. S. NOBLE, of Elk Rapids, is at the Gardner.

D. BREWER, of Fairbury, Ill., is at the Gardner.

E. ANGELO, Great Britain, is at the Palmer House.

P. H. DUKE, Richmond, Va., is at the Sherman House.

H. H. WILLIAMSON, Quincy, is at the Tremont House.

H. B. MCCLURE, Jacksonville, is at the Tremont House.

AMOS FOX, Atlanta, Ga., is stopping at the Palmer House.

GEORGE L. PHILLIPS, Dayton, O., is at the Palmer House.

H. B. BOWS, Denison, Tex., is stopping at the Tremont House.

F. X. O'BRIEN, Leadville, Col., is stopping at the Palmer House.

LIEUT.-COL. T. M. ANDERSON, U. S. A., is at the Palmer House.

WILLIAM M. SPRINGER, Springfield, Ill., is at the Palmer House.

S. S. BULLARD, of Council Bluffs, Ia., is at the Sherman House.

JUDGE B. F. THOMPSON, Aledo, Ill., is a guest at the Sherman House.

WILLIAM S. MATCHELL, *Journal*, Bloomfield, Ia., is at the Palmer House.

EX-LIEUT.-GOV. J. C. ROBINSON, of New York, was at the Tremont House.

J. MOOREHOUSE, Adelaide, South Australia, is registered at the Palmer House.

COL. PHILLIPS READE, U. S. A., and wife, are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

COL. CLEARY is quite sick again with a complication of lung and rheumatic troubles.

W. J. KOMITZ and Miss M. E. Komitz, Allegheny, Pa., are at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

GEORGE JEROME, United States Customs Collector at Detroit, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

A. A. TALMAGE, General Manager Missouri Pacific Railroad, St. Louis, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

ALFRED WHITE, General Manager Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, Detroit, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

JOHN B. CARSON, General Manager Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, Hannibal, Mo., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE SOUTH PARK COMMISSIONERS were to have held a meeting yesterday afternoon, but adjourned for two weeks.

DR. WALTER KEMPSTER, Superintendent State Hospital for the Insane, Winnebago, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

GEN. SHERIDAN, who has been suffering for some days with throat troubles, is much improved, and was able to be out last night.

THE LARGEST DEPOSITOR in the State Savings Institution drew his dividend of 5 per cent yesterday. The dividend amounted to $769.44. He is a teamster in Chicago.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Directors of the Catholic Library Association, which was to have been held last evening, was postponed to Sunday afternoon, Nov. 30.

THE LINCOLN PARK COMMISSIONERS met yesterday afternoon in their rooms in the Ashland Block, but, beyond the auditing of bills to the amount of $899, transacted no business.

A MOVEMENT IS ON FOOT to organize in this city a Union League Club, which shall stand on an equal footing with the Philadelphia one. The matter will probably take definit shape in a few weeks.

ELIJAH SMITH, President Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, Boston; A. Kimball, General Superintendent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Davenport, Ia., are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

THE LETTER CARRIERS of this city last evening held a protracted session at the Grand Pacific Hotel for the purpose of organizing an association to act as an auxiliary to the proposed National organization.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 40 deg.; 10 a. m., 41; 12 m., 40; 3 p. m., 40; 8 p. m., 40. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.82; 8 p. m., 29.78.

MR. M. ANDERSON, showcase-manufacturer at No. 57 State street, was yesterday presented by his workmen with a handsome gold-headed cane as a remembrance of his 39th birthday, and as an indication on their part of the good will they feel toward him.

IN THE REPORT of the reception at the Chicago Club last Saturday morning, THE TRIBUNE accidentally committed an error in stating the name of the party who got up the refreshments. They were gotten up and served by George H. Barrett, the manager of the Chicago Club, assisted by J. B. Seghers.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION have arranged with D. L. Moody to lead their noon meeting in Farwell Hall to-day. Mr. Moody leaves the city for St. Louis to-morrow, where, with Mr. Sankey, he commences his labors for the winter next Sunday. To-day will, therefore, be the last opportunity of hearing him for some time in Chicago.

THOMAS CLEARY, A BUTCHER, living at No. 417 Archer avenue, while on his way home at 7 o'clock last evening under the influence of liquor, walked off the north approach to the Halsted street bridge, which was open at the time to allow a vessel to pass through. Cleary would have drowned but for the timely assistance of Timothy Carroll, bridge-tender. As it was, he escaped with a few scratches about the face.

AT THE RECENT EXHIBITION of fat cattle in this city, among the prize animals slaughtered in order to test the quality of the meat was a 3-year-old steer of the Hereford stock, bred by Mr. T. L. Miller, of Beecher, Will County, in this State. The animal was selected from Mr. Miller's large stock of Hereford cattle. Yesterday the beef was distributed among Mr. Miller's friends in the city, and they all bore testimony to its superior quality, and enjoyed a treat which is even rare in this excellent market for good beef.

THE CITIZENS of the Tenth Ward, independent of party, met at 155 West Randolph street Monday evening to organize for the spring campaign. They are determined that the citizens and not the "bummers" shall choose the next Alderman. About forty taxpayers and citizens signed the roll. The following permanent officers were elected: T. J. Bowe, President; J. Virmond and William Bauder, Vice-Presidents; T. Mack, Secretary; F. Lutter, Treasurer; and James Walsh, Sergeant-at-Arms, after which they adjourned for one week.

THE LARGE LAKES on the West Side Parks—Douglas, Central, and Humboldt—were planted with a rare assortment of Oswego bass and wall-eyed pike yesterday. The fish arrived from Quincy, Ill., in the morning in charge of Mr. Enoch R. Chatten, proprietor of the Fall Creek Ponds, and are beautiful specimens of the finny tribe. Thanks are due Fish Commissioners Fairbank, of Chicago, and Bartlett, of Quincy, for a quick response to the request of the Park Commissioners that these lakes be planted from the State Hatchery.

THE HON. GALUSHA A. GROW, of Pennsylvania, was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday, where a TRIBUNE reporter sought him out. Mr. Grow, while as affable as usual, declined to be interviewed. The reason, of course, lies in the fact that Mr. G. is a candidate for the United States Senate in 1880 to take the place of Senator Wallace, Democrat, who is now occupying the place, and whose term of office will expire in another year. Mr. Grow feels sure of a Republican victory in Pennsylvania in 1880, but he attributes the large Republican majority this year in that State to the fact that the Democrats in their strongholds refrained from voting. The new State Senate was elected this fall, and Representatives will be selected at the next election. He feels confident of a large Republican majority in the House, and one is already assured in the State Senate.

SEVERAL WEEKS AGO THE TRIBUNE called the attention of the authorities to the dangerous condition of the elevated sidewalk running west in front of the vacant lot on the southwest corner of North State and Michigan streets. Since that time the sidewalk opposit on Michigan street has been strengthened and repaired, although it was at no time in so poor a condition as the walk in question. Whether the authorities have notified the wrong party to make repairs, or have entirely omitted the matter, their attention is again called to the necessity of compelling an immediate compliance with the sidewalk ordinance. The walk is now worse than before, and many whose business calls them in that direction are afraid to trust themselves upon it. In some places the boards have already given way, and the holes are patched over with pieces of wood just large enough to cover them. The boards creak and bend beneath the weight of a single man, and a married one, if he has had time and encouragement enough to grow fat, would break through. The ends of the boards have rotted away from their supports, and rattle and bang on every provocation. The first time a fire, fight, or political meeting occurs in the neighborhood the people on that sidewalk will take a fall of ten feet. It will be cheaper for the owners to repair wooden damages at once than to hold back till they are obliged to pay for mortal ones. If the authorities should walk over the man-trap once they wouldn't ask any questions about it. Those that know it best are its worst enemies.

AMONG THE OPINIONS FILED at Ottawa this week was one in the case of The People ex rel. vs. The International Bank, it being an appeal from the Criminal Court of Cook County. In this case a proceeding was begun in quo warranto for the purpose of testing the legality of the charter of the International Bank, the claim being made that, under the Constitution of 1848, it was impossible to grant a bank-charter, the Constitution requiring the adoption by popular vote of a general banking law, and that, therefore, all bank-charters issued under the old Constitution were worthless. The Judge then sitting in the Criminal Court decided in favor of the validity of the charters, holding that the constitutional provision applied only to banks of issue, and not to banks of deposit, or those doing such business as is ordinarily transacted by State banks. This decision the Supreme Court has affirmed.

PROF. FLORESTAN'S PROTEST.

THE TRIBUNE published yesterday a very entertaining letter from Prof. Florestan, a Frenchman who has wandered to our shores, in which he told the story of his recent mishaps, and of the cruel and causeless assault made upon him by a Chicago paper.

The Professor's object in coming here is to give a series of entertainments of an excellent description, and which will undoubtedly prove successful, since he is a competent man to take charge of them,—a scholarly gentleman of culture and refinement. Being a stranger to the country and its rough ways, he feels that he has been most grievously used here, and, possessing the mercurial temperament of his countrymen, has passed in a moment from the high hopes which he entertained a short time ago into a mood of indignation and despondency. He thinks that he, a Frenchman,—a lover of American institutions and the American people,—has been terribly ill-treated; and it must be confessed that he has not received as handsome a reception from some of the Chicago papers as his unquestioned merits entitle him to. There is no doubt that those who attend the entertainments which he is getting up will be greatly pleased, since he comes well recommended as a French elocutionist. If he succeeds in his plans, as he doubtless will, the assemblages to hear him will be among the recherche gatherings of the season.

His letter in THE TRIBUNE yesterday created no little merriment on account of its extreme earnestness and simplicity, the foreign ideas which colored it, and the quaint French terms of expression which enlivened its language.

KENNY—MEAD.

St. Paul's Universalist Church was last evening the scene of a quiet and unostentatious wedding, the contracting parties being Mr. James Kenny, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and Miss Kitty May Mead, daughter of A. D. Mead, of this city. The bridal party entered the church at precisely 7 o'clock, in the following order: Ushers, J. H. Backus and Myron S. Crego; groom and mother of the bride; bridesmaid and groomsman, Mr. James Downs and Miss Emma Holmes; bride and her father. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Ryder, and R. R. French, the organist, rendered appropriate music. The bride was attired in a reception dress of peacock green, cut entrain, and white satin opera bonnet, trimmed with old gold brocade. No reception was held, the happy couple leaving the city on the 9 o'clock train for Buffalo and other Eastern cities, where they will remain about two weeks.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON Fire and Water is called to meet to-morrow.

THE FINANCE COMITTEE is called for Friday at 2:30 at the Controller's office.

THE CITY TREASURER yesterday received $4,799 from the Water Department, $152 from the Controller, and $517 from the Collector.

AMONG THE BUILDING PERMITS issued yesterday was one to W. J. Morton to erect two three-story stores and tenements, Clark street, between Ontario and Huron, to cost $7,000.

THE SPECIAL POLICEMEN who did such effective service for the Democracy at the late election were being paid yesterday. They were paid $2 per day, and there were 20 of them.

THE MORTUARY REPORT for the week ending Saturday shows the deaths to have been 145, against 147 the preceding week, and 139 for the corresponding wedk of last year. The causes of death were: Scarlet fever, 16; croup, 14; consumption, 13; convulsions, 11; pneumonia, 6; heart disease, 4; and old age, 3.

THE MEAT condemnations yesterday were as follows: At No. 66 West Jackson Street Market, one quarter of beef and two plates of beef; at No. 56, one quarter of beef; and at Nos. 9 and 10, two bruised hams. In the Bridgeport district nine quarters of bruised beef were condemned, and at the Stock-Yards two diseased hogs and two quartes of mutton.

SOME TIME AGO a couple of individuals—friends of the Socialist Aldermen—were taken from the Chicago Avenue Police Station to the Poor-House. It appears that they were jewelers by trade, and left some of their tools behind them, which have been sold, and the money turned over to the city. They were out yesterday, and trying to recover their tools from the Mayor, backed by Ald. Stauber, but did not succeed. Here is another chance for the Socialists to howl about oppression and the tyranny of the bloated capitalists, and they will not fail to make use of it.

IT WAS NOTICED

yesterday that a Mr. Slosson had been discharged from the Water Department because there was nothing for him to do, etc. The facts appear to be that he was sent out to serve notices upon delinquents, and while thus at work his daily report showed no collections. He is a one-armed soldier and an efficient man, and the only offense he is known to have committed was to refuse to peddle Democratic tickets on election-day. Lieb has not yet made known the name of his successor, but, when he does, it is safe to predict it will be some one of the gang he had under his thumb when he was County Clerk. The office is filling up with that class of material very rapidly.

A BULLDOZER BULLDOZED.

Commissioner Waller has gotten the advantage of one of the contractors on the new City-Hall, and it is no less a person than "Uncle Billy" McNeil. McNeil having failed to complete the work on the rotunda according to contract, Mr. Waller has been wanting him to come forward, to save trouble in the future, and sign an agreement to extend the time for completing his contract, and also to relieve the city of any responsibility. This McNeil has failed to do, and has trifled with the whole matter, but he now realizes that he has struck the wrong man for such capers, for when he came around yesterday for an estimate on the work he was informed that a more perfect understanding would have to be had between himself and the city before he could expect to get any money. "Uncle Billy" went off chewing words, and was not as happy as he might have been.

AN UNPROFITABLE MEETING.

The Mayor and the Law Department held a mass-meeting yesterday afternoon. Everybody present spoke, and the subjects under discussion were whether or not the 2 per cent restriction in taxation under the new law included taxes for school purposes, and whether or not an ordinance could be drafted by which assessments could be made against contiguous property for repairing sidewalks by districts or wards. Upon the first proposition there was a lamentable ignorance, and no conclusion was reached, and upon the latter question the meeting and his Honor differed. The meeting thought the statutes were against the measure, but Mr. Harrison thought the meeting could not amount to much if its members could not draft an ordinance by which the statutes could be gotten around, his object being to avoid the expense and red tape incident to fixing a sidewalk under existing ordinances, and, besides, to hasten such repairs where and when needed. On the whole, the gathering was unprofitable.

THE NORTH SIDE TROUBLE.

Justice Kaufmann presented the Mayor yesterday with a list of the witnesses by whom he expects to prove the charges preferred against Meyer and Hansbrough, the officers of the North Side Police Court. The list embraces those who claim to have paid their fines, etc., which was published Monday, with the addition of Capt. Hathaway and a few others. The Mayor caused subpœnas to be issued summoning them to appear at the Chicago Avenue Police Station to-morrow at 2 o'clock to testify, and Mr. Crawford, of the Law Department, has been assigned to appear at the investigation in behalf of the city. The accused were voluminous in their denials, as usual, but said they intended to withhold all explanations. In connection with the general subject, rumors were afloat that the same thing which is said to have been in vogue on the North Side has been going on at another Police Court, though no formal complaints have been made. It would not be astonishing, however, to see an investigation ordered all along the line, for the character of the appointments generally have not been such as to command over-awing confidence.

THE DOG ORDINANCE.

There was considerable comment yesterday upon the reason Superintendent O'Donnell sent to the Council for not enforcing the dog ordinance. His reasons were, substantially, that for the last eight years the various Mayors had issued poisoning proclamations, and this had been deemed the best way of getting rid of the animals. He appears to have overlooked the fact that the getting rid of the dogs is no part of the intent and purpose of the ordinance, but that its real purpose is to prevent dogs running in the street without being muzzled, and, furthermore, to require the owners of them to pay a license into the City Treasury for the privilege of keeping them. The Mayor is required to issue the proclamation to secure the enforcement of the ordinance and the protection of the citizens from rabid dogs, and the police are required to see that not only the proclamation, but the ordinance, as a whole, is enforced. The ordinance is not intended to exterminate the dog family, but simply to keep them under restrictions, and make them a source of revenue to the city, and the Superintendent's excuse for not enforcing it is regarded as a lame one. The Council has not yet acted upon the document, but will, no doubt, order it placed on file and call upon the Mayor to see that the ordinance is enforced.

THE SWILL-MILK ORDER.

In the Council Monday evening an attempt was made to reconsider the resolution passed at a former meeting intended to prohibit the sale of swill-milk, but the effort failed. The Mayor yesterday sent the following to the Health Department, which explains itself, and why the resolution was not vetoed:

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—*The Hon. Carter H. Harrison.*—DEAR SIR: You have presented for my consideration a resolution passed by the City Council Nov. 10, 1879, directing the Commissioner of Health to stop the sale of milk from cows fed at the city distilleries.

I cannot see that under the charter you are called upon to take any action in relation to the resolution. The resolution is not in substance an ordinance. It does not purport to prohibit the sale of the milk under a penalty, and it is not, therefore, the subject of either approval or veto. Charter, Sec. 44.

If there were any ordinance prohibiting the sale of the milk described, under a penalty, the resolution might be operative as a direction to the Commissioner to see to the enforcement of such ordinance; but there being no ordinance prohibiting the sale of such milk eo nomine, and no means having been prescribed by the Council by which the Commissioner can obey the direction expressed in the resolution, the resolution will be practically inoperative. Respectfully, FRANCIS ADAMS, Corporation Counsel.

The resolution, as indicated in these columns yesterday, is but one move in the long list of those amounting to nothing. It will be treated as such by the Health Department.

LAWLER'S BUNCOMBE ORDER.

Commissioner Waller says in reference to the order of the Council for him to pay the old and decrepit men working on the streets $1.25 per day, that, as a matter of business, it is unwise, for the reason that with the exercise of the most rigid economy the appropriation for street purposes will be insufficient, and, as a matter of charity, he thinks the move is also unwise. He believes that there are hundreds of men in the city physically incapacitated to do any other work, and if all such must be supported by the city, as some Aldermen think, the Council should have fixed the price at from 50 to 75 cents per day, so that more of them could be employed, and so that the appropriation might be the more equally distributed, to the end that the few would not be paid more than they are worth, while the many would be left to starve. He wants to do the most good to the public in spending their money, and will do it, despite the Council's interference, and he is in favor of inviting all persons who are willing to work for a dollar a day —willing to work a full day, but only able to do a half-day's work,—to send him their names and address by postal-card at once, which he would lay before the Council. If the city must pay $1.25 per day he will see that the character of those employed is so changed that each and every man will earn all he gets, and the people will sustain him in his position. The appropriation was made to clean the streets, not to be distributed among the unfortunate and poor, and it is business-like, and good, sound public policy, he thinks, to so use it. The poor, maimed, and blind were not to be supported at the end of a hoe-handle, but as the public charity had provided.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

NO SESSION OF THE Criminal Court was held yesterday, the docket having been badly disarranged by the abrupt termination of the Robert trial. Judge Tuley will take his seat this morning.

THE COMMITTEE ON Public Service meets this morning at 10 o'clock to consider the salary question, and in the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Joint Committee on Buildings and Service.

THERE WERE twenty-three marriage licenses issued by the County Clerk yesterday. One return was made by a clergyman "busted up," from which it is surmised that the wedding did not come off as per program.

IN THE COUNTY COURT yesterday the first of the Western Indiana Railroad condemnation cases was taken up. The lawyers wrestled with it, tossed it around, argued about it, and quarreled over it, and it may possibly be decided to-day. These suits will take up the time of the Court for a full month to come.

THE GRAND JURY held a brief session yesterday, and considered thirteen cases. They found seven true bills against various offenders, ignored three bills, and left three open for further investigation. One Daniel Jackson, a commission merchant, was indicted for failing to pay over to a country consignor a certain amount due him on some butter shipped to this city for Jackson to sell. The remaining cases were ordinary larcenies and robberies. The docket contains 150 cases, none of any public importance.

AMONG THE CASES set for hearing in the Criminal Court to-day are those of Eddie Guerin, the well-known sneak-thief, who is charged with larceny, and Ed O'Boyle, who is alleged to have participated in the killing of Shanley two years ago. On Thursday there comes up the trial of John McQuaid, who is charged with killing a young fellow with a base-ball bat. The next day Charles Burton and Mr. B. McDonough, an ex-Constable, will be tried for attempting to run off old Maj. Grove. James Duane, husband of W. W. O'Brien's persecutrix, is also down for trial for horse-stealing. The Field, Leiter & Co. silk-thieves come up for trial Monday, the 24th inst., and the trial of James Gillan, James Colan, and Michael Crowley, the "pepper and sand-bag" thugs, is set for the same day. Michael Hanley will be tried for manslaughter on the 25th, and Joseph Kelly for murder on the following day. The Lundqvist cases are set for the 28th inst.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

THE EXPORTS OF ALCOHOL reached fifty barrels.

SUB-TREASURER GILBERT disbursed $90,000 in gold.

GEN. TROWBRIDGE, Collector of Detroit, is in the city.

THE SILVER REDEMPTIONS amounted to $12,000, while only $2,000 was paid out.

THE INTERNAL-REVENUE receipts were $32,764, of which spirits yielded $23,937, tobacco $2,548, and beer $1,091.

MIKE MCDONALD was fined $100 and costs in the United States Court for not making proper entries in his Government books.

THERE IS A "BOOM" in Custom-House business this month, the receipts from duties to date being $102,000, against $84,000 for the whole month of November, 1878, and $65,000 for last month.

TWO SHIPLOADS OF railroad iron—2,990 bars—were bonded yesterday for Manitoba. The rails came from Liverpool by water, and go hence by the Northwestern Railroad. They are intended for the west end of the road which is to run from Winnipeg to Lake Superior.

THE INVESTIGATION into the causes of the removal of A. B. King, the late Master Mechanic on the new Government Building by Supt. McDowell, was continued all day yesterday in the little garret room in the Republic Life Building. The forenoon was devoted to the examination of "Jim" McDowell, the Bloomington druggist promoted to the position of Assistant Superintendent. He testified to various petty quarrels between himself and the Master Mechanic, the most serious charge being that the latter had on divers occasions "given things away" to the newspaper reporters. He also testified that King was a disorganizer, not in harmony with the management of the office, and altogether too prone to telling tales out of school. During the afternoon King was examined and still further revealed the petty character of the whole quarrel. Mr. Fenix, the newly-appointed Master-Mechanic, and Mr. Walbridge, the Inspector, also testified to trifles. The investigation is conducted with the strictest secrecy, because of the momentous importance of the evidence elicited. The sessions were commenced early in the morning yesterday, and continued until after dark, and the same program will be followed to-day.

GEORGE VAN HOLLEN.

HIS RETURN TO CHICAGO.

Ex-City-Collector George Van Hollen, who has been living in Canada since he ran away, will return to this city to-morrow or the day after. He comes at the instigation of Lorenz Brentano, who has been in correspondence with him, or sent some one to Windsor to interview him, for the purpose of giving testimony against William Vocke, the ex-Assignee of the defunct Germania Insurance Company. A TRIBUNE reporter learned this much yesterday, and sought Mr. Brentano and asked him plumply,

"Is it true that George Van Hollen is coming to Chicago to-day?"

"I didn't know that he was coming at all," said Mr. Brentano.

"Isn't he coming at your instigation?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"What suit is he to testify in?"

"I don't know anything about it."

Notwithstanding this denial of Mr. Brentano, it can be positively stated that he knows all about the matter, and that it was through his exertions that permission was obtained for Van Hollen to visit Chicago without fear of being arrested and held under one of the indictments for embezzling the city's money pending in the Criminal Court against him. In the recent hearing of the Germania case before Judge Blodgett it came out that, of the $7,000 personal property taxes paid by Mr. Vocke, only $1,000 appeared on the City Collector's books, but Mr. Vocke produced receipts for the whole amount,—one for the $1,000, signed by a Deputy Collector, and three for $2,000 each,

SIGNED BY VAN HOLLEN,—

and the Court disposed of the point by holding that the taxes had been paid. Mr. Brentano, however, who, it is alleged, hasn't forgotten that Mr. Vocke fought against his renomination for Congress, was not pleased with his exoneration, and, since Judge Blodgett's decision, he has been making preparations with a view to applying for a petition of review. He put himself in communication with Van Hollen, and, it is understood, got from him an affidavit to the effect that the receipts were irregular,—not given in the due course of business; in other words, that they were obtained outside of the office. This document was shown to Mayor Harrison, and statements made to him which led him to believe that there was something wrong about the receipts; and he wrote a letter to States-Attorney Mills requesting that a "safe conduct" be granted Van Hollen, so that he could come here and testify regarding them. Mr. Brentano presented the letter and affidavit to the States Attorney, and the "safe conduct," as it is called, was delivered to Mr. Brentano Monday afternoon. He doubtless at once telegraphed the fact to Van Hollen, and advised him to come on.

The stories about Van Hollen's return are numerous and varied. It seems that he has expressed to many persons

HIS WILLINGNESS NOT ONLY TO "SQUEAL,"

but to inculpate anybody, and for any crime known to the decalog or the statutes of Illinois, provided he may be allowed to return to Chicago. Windsor, Can., is but a poor one-horse town, offering remarkably few facilities to a man of George's habits and ways. Only in a metropolis is it possible to walk off with the eighth of a million. Consequently, George wants to be allowed to return in time to vote the Democratic ticket at the next election. He is poor,—in fact, he is poverty-stricken,—and he wants to be where there is a chance to make money,—honestly or otherwise.

It is said that the alleged safe-conduct really amounts to very little, and that there is no dead-sure thing but what George may be snapped up before he has got through with his business. If it be true, as alleged, that he has been brought to Chicago simply as a witness for Mr. Brentano in his suit against Mr. Vocke, it is more than probable that some citizen may conclude that safe-conducts granted by the State's Attorney and assurances given by the Mayor count for very little indeed, and that the statute laws of Illinois are superior to the ipse dixit of any State or municipal officers. In such case, Mr. Van Hollen may find the road back to Windsor a little rougher and more troublesome than the journey here.

It is said that the alleged safe-conduct granted (or said to have been granted) by the State's Attorney, is

A SIMPLE ASSURANCE

that he will not move in the matter, and that for everything else Van Hollen must look out for himself. How much of truth or otherwise there may be in this is unknown, for the authorities refuse to submit to the interviewing process. The understanding is that Van Hollen will arrive in Chicago to-night, but the chances are that the exposure of the scheme will scare him away. George has always evinced a wholesome degree of care for his personal safety and welfare, and if he once gets the idea that a dungeon-cell yawns for him he will stay and starve in Canada for ten years rather than face the outraged majesty of Illinois law.

THE STREETS.

LIST OF THOSE TO BE IMPROVED.

Commissioner Waller sent to the Council a week ago a list of streets which he recommended be approved. The list was laid over and printed, and at the last meeting it was taken up and acted on. Some of his recommendations were stricken out and new streets inserted, and, as amended, the streets to be improved are as follows:

NORTH DIVISION.

Erie street, from Market to Kingsbury.
Pine street, from Kinzie to Huron.
Huron street, from State to Kingsbury.
State street, from Kinzie to viaduct.
Michigan street, from Clark to Dearborn.
Ontario street, from Clark to Pine.
Ohio street, from Clark to Pine.

SOUTH DIVISION.

Twenty-fourth street, from Park avenue to State.
Twenty-fifth street, from Prairie avenue to State.
Twenty-third street, from Park avenue to State.
La Salle street, from Adams to Van Buren.
Franklin street, from Adams to Van Buren.
Market street, from Adams to Van Buren.
Thirty-fifth street, from South Park avenue to Cottage Grove avenue.
Thirty-first street, from State to South Park avenue.
South Park avenue, from Twenty-sixth tsreet to Thirty-fifth.
Twenty-ninth street, from State to Cottage Grove avenue.
Sherman street, from Jackson to Van Buren.
Pacific avenue, from Jackson to Van Buren.
Clark street, from Twelfth to Twenty-second.
Taylor street, from Fifth avenue to Clark.
La Salle, from Michigan to Clark.
Michigan avenue, River to Randolph street.
Randolph street, from Wabash avenue to Michigan avenue.
Van Buren street, from Wabash avenue to Michigan avenue.
Twenty-second street, from Wentworth avenue to bridge.
Lake street, from State street to Michigan avenue.

WEST DIVISION.

Ada street, from Madison to Kinzie.
Elizabeth street, from Madison to Lake.
Throop street, from Harrison to Madison.
Loomis street, from Adams to Madison.
California avenue, from Madison to Van Buren.
Union street, from Madison to Milwaukee avenue.
Jackson street, from Canal to Halsted.
Lincoln street, from Indiana to Adams.
Lake street, from Canal to Ashland avenue.
Adams street, from Canal to Hoyne avenue.
Harrison street, from Beach to Centre avenue.
Halsted street, from Fulton to Randolph.
Halsted street, from Madison to Harrison.
Halsted street, from Indiana to Ohio.
Indiana street, from Halsted to viaduct.
Fulton street, from Canal to Sangamon.
Canal street, from Lake to Kinzie.
Polk street, from Halsted to Canal.

The assessments for the above improvements will be made at an early day, so that the work can commence as soon as the weather will permit.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING

of the Chicago Historical Society was held last evening in the hall, corner of Dearborn avenue and Ontario street, President I. N. Arnold in the chair.

Messrs. N. K. Fairbank, M. O. Jones, E. S. Mason, M. D. Harden, H. N. Hibbard, J. S. Dunham, W. K. Ackerman, C. E. Williams, and Potter Palmer were elected annual members.

Henry R. Boss and Robert Fergus, of Chicago, and Capt. H. W. Beckwith, of Danville, Ill., were elected corresponding members.

The report of the President, I. N. Arnold, showed the Society to be in possession of 2,969 bound volumes and 8,062 unbound books and pamphlets. During the year there have been added to the library 1,375 bound volumes and 4,090 unbound books and pamphlets, making the present aggregate of 4,344 bound volumes and 12,152 unbound books and pamphlets, making a grand total in the library at the present time of 16,496 volumes. The Gilpin Fund now consists of $42,830, there still being a considerable sum to be received from the estate in Philadelphia. A liberal bequest has been left to the Society during the past year by Miss Lucretia Bond, of Petersham, Mass., which will probably yield several thousand dollars. The report closes with a notice of the death of the late H. H. Magee, an honored member of the Society.

PROF. SAMUEL WILLARD

read an interesting paper on "The Methods of Historical Criticism." He said that Livy was unreliable, for he lived long after the events of which he wrote, always pandered to the Roman love of glory, and wrote his history in such a way as to make it interesting and readable. This he showed in several ways. The story of Horatius at the bridge was fictitious in the main, because the bridge was but a small affair, built on piles and meant to be torn down. Livy describes Hannibal and his army as deterred by a huge stone which lay in a mountain pass, and overcoming the obstacle by using a fire and pouring vinegar on the stone. Many chemists had tried to explain this thing, but the only explanation, according to the speaker, was that "Swing lied." Plutarch he characterized as a mere gatherer of gossip and one who dwelt in eloquent comparisons of the lives of purely fictitious characters. Herodotus he believed to be the most thoughtful of ancient historians, in that he made the distinction between what he saw and what he was told. Rollin, he said, was not reliable because he was not judicious in the choice of his authorities, and even inscriptions on stone or metal are not to be relied upon, for many inscriptions in Rome were undoubtedly made long after the events they relate, and in accordance with the popular idea as to what should have taken place. The speaker then proceeded to puncture the popular stories of William Tell and Capt. John Smith, the former because it is not recorded in any book within 175 years of its alleged occurrence, and the latter because Smith himself makes no reference to the Pocahontas story in the first book which he wrote about his adventures. After some interesting criticisms on Chatterton and other literary forgers, he closed his address with a critical analysis of the poem "Old Grimes Is Dead," in which he showed from wholly internal evidence that it was written in America between the years 1820 and 1830.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Willard, and the President announced that at the next meeting Mr. E. G. Mason would relate some important discoveries he had made as to early French settlements in this country.

The annual election was the next thing in order, but it was discovered that no quorum was present, and hence the election was postponed, and the meeting adjourned for one month.

OBITUARY.

MRS. ELECTA SHERMAN,

relict of the late F. C. Sherman, ex-Mayor of Chicago, departed this life yesterday morning, at the family residence, No. 881 Wabash avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman were among the earliest settlers of this city, coming here in the spring of 1834, while Chicago was yet in its infancy. In 1836, they opened the old City Hotel, the name of which was changed, in 1847, to the Sherman House, which name it has retained ever since. The deceased was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1806, and was in her 74th year at the time of her death. Nov. 12 she was stricken with paralysis, and died yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, from the effects of that disease coupled with apoplexy. Her two sons, Francis T. and George C. Sherman, and her daughter, Martha A. Sherman, are at present living in this city. The funeral of the deceased will take place to-morrow at 1 p. m., from the homestead on Wabash avenue.

CHARLES COOKSON.

Another old citizen has passed away,—Charles Cookson, of Lake View. Mr. Cookson was an Englishman, the son of a gentleman who held a responsible office in the British revenue service for over fifty years. The deceased was educated to the law, and practiced with success in Yarmouth, England, several years. But, preferring a more active life, he came to this country and settled in Jefferson, Cook County, on the farm now the summer residence of Charles P. Kellogg, of this city, and called by him Galewood. He sold his farm in 1855 and removed to this city, accepting an appointment in the County Clerk's office under W. L. Church, which he held until 1869. For several years he was in no active employment, but for two years past he has been the head of the firm of Cookson & Sons, manufacturers of the Lewis engines and water-motors. Mr. Cookson was a man respected for his breadth of intelligence, soundness of judgment, sterling integrity, and genial sociability. He leaves a wife, two sons, and a daughter. The latter, the wife of T. M. Bradley, is the child of his first wife, who was the daughter of a leading British shipbuilder, Mr. Pringle. Mr. Cookson was remarkably vigorous and hale until about five months ago he was stricken with a form of heart disease. His funeral will be held at 1 o'clock to-day at his late residence, corner of Pine Grove and Nellie avenue, Lake View.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY CLUB

of the North Side met at Brand's Hall last evening, Samuel Collyer in the chair.

Mr. Bissell was introduced, and spoke briefly of the importance of the next Presidential election, and the necessity of the educated classes coming to the front and exerting their influence in behalf of good government. In the course of his remarks he adverted to universal suffrage, which he thought was wrong. The right to vote was not an inherent right, but a political privilege, and, in order to enjoy that privilege, the individual should possess some sort of qualifications. The condition of affairs in the South at the present time illustrated his position, and showed that the Republican party of the North had erred in extending the right of suffrage, for it had given unintelligent representation a voice in the Nation. He opposed the idea that there was a tendency to centralization in our Government, attacked the State-rights theory, and the idea that liberty under the law meant license without law, and closed with urging the members of the Club to go forward and strengthen their organization and do what they could toward advancing the cause of good government. His remarks throughout were listened to attentively, and well received.

W. C. Larned, the Treasurer, called the attention of the Club to financial matters, and showed that the debts amounted to $40, with no assets with which to meet them.

Some discussion followed as to the best means to raise the necessary money, and it was finally agreed that certificates of honorary membership should be sold, and the following were appointed a committee to solicit memberships, the price to be $5 each: Charles Arend, John Woodbridge, Jr., H. W. Raymond, W. C. Larned, W. W. Catlin, E. F. Cragin, F. C. Waite, Henry T. Rogers, E. S. Chesbrough, Jr., and O. Sampson.

The proposition to print the speech of the late Senator Chandler, delivered before the Club the night before his death, in pamphlet form for general distribution, was then taken up and discussed at some length, and finally the President and Secretary were instructed to have 5,000 copies printed at once.

It was agreed to hold meetings for the next three months once a month in the North Side wards in the following order: In the Seventeenth Ward in December; in the Sixteenth Ward in January; and in the Fifteenth Ward in February,—all of the meetings being subject to the call of the President.

Some further routine business was transacted, among which was the appointment of W. C. Larned to address the Club at its next meeting.

DISEASED MEAT.

THE PEORIA BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health at Peoria needs looking after. A few days ago its Secretary wrote to Dr. DeWolf as follows:

DEAR SIR: The attention of the Board of Health of this city has been called to the fact that sick and diseased meat and cattle is being shipped from here to your city for sale. Some cattle have been slaughtered here that were badly diseased, and the quarters shipped to Chicago, while others have died while being put on board the cars, and the bodies shipped. It is reported that the meat is used in certain "canning" establishments in your city. The diseased cattle are being fed in the "Monarch" distillery here, by Nelson Morris, of Chicago. We have positive proof of the facts I give you, and deem it my duty to give them, as we have no remedy at law, as the meat is shipped away from here. Respectfully yours,
H. H. FORSYTH,
Secretary Board of Health.

It will be noticed that he has "the facts" to prove all he says, etc.; but since writing the above "the facts" have yielded to an influence of some kind or another, and the "positive proof" has disappeared, and at the dictation of the Board of Health he writes a few days later as follows:

PEORIA, Ill. Nov. 17, 1879.—*President Board of Health*—DEAR SIR: The Board of Health and Mayor Warner, of this city, visited the Monarch distillery this afternoon to examine the cattle being fed there by Nelson Morris, of Chicago, which had been reported as sick and diseased. We found the cattle in good condition, and looking as well as any can be that are fed upon distillery slops.

The barns are well ventilated and the cattle in fine, healthy condition for the short time they have been in the barns.

Upon investigation, we have every reason to believe from the statement of the person in charge that there have been no cattle slaughtered at the Monarch distillery and the meat shipped to Chicago. Also, that there has been no cattle shipped from the Monarch distillery to Nelson Morris in Chicago or elsewhere, but that two cars of cattle that were poor feeders were shipped from the distillery to a Mr. Vogel, and sold by him in open market in Chicago.

As our other communication was inserted in the papers in Chicago, please have this published in justice to Mr. Nelson Morris and the owners of the Monarch distillery. Very respectfully yours, by order of Board of Health.
H. H. FORSYTH, Secretary.

The above was received by Dr. De Wolf yesterday, and imagine his surprise at seeing the change of front. But this is not all, for the Board of Health at Peoria, or some individual, seems to have caused it to be sent by telegraph to one of the morning papers of this city in a garbled condition,—the name of the person to whom the "poor feeders" were sent being omitted, and the word "healthy" being added to the description of the cattle. Really something ought to be done for Peoria,—something must be, and no time should be lost, for, if she has no diseased cattle, it is fair to infer from the above that some of her officials are infected in some way.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

FREE QUARTERS OFFERED.

A special meeting of the Chicago Academy of Design was held at the Tremont House yesterday morning, President J. C. Cochran in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Schwerdt, Beecher, Stiles, Berghoffer, Peterson, Pickering, Stobie, Sloan, Peck, Root, and Verbeck.

The Chair called the meeting to order, and stated that the principal object of the meeting was to consider the action to be taken by the members of the Academy upon an offer which had been made by Mrs. Lydia J. Cadwell to provide the Academy with quarters gratis for the ensuing year. At his request, Secretary Verbeck read the proposition, as follows:

CHICAGO, Nov. 18, 1879.—*J. C. Cochran, President Chicago Academy of Design*—DEAR SIR: Consequent of the recent action by the artists of Chicago in the re-election of artists to official positions in the Chicago Academy of Design, and inasmuch as my sympathies are with and for the artists of Chicago, and because, in opening the Lydian Art Gallery, I sought to serve the interests of art and artists of this city, and believing that I have the hearty indorsement of my action by the members of Lydian Art Club, many of which organization are members of the Chicago Academy of Design, and believing also that my action will not conflict with, but, on the contrary, rather promote the highest and best interests of art,—I hereby proffer to the Chicago Academy of Design, for its use and benefit, for and during the year A. D. 1880, the Lydian Art Gallery and club-room adjoining, at No. 103 State street, Chicago, without payment of money-rental, in consideration that the said gallery shall be kept in a presentable and attractive condition to the visiting public of Chicago, and I would name, and I do name, as a committee to decide in regard to the acceptable condition of the gallery J. C. Cochran, Enoch Root, and G. J. Verbeck, and that said Chicago Academy of Design shall give not less than two general receptions during the year 1880, and that all expenses incidental to the occupancy of said gallery be paid by the Chicago Academy of Design, and in consideration further that the arrangement previously entered into with the Philosophical Society for Saturday evening lectures and a reception during the coming winter shall not be interfered with. The said Chicago Academy of Design, in accepting the conditions of the above proposition, are expected to comply with the terms offered in this letter, or, failing to do so, will be expected to vacate the premises without detriment to myself or property.

Trusting that, in any event, I may be of service to my many friends among the artists of Chicago, and subscribing myself your friend and fellow-worker, I remain very truly,
LYDIA J. CADWELL.

P. S.—If it is the pleasure of the "Academy" to accept the above, the Lydian Art Gallery is at the disposal of its officers at any time from this date.
L. J. C.

After some discussion, the offer made by Mrs. Cadwell was accepted, and the meeting adjourned.

LA SALLE JOTTINGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LA SALLE, Ill., Nov. 18.—Gen. P. C. Hays, Member of Congress, is this evening a guest of Dr. J. R. Corlius, and a large number of our citizens are paying their respects to their Congressional Representative at the Doctor's residence.

COAL.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.—The following are the total coal shipments on the present rise: To Wheeling, four barges, 80,000 bushels; Ironton, eleven barges, 234,000 bushels; Cincinnati, 410 barges, 4,430,000 bushels; Louisville, twenty-two boats and 280 barges, 3,103,000 bushels,—a total of 7,847,000 bushels.

THE ONLY MUSIC STORE IN CHICAGO where you can always find *what you want* in the line of sheet music and music books, is at S. Brainard's Sons, 158 State street. Catalogues sent *free* to any address.

One dash of the "Mars" cologne makes all other perfume flat, stale, and unprofitable.

Popular dentists finest and best sets $8; filling ½ rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts.

"Faith, Hope, and Charity," these three for 10 cents at Dawson's, 211 State street.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON—JONASSON—In this city, by the Rev. Henry G. Perry, of All-saints' Episcopal Parish, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 13, Mr. Frank Oscar Anderson and Miss Christina Jonasson, all of Chicago.
☞ Buffalo, Cleveland, and Erie papers please copy.

POLLOCK—KELSEY—In Chicago, Ill., Tuesday, Nov. 18, 1879, by the Rev. S. C. Hepburn, of New York, James C. Pollock, of New York, and Mollie A. Kelsey, of San Francisco, Cal. No cards.
☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

DEATHS.

COLBY—At her residence, 285 Michigan-av., Nov. 18, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Cynthia Colby, of pneumonia, in her 81st year.
Funeral from her late residence Thursday at 1 o'clock p. m., to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited.
☞ Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont papers please copy.

CLOYDE—At the residence of her daughter, Nov. 17, 1879, Mrs. Margaret Henderson Cloyde, aged 90 years. Native of Paisley, Scotland.
Funeral from the residence of George Dorr, 372 Carroll-av., Nov. 19, by carriages to Graceland at 1 p. m.
☞ Glasgow and Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

MINTON—Nov. 18, Louisa, youngest daughter of Ann and the late John Minton, aged 17 years and 11 months.
Funeral Thursday morning from her residence, 624 West Ohio-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, and thence by cars to Calvary.

SHERMAN—At her residence, 881 Wabash-av., Nov. 18, Mrs. Electa Sherman, wife of the late Hon. Francis C. Sherman, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral Thursday, the 20th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

KEEGAN—Nov. 18, M. R. Keegan, 457 West Twelfth-st.
Funeral from residence at 10 o'clock Thurday to the Jesuit Church, thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

OLIPHANT—At Uniontown, Pa., Mr. F. H. Oliphant, father of Mrs. John K. Stearns, of this city, in the 80th year of his age.

BENJAMIN—In this city, Nov. 18, Marx Benjamin, of Bloomfield, Ia., after an illness of three months.
Funeral Wednesday, Nov. 19, at 1 p. m., from 1021 Wabash-av. to Rosehill.

WARREN—The funeral of Charles M. Warren, who died at Colorado Springs, on the 14th inst., will take place from the residence of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Warren, at South Evanston, on Wednesday, the 19th, at 2 p. m. Carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE LECTURE COURSE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association has thus far this season been excellent in kind, and very well attended. The next lecture will be given to-morrow evening in Lower Farwell Hall, by Dr. H. Gradle, who takes for his subject "The Ear and its Mechanism." The Y. M. C. A. are supplying tickets free to all who apply for them at their office.

THE REGULAR EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICAN Club will hold a business meeting at their headquarters, 234 West Harrison-st., this evening at 8 o'clock. All members are invited to come.

THE TRIBUNE HOME CLUB WILL MEET AT the Tremont House to-day, at 1:30 p. m., in monthly session, the meeting having been postponed last Wednesday on account of the Grant festivities. The members will please take notice.

VINEGAR.

ADULTERATION!

In a recent article in the Chicago Tribune on the adulteration of food Mr. Angell, of Boston, and the eminent Professors of Chemistry, Messrs. Mariner and Piper, of this city, say that:

"Large quantities of Vinegar and pickles are utterly unfit for use and poisonous, containing copper, lead, sulphuric acid, and other deleterious substances."

This is only too true, and as long as consumers will not take the trouble to ask their grocers for a pure article, and will not insist upon looking at the brand of the barrel, so long they will be liable to have their system poisoned and to ruin their health.

Established in 1848 we have succeeded, by always making a pure and palatable article, in erecting the largest Vinegar Works in the world, and possessing our own Apple and Grape Presses, Mills, Distillery, and Malt-Juice Refineries we are enabled to use none but the purest and best raw material for our goods.

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"G. A. MARINER, Analytical Chemist.
"Chicago, Oct. 23, 1879."

The following eminent Professors of Chemistry have also certified to the absolute purity of our Vinegar, and their certificates may be seen at our office: Dr. F. Mahla, Chicago; Dr. Charles M. Cresson, M. D., Philadelphia; H. W. Vaughn, State Assayer of Rhode Island; F. L. Bartlett, Portland, State Assayer of Maine; Dr. E. Claassen, Cleveland; Wm. E. A. Aiken, Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy, University of Maryland.

Look at the brand before purchasing. We guarantee all our Vinegar to be absolutely pure, wholesome, and to preserve pickles.

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., TESTIMONIALS.

"I have been greatly benefited in Kidney disease by HUNT'S REMEDY." Rev. E. G. TAYLOR, D. D., Pastor First Baptist Church.

"I have seen the wonderful effects of HUNT'S REMEDY in Dropsy and Kidney diseases in my own case, and a great many others." E. R. DAWLEY, 85 Dyer-st.

"HUNT'S REMEDY cured a member of my family of Kidney disease after she had tried all other remedies." S. A. APLIN, 3 Exchange-st.

"I know of many cases of Kidney disease besides my own being cured by HUNT'S REMEDY." FRANK R. DICKSON, 24 Market-square.

"I consider HUNT'S REMEDY the best medicine for Dropsy and the diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder." WM. B. BLANDING, 54 Weybosset-st.

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WE SHALL SELL
TWO THOUSAND CASES
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FOUR HUNDRED CASES
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All First Quality and Custom-Made Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
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Thursday, Nov. 20, at 9:30 a. m.,
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Crockery & Glassware.
We shall sell a full assortment of English and American W. G. Ware, C. C. Rockingham and Yellow Ware, a large assortment of Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Fixtures, Brackets and Chandeliers, Decorated Toilet Sets, &c.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

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Nov. 19, at 9:30 a. m.,
AT POPULAR AUCTION HOUSE,
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Carpets, Stoves,
Hair Mattresses, Bedding, Blankets, Chromos, 5 Silver Watches, General Merchandise, &c., &c.
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BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON,
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Country and city merchants attend this sale for bargains. G. W. BECKFORD, Salesman.

BY M. M. SANDERS & CO.,
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AT AUCTION,
Thursday, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock a. m.,
We will sell, in addition to our regular line Boots and Shoes, the FINEST LINE of MEN'S and WOMEN'S FANCY EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS ever offered at auction in this city.
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ROMANISM AND THE…

AN AMERICAN PROBLEM

Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States.

A Striking Article by James Anthony Froude, the English Historical Writer.

The Great Increase of Roman-Catholicism in Our Country, Owing Largely to Irish Immigration.

A Present Irish Population of Six Millions, Which May Be Doubled at the End of the Century.

The Roman-Catholic Religion at Open War with the Principles of the American Constitution.

Extinction of Republicanism an Inevitable Result of Roman-Catholic Preponderance.

How Shall the Danger Be Averted?—Compromise Not Possible—"Protestantism a Failure."

A Falk Law Not Impossible as a Last Resort to Save the State.

North American Review for December, 1879.

ROMANISM AND THE IRISH RACE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The forces which produce the most remarkable effects in this world work unseen and unthought of till the time comes for their operation to manifest itself. The fields remain bare and brown, the boughs of the forest tree continue naked, while the seed is swelling in the soil and the sap is rising in the trunk: on a sudden, with the dawn of summer, the world reclothes itself with verdure. The transformation, long preparing in secret, breaks upon us, when it comes, with a suddenness which would appear like enchantment if custom had not taught us to look for it. The phenomena of human life are the result of causes similarly and secretly active. The world-spirit is forever busy in its workshop, out of sight and forgotten; but no custom will serve us here to enable us to forecast what is coming. Nature never repeats herself, and out of the infinit variety of materials is for ever throwing out something new, something startling, something utterly unlooked for. The Buddhist religion, the Christian religion, the Mohammedan religion, the Reformation, the French Revolution, all changed the face of society,

BUT ALL TOOK MANKIND BY SURPRISE.

We can partially account for such manifestations—or we think we can account for them—after they have become facts; but our insight into the spiritual forces which rule our fortunes is far too imperfect to enable us to make a guess of what may lie before us, and, to those who seriously observe the course of human history, no proverb seems better founded than that which tells us that "nothing is certain but the unforeseen." Reason is without generalizations from which to argue. Each generation of us is as if it had grown up in a single season,—winter or summer, as the case may be; past experience throws no light on the fruit which it will produce. The seasons will change,—they are always changing and altering the aspect of everything, but they do not change in the same order; and fact, as it evolves itself, delights in baffling our calculations.

America is the land of wonders. From forty-five million Europeans thrown into a vast virgin continent, with the arts and sciences, the accumulated knowledge and experience of all antecedent time, we may naturally look for surprises. There, unconstrained by traditions and superstitions, new ideas can organize themselves; and that under such conditions phenomena should rise which had never been seen before, is no more than what reason would have expected. What no one would or could have expected is, that in America, of all countries, a creed which in the Old World a century ago was universally supposed to be worn out and done with, should have been precisely the one which has taken root there most firmly and is growing with the most amazing rapidity. A prophet who had foretold at the time of the Declaration of Independence that within a century the Roman Catholics would be the largest single religious community in the United States, would have deserved a place in a lunatic asylum,

SO ABSURD SUCH AN ANTICIPATION WOULD HAVE SEEMED.

Mormonism might have appeared unlikely, Socialism might have appeared unlikely; it would have been distressing to expect a resurrection of a belief in magic under the contemptible aspect of Spiritualism. Yet no one who understood the erratic capabilities of man's nature would have said that either of these extravagances was entirely impossible. That in New York and New England, the chosen home of Calvanism and Puritanism, the woman of the seven hills should have set up her standard, and that American citizens would be gathered around it in millions, would have seemed an hypothesis so wild that every man or woman with ordinary sense would have agreed that it could not be. Yet this extraordinary fact has literally come to pass, and the dream of the Ultramontanes, that the Pope will soon exercise as complete an authority in the United States as Gregory VII. ever exercised in the Dark Ages of Europe, is scarcely more preposterous or impossible of realization than the state of things which actually exists would have seemed to the grandfathers of the present generation.

In 1785 there was one Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States, with fifty priests and twelve churches. The Roman Catholic population was French or Spanish. They had neither school, college, convent, nor monastery. They were declining in numbers, or were being absorbed in the preponderating Anglo-Saxon element. In 1879 the number of Catholics is six millions and a half. They have sixty-three Bishops, five thousand seven hundred and fifty priests, five thousand five hundred and eighty-nine churches, five hundred convents, seven hundred colleges, seminaries, and academines, and nearly two thousand parish schools. The rate of increase is still rising, flocks and pastors having more than doubled in the last twenty years. The chief explanation is the

VAST IMMIGRATION OF IRISH PEASANTRY,

which began on a large scale in 1866-'67. The Irish who were in America before the potato-famine were chiefly Presbyterians from the north,—part of the Protestant colony which had been planted by Cromwell. They were worth their weight in gold to Ireland, if it was for Ireland's interest to become a Protestant country. But they were too sturdy and independent to please the Bishops and land-owners of the Established Church. They were persecuted away and went to New England, where they paid their debt with interest to the old country at Lexington, Bunker Hill, and Saratoga.

Folly and misgovernment sent the Irish Presbyterians to America. The famine sent the Celtic peasantry thither in ten times larger numbers. They, too, when they went, supposed that they had to thank England for their banishment. So scandalously had Ireland been treated that the people not unnaturally set down whatever they suffered at England's door. That they would carry with them the old hostility to England, as their Protestant fellow-countrymen had done, was probably enough. That their religion would survive the change, was expected by no one. Their own clergy dreaded the effect upon them of contact with American liberty. The Americans themselves thought that they could absorb and assimilate these ignorant millions of ragged wretches as easily as a shoal of sprats are swallowed and digested by a whale. "How long does it take," I once asked a distinguished gentleman at New York, "to make an Irishman into an American?" "How long?" he said; "h'm! well, about half an hour." The answer, unfortunately, was more enigrammatic than true. He went on to explain that they would be scattered over a vast extent of country, where their priests could not follow them; a man could not remain a Roman Catholic to any purpose without priest, sacrament, or chapel; if the parents continued, for their own lifetime, to pray to the Virgin and the Saints, the American schoolmaster would take care to enlighten their children.

In this as in some other points the fine confidence of the Americans in the effect of their institutions has been disappointed. The Irish peasant has suffered so long for his religion that it is

IN THE GRANULES OF HIS BLOOD.

Roman Catholicism, which grew sick and stagnant in power and prosperity, has in Ireland been braced into vigor by calamity. Like the mythological monster, it has been in contact with the hard soil of fact, and has gathered fresh life from it. With an energy infinitly creditable to them, when they reached the New World, the Irish clergy and people set themselves to meet their new circumstances. There was money in plenty. The old sixpence-a-day wages of Ireland was turned into as many dollars, and out of the dollars the Irish boys and girls parted cheerfully with as many as were needed for a faith which was a second nature to them. Thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, were lost at first in the huge cities of the enormous continent, but the Church soon overtook its straying sheep. It watched over their marriages: the Irish in America marry wholly among themselves and within their own creed. It kept its hold on the children, and furnished them with antidotes to correct the light of the secular schools. The lapses from the faith, once relatively large, have now wholly ceased, and after thirty years the Roman Catholic body is the largest, strongest, and wealthiest in the Union; its members are the most perfectly organized, and the most completely obedient to their spiritual chiefs. The immigration from Ireland has almost ceased. It has been checked in part by the rise of wages at home; other causes must be at work also, which are not understood,—for the population of the island, once so extremely prolific, does not tend any more to an increase at home, and either children are no longer born there in the same proportion, or the drift is directed into the English towns and colonies, to carry on the propagandism elsewhere. But the Irish in America are now independent of additions from without. There are already six millions of them. They preserve the abstinence from sexual vice which distinguishes them so honorably at home; and this is favorable to large families. If they go on growing as they have grown for the last twenty years, there will be

TWELVE MILLIONS AT THE END OF THE CENTURY.

Surely a singular phenomenon! At the accession of the House of Hanover there were scarcely eight hundred thousand Irish Celts in existence, all told, and those a poor, trampled, and despised people,—savages so abject that Dean Swift regarded them as natural-born hewers of wood and drawers of water for whose speedy extinction a wise legislation had provided. These Celts are now virtual masters of their own country: they turn the elections in the great English cities; they are a weighty element in the English colonies; while in the New World they have expanded into a nation, separate in blood, separate in religion, as little likely to merge in the old race of republican Americans as the parent stock at home is likely to assimilate with the British, yet grafted in upon the American Constitution, to bear its own fruit there for good or evil.

For Great Britain it is fortunate that the Irish emigrants have been thus steady to their faith. The Irish nationality, like the Jewish, is bound up with its religion, and stands or falls with it. Had the Irish who crossed the Atlantic merged, as they were expected to do, in American society, they would have strengthened the old feeling of enmity to the mother-country, and Irish defection at home would have looked for encouragement and help to the United States, as in 1798 it looked to France, and in the Sixteenth Century to Spain. The Roman Catholic religion, happily, has prevented a fusion which would have been so dangerous. If not in ompatible with republican institutions, it is uncongenial with them. The Irish race the other side of the Atlantic remains as separate from the Anglo-Saxon as it is at home, and, instead of the Americans being infected with the Irish ill-will toward Great Britian, they have themselves

AN IRISH PROBLEM OF THEIR OWN,

which is becoming seriously perplexing. It seems hard to say that a man is a worse citizen because he is earnest in his religious belief, because he adheres tenaciously to an old and respectable creed, which insists on morality and the Ten Commandments. That religion, unfortunately, is by its own choice at war with every other, and *the American Constitution is the political expression of the principles which the Pope has violently condemned*. The theory of the Republic is, that all men are free; that each citizen is capable of taking care of his own interests, temporal and eternal; that, so long as he does no practical wrong to others, he has a right to go his own way, to worship under his own forms, to speak his own thoughts, and to have a voice in the general management. The Syllabus says that *men are not free*; that they *are not capable* of taking care of themselves; that the laity, in the most important matters, must be guided and *governed by the clergy*; that *the press ought to be under a censorship*; that, the Catholic religion being true, all others are false, and therefore *ought not to be tolerated!*

We agree that the spiritual part of man ought to rule the material: the question is, where the spiritual part of man resides. The Protestant answers, that *it is in the individual conscience and reason*; the Catholic says that *it is in the Church*, and that it speaks through Bishops and priests. Thus, every true Catholic is bound to think and act as his priest tells him, and a Republic of true Catholics becomes a Theocracy administered by the clergy. It is only as long as they are *a small minority* that they can be loyal subjects under such a Constitution as the American. As their numbers grow, they will assert their principles more and more. Give them the power, and

THE CONSTITUTION WILL BE GONE.

A Catholic majority, under spiritual direction, will forbid liberty of worship, and will try to forbid liberty of conscience. It will control education; it will put the press under surveillance; it will punish opposition with excommunication, and excommunication will be attended with civil disabilities. That it will try to do all this, as long as it accepts the Ultramontane theory which at present passes current, is as certain as mathematics. It tried before, in the Dark Ages; it will try again in the age of enlightenment. Doubtless, were things ever to come to such a pass, the laity would discover—as they discovered before—that they had rights as well as the clergy, and that they understood earthly matters better than the clergy. The State would again tie up the Bishops and priests with fresh statutes of præmunire. The Bishops would have to be content with half the loaf, instead of the whole of it, to save their "temporalities." But the battle could not be fought under the forms of the American Republic. The Republic can only subsist while the citizens are individually independent, and, against a disciplined and coherent spiritual organization, a secular organization as stable as itself can alone contend successfully. To the Republic as it stands,

THE CATHOLIC SYSTEM IS A DIRECT MENACE.

Men must be judged by their professions. Free governments, in the New World and in the Old, stand face to face with a system which denies the axioms on which they rest,—a system theoretically complete, aggressive, and successful; a growing nucleus in a universe of atoms; a compact body in the midst of divided interests and contending opinions,—challenging a toleration which it contemptuously refuses, and availing itself of the opportunity which liberty allows it, to set its foot on liberty itself. M. Louis Veuillot said, in the Chamber of Deputies, to the Republicans: "We claim liberty from you, when you are in power, because it is your principle; when we are in power, we refuse liberty to you, because it is not our principle." No wonder that modern governments look with alarm at the spectre which has thus appeared among them. The Ultramontane theory cannot itself triumph; but it can make an end of hustings and ballot-box. It may win its way to a position where, if it can maintain itself, it will be fatal to intellectual freedom, yet from which we shall be unable to drive it without recourse to methods which we hoped that we had outgrown.

The growth of the Irish element has, for some time, disturbed the minds of the Americans. They have absorbed a substance which they have been unable to assimilate, and it interferes with their digestion. A religion to which the Irish vote has given power and consequence can already turn the scale among their political parties. It is

OUT OF HARMONY WITH THEIR INSTITUTIONS,

and affects, in a way that no one could have looked for, their relations with the adjoining Transatlantic States. The Anglo-Americans are the leading power in the New World; they claim a right to forbid the interference of European Governments in any part of the American Continent; they have asserted a quasi protectorate from the Canadian frontier to the Isthmus of Darien; they have regarded Canada itself as virtually belonging to them, although they have been content that it should remain, in name, a British dependency till it desires for itself to enter the Union; but it has been a point of patriotic belief that not the Canadian Dominion only, but Mexico, and Central America, and San Domingo, and Cuba, and the other islands, will eventually gravitate into one body with them, at no distant time. And they are now confronted with the unpleasant fact that the Catholicism which they have already so much cause to fear is, in all these countries, overwhelmingly predominant. In the British Provinces there are two million Catholics; in Spanish America and the islands there are thirty millions; and further annexation wears a less attractive aspect when the effect must be to swell the numbers which are already within their own borders.

It has been the fashion of statesmen to assume that the time has gone by when religion can have a practical influence on politics. The Americans are light-hearted, confident in themselves and in their principles, and, till lately, they have laughed at the idea that Romanism can be a real danger to them. The New-Yorkers are vain of their new cathedral. They have had a pride in feeling that American energy can put so much life into the oldest of the Old World superstitions. But already, in a vital point, the shoe which they have made for themselves

IS PINCHING THEM.

If there is one thing which they are prouder of than another, it is their National schools. The Roman Catholics do not like these schools; they insist on educating their own children; they intend, if they can, to apply the education taxes to a denominational purpose; and in New York, and possibly in Boston itself, their numbers give them a chance of success. Nor is this the worst. In America, as in England and Scotland, they are making converts out of the Protestant communions. Weak, imaginative people, disturbed by theological controversies, are imposed on by the pretensions of a Church which sits so calmly in the midst of the confusion, and claims exclusive possession of truth. The attraction of bodies is in proportion to their mass, and a community of six millions with a single heart and purpose works irresistibly upon floating units which want force to make an orbit for themselves. That an educated American Protestant should, at this time of day, run his head into the sand, and call himself a Catholic, is sufficiently absurd; but the ridiculous has its tragic side, and, however assured we may feel of the ultimate result, no one can say what may happen meanwhile.

A note of alarm has been sounded; not by a theological controversialist, but by a moderate and sensible man of the world. A book has just been published in New York on the condition of "Roman Catholicism in the United States." It is anonymous, which is in itself an instructive little fact. No public man in the United States likes to provoke the animosity of a party which is so powerful in the Eastern cities. The attitude is one of

ASTONISHMENT AND PERPLEXITY.

"The Church of Rome," the writer says, "is the avowed antagonist of those principles which we wisely regard as the safeguards of freedom and intellectual development"; yet he sees it rising like an exhalation from a morass, and spreading over the whole face of the country, with a rapidity which makes him almost regret the impossibility of using such methods of repression as commend themselves to Dr. Falk and Prince Bismarck, or M. Jules Ferry.

"We have never," he says, "been brought face to face, as European Governments have been, with the enormous and overshadowing pretensions of Roman Catholicism; but the temporary exemption does not warrant us in supposing that there is any dissimilarity between the conditions which govern Romanism in Europe and the conditions which govern Romanism in this country. Here, as in Europe, there is the inherent antagonism between Romanism and Protestantism, which must inevitably produce its results." The free American citizen, "who was never in bondage to any man," is claimed as the subject of an Italian priest. The duty of submission to him is preached openly by the press; and, strange to say, in republican America no one is offended at language which would be forbidden in Paris, or even in Rome itself. In a New York paper a Catholic tells his countrymen that "The people need governing, and must be governed; they must have a master; and, in this sense, we wish this country to come under the Pope." The Americans generally had believed the Union to be "the greatest thing" which had yet been seen on this planet; they are informed that "The Church is more than country, and fealty to the creed which God teaches through her is more than patriotism." Protestants must tolerate Catholics,

BUT CATHOLICS MUST NOT TOLERATE PROTESTANTS.

"The Church is in possession of absolute truth; she alone has the right to be—she alone must be—intolerant."

Language of this kind is permitted in the New World because of its absurdity. Fools are allowed to talk as they please; their talk can do no harm. America has solved the problem of self-government. "America represents a principle which places her in the vanguard of civilization and progress." The ravings of Ultramontane fanatics she can afford to laugh at. In that vast, seething caldron of humanity a few thousand priests and their flocks may be thrown in among the other ingredients, "to make the gruel thick and slab"; but, to suppose that these Old-World extravagances can seriously affect the fortunes of the Great Republic is to suppose that the rivers can run upward to their fountains, or the seasons turn back upon their courses. So Americans have thought hitherto, and so many of them think still. But the figures in the census startle them. They see that "The enthronement of Romanism means the dethronement of liberty"; that, "If America does not conquer Romanism, Romanism will certainly conquer her"; and that the issue is less certain than they had, in their fancied security, believed. Compromise is impossible. A republican form of government implies freedom and self-reliance; and freedom and self-reliance are extinguished in Romanism, as a flame goes out in carbonic acid. The Jesuits are shrewd in their generation. The Jesuits say that "The most glorious enterprise for the Church to engage in is the conversion of the United States"; and they not only think the conquest possible, but

THEY ARE CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS.

The American eagle may scream.—"There are times when the American eagle screeches itself hoarse in proclaiming the greatness of the Nation"; but "neither screech of eagle nor strut of peacock" will avail against a danger which is actually present. Providence, of course, will watch over her cherished darling. America will be saved somehow. But Providence "is apt to be on the side of the strong battalions." Protestantism, disorganized and disunited, fights at frightful disadvantage against the homogeneous Roman army.

"It is the quintessence of imbecility," this anonymous writer says, "to allow a system so vast and dangerous to pursue its career of conquest unchallenged. If Romanism is essentially opposed to the welfare of American institutions, our duty is clear and imperative."

To speak in the Old World of an imperative duty in the face of an acknowledged danger would mean something serious. It would imply that the enemy was to be taken by the throat. An American, unfortunately, can set no such rigorous purpose before him. The course which is so plain and imperative is only, it seems, to scream, after all,—to reiterate the indisputable truth that America is the chief representative of the "liberty, progress, and civilization" with which the Pope, in the Syllabus, refuses to reconcile himself; that Rome "is the enemy of liberty and culture," and that the modern ideas which she will not accept "are the expression of the mind's best energies blossoming under the sunshine of intellectual freedom and spiritual liberty"; that Romanism impedes the cause of progress, while Protestantism moves forward like Alexander, seeking new worlds to conquer"; and that "America is what she is because she represents, in an advanced form, certain principles which have always been in harmony with the unfolding powers of the human mind, no less than the progressive instincts of humanity."

Most important all this,

BUT TOO VAGUE FOR ITS PURPOSE;

for the impatient mind will still ask, To what end are mankind moving? "Progress!"—but progress whither? "Liberty!"—but what use is to be made of it?—what aim are we to set before ourselves? It is exactly by these undefined commonplaces that the wearied man, to whom life is an earnest thing,—who believes that he has been placed in this world, not to exercise his rights, but to learn his duty and to do it,—is driven back upon a system which at least knows what it is about. Men cannot live on bottled moonshine, or feed on fractions whose denominator is nothing. Modern civilization builds fine cities and houses, and constructs railways, and sends the lightning on its messages. It outdoes Ariel, and puts a girdle round the globe in less than the forty minutes of Prospero's "familiar"; but, when the ordinary human being inquires to what purpose his powers are to be directed,—what moral code, for the guidance of his own action, the civilization provides him with which the Pope declines to reconcile himself,—the only answer is, that he is to make money and improve his circumstances; and he knows that he is meant for something better, and turns away in disgust. If this is all which civilization means, he will take the Pope in preference.

The believer in progress is exasperated. He feels that he is following truth; and truth, he is assured, will lead him in time to ampler fields of spiritual knowledge. The reaction into Romanism is anachronism and blasphemy. He cannot prevent it, but he cannot look upon it without indignation.

"The principles of liberty may forbid that the Roman Catholics shall be refused the same privileges which are allowed to others"; but he says, "Neither liberty, equality, nor justice requires that Roman Catholicism shall be permitted to pursue its insidious methods of attack unchallenged." It is one thing to allow to all men the right to choose any religion they please; it is quite another thing to allow a Church, as dangerous and powerful as the Church of Rome, to sow the seeds of dissolution and destruction, without doing something to check the "evil in its stages of incipiency." Doing something! But what is the something which is to be done? A hint is dropped that

"A DEBASED AND IRRESPONSIBLE SUFFRAGE"

may have to do with the mischief. The Roman Catholic peasantry, who have flowed over into America, are poor, ignorant creatures, who care nothing for the Constitution, whose interests, so far as they have any, are in Ireland and in their creed, and who vote as their priests direct them. Why should such voices be allowed to exercise a preponderating influence in the American Nation? But the thought is not followed out. "Universal suffrage" just now is the American sovereign: it is surrounded with the sacred awe which belongs to imperial majesty, and even to breathe a word against it is treason. The remedy has still to be found, and the writer can but prolong and reiterate the note of alarm.

"Should Romanism succeed in making a sufficient number of converts among the educated classes to give it a controlling power, we may indeed have fewer discords and fewer anxieties on the deeper questions of human existence and human destiny, but we should exchange the activity of life for the stillness of death and the silence of the grave." Americans, he says, must not persecute the Roman Catholics, but they must recognize the incompatibility of the Roman Catholic creed with American institutions. They must realize the intimate connection between the liberty of thought which Protestantism contends for and the spirit of freedom which their Government represents. There is no reason to suppose that the rulers of the Roman Catholic Church regret the tyranny and intolerance with which they fought to retain the dominion which they once possessed. "Intolerance, persecution, and immobility

ARE COMPONENT PARTS OF THEIR SYSTEM.

Everything which conflicts with the all-embracing claims of the Papacy is denounced as emanating from the powers of darkness and the gates of Hell."

If it be asked, To what purpose are such protests, "if it be unwise and unjust to attempt forcible resistance"? "The question proves how general is the confusion in regard to some of the most important functions of citizenship. We cannot remedy the evil by resorting to repressive measures. Repressive measures defeat themselves, and cannot be recommended. But the American who is proud of his country, and believes in the institutions which have made it great, perceives that Romanism is as inconsistent with a republican form of government as Slavery was. It must be encountered with a renewal of Protestant energy, and the robustness of thought which that energy produces. We must reply by intelligent firmness appealing to the higher form of patriotism. By kindling a healthy sentiment we may render unnecessary those legislative measures which other nations have found it advisable to adopt."

The allusion to Slavery in this passage is extremely significant. The Americans are thoroughgoing when they are roused. The Civil War showed what they would do if their country or their principles were really in danger; and, if the progress of Romanism creates difficulties with which the Constitution cannot deal, they will not sacrifice realities to scruples of form. A Falk law in the last extremity

MAY NOT BE IMPOSSIBLE.

If all else fails to check the growth of a religion which strikes at the foundations of the State. If Romanism becomes strong enough to command a majority at any important local centre the crisis will arrive, because the Constitution insists on the equality of all creeds before the law, and a conscientious Catholic knows no laws save those which the Church has sanctioned.

"The Constitution of the United States," this writer goes on, "repudiates the idea of an established religion; yet the Pope tells us that this is a violation of God's law; that by that law the Roman Catholic religion should be made exclusive, and the Roman Catholic Church, acting alone through him, should have supreme authority, not only over individuals, but over nations, peoples, and sovereigns. The Constitution guarantees liberty of speech and of the press. The Pope says this is the liberty of perdition, and should not be tolerated. The Constitution requires all the people and all the Churches to obey the laws of the United States. The Pope anathematizes this provision, because it requires the Roman Catholic Church to pay the same obedience to the law which is paid by the Protestant Churches. The Constitution subordinates all Churches to the civil power, except in matters of faith and discipline. The Pope declares this to be heresy, because God has commanded all Governments to be subordinate to the Roman Catholic Church. The Constitution repudiates Royal powers. The Pope proclaims that

THE WORLD MUST BE GOVERNED BY ROYAL POWER,

that it may protect the Roman Catholic Church to the exclusion of other Churches. The Constitution allows the free circulation of the Bible, and the right of private judgment in interpreting it. The Pope says that the Catholic Church is the only living authority which has the right to interpret it, and that its interpretation should be the only one allowed. . . . Given a continuance of the opportunities which now exist in consequence of our drowsiness and indifference, and who shall say that there may not come a time when the Empire of ecclesiastical Rome shall flourish over the ruins of the fairest and most promising Republic that ever existed?"

The first principle of the Republic is, that the majority of the whole country shall rule. If the Church of Rome can really convert a majority of the American people, either the principle will have to be set aside, or the Church will be within its rights in ordering matters as it pleases. We know very little of the conditions of intellectual energy. In the past history of mankind it has been intermittent. Periods of activity and progress have alternated with periods of rest, as if the mind was like the soil, which requires a respite of stagnation to recover from an exhausting crop. It is possible, it is even likely, that the appetite for change which has characterized the last century may be followed by a wave of spiritual and political conservatism, that Science will pause for a while in its discoveries, and that our new knowledge may be allowed time to shape itself into a form with some humanity in it. Even then, however, it is hard to believe that conservatism anywhere in modern society can take the form of Romanism. Before Romanism can become dominant the question will have to be

FOUGHT OUT WITH LEAD BULLETS

instead of with balloting-papers; and, though the zeal of the converts is hot enough to build churches and monasteries, and produce libraries full of sentimental theological literature, we doubt whether it is of the sort that would figure respectably on a battle-field. If we are to lie quiet for a generation or two, it must be on some more substantial basis than a revived enthusiasm for the Virgin Mary. But that the alarm should have risen among our cousins in the United States—that among them, of all peoples, who are

The heirs of all the ages in the foremost files of time,

intelligent persons can be found who are really afraid of what may lie before them—is at least remarkable, and gives us a kind of melancholy satisfaction. The Americans, too, are but mortals after all, subject to the same diseases which afflict the worn-out races of the Old World; and they may draw closer to us in the common trial. To us, in Europe, the face of the enemy is only too familiar. We know what he is; we know his nature, and that he is not to be exorcised by fine speeches. "Shrink to the clergy," said Thomas Cromwell, "and they be lions. Lay their faults roundly to them, and they be as sheep, and will lightly be reformed." This is "the healthy sentiment," "the intelligent firmness," which needs revival. This is the tone in which Protestant energy would speak it it was really rekindled. But

THE REKINDLING IS NOT SO EASY.

The flame has died down and the new fuel is green. Protestantism once meant abhorrence of falsehood. It now means the right of every man to have his own opinion about religion, whether false or true; and enthusiasm for such a right as this will hardly blaze into a serious conflagration. False opinions about religion imply false opinions about human duty. If human duty is ill done, unpleasant consequences follow, and in time we shall come round again to the convictions of our fathers; we shall feel with them that it is better to die than to take up with lies in such matters. But ages of hard experience lie ahead of us before we shall have learned our lesson, and, till we have learned it, we cannot speak to the Catholic clergy as Cromwell spoke. They know what they mean; we do not know what we mean; and modern Protestantism will and must fight a losing battle against a communion which professes to value truth and claims to teach it, till it has some truth of its own to insist upon.

The Catholic revival is a fact, and it will serve, among other purposes, to clear our minds on the real meaning of modern self-government. We speak of self-government as if it was a discovery of an eternal principle, a grand triumph of political sagacity. It is, in fact, no principle at all, but a phenomenon, like other institutions, essentially temporary, which has grown out of a particular state of things, and is adapted to the prevailing condition of human society. We all admit that particular races, the Asiatics for instance, are not yet fit for it. We interpret their incapacity by assuming that they are not sufficiently advanced on the road to perfection. Quite possibly these peoples may never advance along that road, and have no need to advance. All men require to be governed, either by themselves or others. There is a baser nature in every one of us which must be restrained in some way, and self-government is only possible among nations who have been broken by long habit into

RESPECT FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Republics have invariably risen only among races which have gone on for centuries under wise authority,—the masses obeying their rulers; the rulers obeying, or recognizing and professing to obey, an invisible Master in Heaven, to whom all sorts, governors and governed alike, look up as supreme. Gradually the invisible Master becomes problematic. Kings, Bishops, clergy, lords, magistrates, leading traders, and heads of guilds are demoralized by power and wealth. They abuse their authority for their own advantage. If the people have more faith than their masters, they shake them off as the first Protestants and Puritans shook off the Bishops, and choose others in their places. If, as in these days of ours, self-advancement becomes the ruling principle in all classes alike, then no one can be trusted with authority at all. Each individual, high or low, thinks only of his own interest. He will use every opportunity which is allowed him of benefiting himself to his inferior's disadvantage. Gradation and degree lose their meaning. The difference between man and man becomes a difference merely of strength or intelligence, and they are morally on the same level. Authority, therefore, is reduced to a minimum. All men are declared to be equal, and to have equal rights in the Commonwealth; and no one is allowed to interfere with his neighbor beyond the narrow limits of the prevention of violence and fraud. Thus we arrive at

THE MODERN NOTION OF LIBERTY;

and it will continue as long as the majority of people retain enough of the ancient respect for morality to be able to resist temptations, and, under certain conditions, would rather suffer loss and inconvenience than do what they know to be wrong.

But liberty begets a temptation to abuse it. Sense of responsibility becomes evanescent when there is no court, either in Heaven or Earth, where a man is convinced in his heart that he will be called to answer for himself. Where each person is left to his own guidance, and the only object which he is taught to set before himself is the bettering of his own condition, a society so constituted becomes eaten into, necessarily, by a thousand forms of corruption. To make money becomes at best its highest aspiration. Those who fail to make money grow discontented, and those who make it find that it does not satisfy them. They remember that they have souls, and at once the foundations are threatened on which the existing state of things is built up. Let a creed arise taking possession of the masses,—any strong spiritual conviction of new truth, or even an old superstition, which distaste for progress has brought to life,—and the right of every man to think and do as he pleases at once disappears. A real belief is necessarily intolerant. Let us feel absolutely certain that particular actions are wrong, and particular opinions false and destructive, and only want of power will prevent us from prohibiting them. If the majority is against us, we shall resist the majority; we shall recognize no more sacredness in a majority than in an hereditary King. We shall fight, and lose our lives if necessary in the conflict, till the truth of which we are convinced is made supreme.

Constitutional government, in England and America, implies that each individual is capable of thinking for himself, and ought to think for himself. When individuals combine for a sacred purpose,

THEY CEASE TO THINK FOR THEMSELVES.

From their first beginning they are antagonistic to a mode of government which rests on compromise. When they become predominant they are fatal to it.

This it is which makes the future of mankind so uncertain. So long as men are governed by material interests, their action may be calculated on. But the forces which rule the evolution of humanity are not mechanical, but vital. They are born of the spirit,—coming we know not whence, and bearing us we know not whither. They seize hold of us, and subdue us, and model us, as the seed growing out of the soil seizes the surrounding air and fashions it by its own laws into stem and leaves, and flower and fruit. The Catholic religion is an organic force of this kind, which, after all that has passed, still retains some sparks of fire in its embers. Weary of running after mere dollars, weary of the misuse of the word which calls dollars *wealth*, finding their moral stature dwarfed, their art and poetry made sordid and vulgar, their religion a jargon of contending opinions, mankind are everywhere looking about them uneasily for something better. The Catholic Church stands ready with its code of duties and its formulas of faith,—formulas which were once coextensive with Christendom. They wish to remain Christians. The Church says that it, and it alone, is Christianity. Protestantism has veiled its crest, and no longer even professes to interfere with conduct at all; and, wearied with its confusions and ineffectualities, many amiable persons are inclined to take the Church at its word. That the Church has refused to fraternize with the modern spirit is no longer its crime, but its credential; and it can be encountered only by spiritual convictions of the same nature as itself which face it on its own ground. Better to believe in the Virgin Mary and the Saints than in the almighty dollar on week-days, and on Sundays in a religion which has no rule of life to offer, and rattles in its old dress like a shriveled kernel of a nut in a shell too large for it. There is nothing to be surprised at in this. A man's life does not consist in the abundance of the things which he possesses. He must set some higher ambition before himself if existence is to continue tolerable. This ambition Protestantism has failed to satisfy; and he turns back in despair to the old community which his fathers deserted.

PROTESTANTISM HAS FAILED.

It is a hard saying. Protestantism when it began was a revolt against lies. It was a fierce declaration that men would no longer pretend to believe what in their hearts they did not and could not believe. In this sense Protestantism has not failed, and can never fail as long as there is an honest man left upon the globe. But we cannot live upon negations; we must have convictions of a positive sort, if our voyage through earthly existence is to be an honorable and successful one. And no Protestant community has ever succeeded in laying down a chart of human life with any definit sailing directions. In every corner of the world there is the same phenomenon of the decay of established religions. In Catholic countries as well as in Protestant,—nay, among Mohammedans, Jews, Buddhists, Brahmans,—traditionary creeds are losing their hold. An intellectual revolution is sweeping over the world, breaking down established opinions, dissolving the foundations on which historical faiths have been built up. Science, History, Philosophy, have combined to create universal uncertainty; and Catholic France and Italy are no better off in this respect than Germany or England or America. Yet Christianity retains a powerful hold, especially over the Anglo-Saxon race. When positive reasoning fails, a conclusion may be established by proving that the absurdity of its contradictory and destructive criticism has been pushed to a point where it issues in what our instincts reject. Modern skepticism has been arrived at by the application of those principles of reason which were appealed to at the Reformation to liberate us from Rome. If it leads to something which we feel to be incredible, the whole process is discredited from the beginning. The average Englishman and American is not philosophic, but he is constitutionally reverent. That Christianity in some shape is true, his innermost conscience assures him. He knows the weak points of the forms of it in which he has been brought up. With the weak points of Catholicism he has not the same acquaintance; and, when Rationalism tells him to abandon Christianity, he replies by falling back into the Roman communion.

Among the men of the middle classes the movement has not gone far. They are too busy for speculation. There are few infidels among them, and therefore few Romanists. The conversions in England are chiefly among the Peers, women, and clergy: and among them, perhaps, they would have been less heard of, and there might have been no conversion at all, had not political causes co-operated with the intellectual; and thus we come round again to the Irish question with which our article began.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

Among "all the ills that flesh is heir to" none are more provoking than a troublesome cough, and but for that reliable remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, many would be in despair. Price, 25 cents.

INGERSOLL.

A Racy Political Talk by Col. Robert G. Ingersoll.

He Thinks Grant Can Afford to Treat the Presidency as a Broken Toy.

Says that Hendricks Has "A Geographical Position" Which Makes Him a Necessity to the Democracy,

And Remarks that Bayard Is Not Good Enough to Be Popular, Nor Bad Enough to Be Famous.

Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 17.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll yesterday afternoon incautiously sauntered into the *Journal* editorial rooms, and was at once corraled for an interview. The Colonel was in excellent humor, and evidently not disinclined to talk, for he opened the conversation himself. Looking at an engraved likeness of the late O. P. Morton, which had been handed to him, he remarked:

"I think Morton had the best intellectual grip on a question of any man I ever saw."

"Some people have made comparisons between Morton and Chandler," suggested the interviewer.

"There was an infinit difference between the two men. Morton's strength lay in proving a thing; Chandler's in asserting it. But Chandler was a strong man, and no hypocrit."

"What are your ideas of Grant, and his position before the people?"

"My idea is that Grant can afford to regard the Presidency as

A BROKEN TOY.

It would add nothing to his fame if he were again elected, and would add nothing to the debt of gratitude which the people feel they owe him. He is regarded universally as the hero of the War, and I think it was really his genius that almost gave us the victory. I don't think his reputation can ever be as great in any direction as in the direction of war. He has made his reputation and has lived his great life. I regard him confessedly as the best soldier the Anglo-Saxon blood has produced. I don't know that it necessarily follows that because he is a great soldier he is great in other directions. Probably some of the greatest statesmen of the world would have made the worst soldiers."

"Do you regard him as more popular now than ever before?"

"I think that his reputation is certainly

GREATER AND HIGHER

than when he left the Presidency, and mainly because he has represented this country with so much discretion and with such quiet poised dignity all around the world. He has measured himself with Kings, and was able to look over the heads of every devilish one of them. They were not quite as tall as he was, even adding the crown to their original hight. I think he represented us abroad with wonderful success. One thing that touched me very much was that at a reception given him by the workingmen of Birmingham, after he had been received by Royalty, he had the courage to say that that reception gave him more pleasure than any other. He has been throughout perfectly true to the genius of our institutions, and has not upon any occasion exhibited the slightest toadyism. Grant is a man who is not greatly affected by either flattery or abuse."

"What do you believe to be his position in regard to the Presidency?"

"My own judgment is, that

HE DON'T CARE.

I don't think he has any enemies to punish, and I think that while he was President he certainly rewarded most of his friends."

"What are your views as to a third term?"

"I have no objection to a third term on principle, but so many men want the Presidency that it seems almost cruel to give a third term to any one."

"Then, if there is no objection to a third term, what about a fourth?"

"I don't know that that could be objected to, either. We have got to admit, after all, that the American people, or at least a majority of them, have a right to elect one man as often as they please. Personally, I think it should not be done, unless in case of a man who is prominent above the rest of his fellow-citizens, and whose election appears absolutely necessary. But I frankly confess I cannot conceive of any political situation where one man is a necessity. I do not believe in the one-man-on-horseback idea, because I believe in all the people being on horseback."

"How do you like the administration of

PRESIDENT HAYES?"

"I think its attitude has greatly improved of late. There are certain games of cards—pedro, for instance—where you cannot only fail to make something, but be set back. I think that Hayes' veto-messages very nearly get him back to the commencement of the game,—that he is now almost ready to commence counting, and make some points. His position before the country has greatly improved, but he will not develop into a dark horse. My preference is, of course, still for Blaine."

"Where do you think it is necessary the Republican candidate should come from to insure success?"

"Somewhere out of Ohio. I think it will go to Maine, and for this reason: first of all, Blaine is certainly a competant man of affairs, a man who knows what to do at the time; and then he has acted in such a chivalric way ever since the Convention at Cincinnati that those who opposed him most bitterly now have for him nothing but admiration. I think John Sherman is a man of decided ability, but I don't believe the American people would make one brother President while the other is General of the Army. It would be giving too much power to one family."

"What are your conclusions as to the future of the Democratic party?"

I think the Democratic party

OUGHT TO DISBAND.

I think they would be a great deal stronger disbanded, because they would get rid of their reputation without decreasing."

"But if they won't disband?"

"Then the next campaign depends undoubtedly upon New York and Indiana. I do not see how they can very well help nominating a man from Indiana, and by that I mean Hendricks. You see the South has 138 votes, all supposed to be Democratic; with the thirty-five from New York and fifteen from Indiana they would have just three to spare. Now I take it that the fifteen from Indiana are just about as essential as the thirty-five from New York. To lack fifteen votes is nearly as bad as being thirty-five short, and, so far as drawing salary is concerned, it is quite as bad. Mr. Hendricks ought to know that he holds the key to Indiana, and that there can't be any possibility of carrying this State for the Democracy without him. He has tried running for the Vice-Presidency, which is not much of a place anyhow,—I'd about as soon be vice-mother-in-law,—and my judgment is, that he knows exactly

THE VALUE OF HIS GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

New York is divided to that degree that it would be unsafe to take a candidate from that State; and, besides, New York has become famous for furnishing defeated candidates for the Democracy. I think the man must come from Indiana."

"Would the Democracy of New York unite on Seymour?"

"You recollect what Lincoln said about the powder that had been shot off once. I do not remember any man who has once made a race for the Presidency and been defeated ever being again nominated."

"What will be the effect of the enthusiastic receptions that are being given to Gen. Grant?"

"I think these ovations show that the people are resolved not to lose the results of the great victories of the War, and that they make known this determination by their attentions to Gen. Grant. I think that, if he goes through the principal cities of this country, the old spirit will be revived everywhere; and, whether it make him President or not, the result will be to

MAKE THE ELECTION GO REPUBLICAN.

The revival of the memories of the War will bring the people of the North together as closely as at any time since that great conflict closed,—not in the spirit of hatred, or malice, or envy, but in generous emulation to preserve that which was fairly won. I don't think there is any hatred about it, but we are begining to see that we must save the South ourselves, and that that is the only way we can save the Nation."

"But suppose they give the same receptions in the South?"

"So much the better."

"Is there any split in the Solid South?"

"Some of the very best people in the South are apparently disgusted with following the Democracy any longer, and would hail with delight any opportunity they could reasonably take advantage of to leave the organization, if they could do so without making it appear that they were going back on Southern interests; and this opportunity will come when the South becomes enlightened and sees that it has no interests except in common with the whole country. That I think they are beginning to see."

"What about

BAYARD AND HANCOCK

as candidates?"

"I don't see how Bayard could possibly carry Indiana, while his own State is too small and too solidly Democratic. My idea of Bayard is, that he has not been good enough to be popular, and not bad enough to be famous. As to Gen. Hancock, you may set it down as certain that the South will never lend their aid to elect a man who helped to put down the Rebellion. It would be just the same as the effort to elect Greeley. It can't be done. I see, by the way, that I am reported as having said that David Davis, as the Democratic candidate, would carry Illinois. I did say that, in 1876, he could have carried it against Hayes; but whether he could carry Illinois in 1880 would depend altogether upon who runs against him. The condition of things has changed greatly in our favor since 1876."

RISE IN VALUES.

Specie-Basis Inflation.

New York Times, Nov. 17.

At the beginning of this year we presented figures showing the enormous disproportion between the increase in circulating medium and that in population and exchanges. As bearing upon the present and any prospective speculative movements, we reproduce these figures, brought down to recent date, the amounts in the second table, except the ratio in the last column, being stated in millions and tenths, and the dates in that table being on or about Oct. 1 in each year:

Year.	Bank Paper.	Specie.	Total.	Per cent Increase.
1830	$ 74.2	$29.7	$103.9	....
1835	121.0	59.6	180.6	17.4
1840	113.6	34.5	148.2	17.9
1845	89.6	44.2	133.8	*9.7
1850	131.3	45.3	176.7	32.0
1855	183.9	53.9	240.8	36.3
1860	207.1	83.5	290.6	20.7

*Decrease.

Year.	National Bank Paper.	Greenbks and Fract'n'l.	Bank Specie.	Total.	Pr cent of incr'se
1865	$146.1	$457.7	$18.0	$621.8	....
1870	299.7	395.8	18.4	713.9	14.8
1873	347.2	400.8	19.8	767.8	7.5
1875	354.4	*418.0	8.0	780.4	1.7
1878	323.1	362.8	30.6	714.1	†8.5
1879	332.8	362.4	*42.3	737.5	3.2

*June 14. †Decrease.

Compound-interest and other notes are not included in the last table, nor are the gold in the country (except bank gold), estimated at $259,000,000 a year ago, the silver coin of various sorts, and bullion, estimated then at $100,000,000, etc. But, without counting these, the bank paper alone is $42,000,000 more than the total currency in 1860, and the Government paper is $30,000,000 more than the bank currency. The contrasts may be more sharply shown thus:

THIRTY YEARS, 1830-1860.

Increase in	From	To	Per cent.
Population	12,866,000	31,443,000	144
Total imports	$70,877,000	$362,166,000	411
Total exports	73,850,000	400,122,000	442
Cotton manuf's	26,000,000	116,000,000	346
Currency	104,000,000	290,700,000	17[illegible]

NINETEEN YEARS, 1860-1879.

Increase in	From	To	Per cent.
Population	31,443,000	47,000,000	[illegible]
Total imports	$362,166,000	$466,085,000	[illegible]
Total exports	400,122,000	735,425,000	[illegible]
Cotton manuf's	116,000,000	200,000,000	[illegible]
Currency	290,700,000	737,500,000	15[illegible]

Upon what ground of necessity this enormous inflation can be justified is a question we have yet to see answered. It cannot be upon the naked proposition that as prosperity increases currency must increase, or that there is any close connection between the rise and fall of the two; for the currency was larger in 1873 than in 1870, and still larger in 1875 than in 1873, as shown by the figures above given. It cannot be upon the proposition that population and exchanges have increased,—even supposing, for the moment, the claim admissible that as those grow the volume of money should grow,—for the last figures above show an astonishing disproportion. The absolute increase in currency during the last nineteen years was nearly two and a half times as great as during the previous thirty years. If the same rate of increase had obtained in the currency as in the volume of foreign trade, during the thirty years 1830-1860, the volume of currency would have been $548,000,000 in 1860, instead of $290,000,000; and had the currency only kept pace with the growth of trade during the nineteen years 1860-1879, the former would stand at $455,000,000, instead of $737,000,000 now. The actual inflation cannot be successfully defended on the plea that prices of merchandise have risen, for when prices declined, since 1873, the volume of currency did not follow, and, up to the coming of the present crazy speculation, prices were not above the general line in 1860. The task of rationally accounting for this huge manipulation of the mere implements of exchange is one to which we are unequal, and one for which, moreover, inflationists seem to have neither time nor inclination.

This exaggerated volume is, of course, a legacy of the War, too long retained by a country deluded by the exhilaration of imaginary prosperity. Either the greenbacks or the bank-notes would be enough paper; both are too much; and the natural result is "booming." The former ought to go, because they are incurably vicious, and the financial system can never be free from subtle danger while they remain. The bank-notes represent value, not past consumption; they possess elasticity, and—as shown before and by their average increase of about a million a month during this year—are ample to meet any demand for expansion. To get rid of the greenbacks would make room for gold to flow in: it would resemble shortening sail and adding ballast.

"SATURATION."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—Having seen in Sunday's issue of THE TRIBUNE a poem under the heading, "Tale of a Fast Young Man," taken from the Joliet *Republican*, and purporting to have been written in the Illinois State Penitentiary, and thinking it sounded strangely familiar, I find, in looking over an old scrap-book, that the poem as originally written was prepared expressly for the New York *Clipper*, was written by Vandyke Brown, and appeared in the *Clipper* in (I think) 1874. It is entitled "In the Tombs." The "saturated" author in the Joliet "pen" very wisely leaves out the first two stanzas and the last stanza. Instead of reading, in the last four lines of the first stanza—

"I was raking in pools on the races,
And feeing the waiters with 'ten,'
And sipping mint-juleps by twilight;
And to-day I am here in the 'pen'"—

as the "saturated" convict-poet puts it, the original poem reads:

"I was laying in pools on the races,
And feeing the waiters and grooms,
And sipping mint-julep at twilight;
And to-day I am here in the Tombs."

Being a "Bohemian" myself, and detesting plagiarism, or (as Dr. Lorimer has modernized the word) "saturation," I cheerfully make this correction, although it is too bad to deprive our own State of producing the poet, as the *Republican* would make out. It is to be regretted that the poetical convict had not the requisite genius to "fix up" the other three stanzas to suit the situation. Your paper is profuse with fine poetical selections, many of which adorn my scrap-book; and, as I am by no means the only admirer, I don't want to see the dear people imposed upon.

A CONSTANT READER.

Thurlow Weed's Story of Old Zach Taylor.

New York Correspondence Boston Herald.

The conversation turning upon leading Rebels, Mr. Weed related an anecdote of considerable historic interest. "When," he said, "California was about to be admitted to the Union, the Slaveholders' party in Congress, as you know, were determined that the State should not have a Free-State Constitution. Then, on the floors of Congress, Toombs and Stephens of Georgia threatened what really took place in 1861. About that time I called on President Taylor at the White House, and he said to me: 'Did you see those d—d traitors when you came in?' I replied that I had seen some gentlemen, Messrs. Toombs, Stephens, and a North Carolina Senator. 'Well,' said President Taylor, 'those were the men I meant. But the biggest conspirator of all didn't dare to come.' I asked him who that was, and the President answered, 'My son-in-law, Jefferson Davis!'"

By the use of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites the *nerves* become reinforced in strength, the stomach is made capable of digesting the food, the food changes to blood, the heart becomes strengthened to pump the blood, the lungs distribute and oxidize the blood, healthy blood displaces unhealthy muscle and tuberculous matter, the patient becomes vigorous, and then, by using his constitution as intended by a beneficent Creator, he may live up to the ripe old age when, like the corn ready for the harvest, he drops from the bush.

PENS. BRADFORD'S ... PENS ... BEST ... NUMBERS 333, 165 ... BRADFORD, New York. ... REMEDY ... TESTIMONIALS ... HUNT'S REMEDY ... SALES ... Watch ... Glassware ... FURNITURE ... GOODS ... CANDIES ... TRUNKS

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Government Bonds, Foreign Exchange, and Money---A Decline in Stocks.

A Decided Tameness and Marked Falling-Off in New York Stocks.

The Chicago Produce Markets Less Active and Generally Easier.

Provisions Weakened by Large Receipts of Hogs--Grain in Store.

A Heavy Feeling and Further Decline in the New York Wheat Market.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were quiet and steady; local transactions light. The 4s opened in New York with sales at 103, and were quoted 103 bid and 103¼ asked. In Chicago the quotation was 102⅞ bid and 103⅛ asked. The 4½s were 106⅜ and 106⅝, the 5s 102⅛ and 102⅜, and the 6s 105⅝ and 106.

Foreign exchange was firm. There was a larger supply of bills in Chicago, but in New York it is limited on account of the check given exports by the rise in prices. Sterling grain bills were 478¼@478½. The posted rates for sterling were 481 and 484. Actual rates in New York were 480@480¼ and 483@483¼; in Chicago they were the same as in New York. French grain bills were 528⅛ for Paris bills. French provision bills were 530@530⅝ for Antwerp and 529⅜ for Havre. German marks were 93⅛. A noteworthy feature of foreign trade last week is the marked increase in the foreign importations, the total at New York being $8,140,946, against $6,497,541 the week previous. Many of these goods are intended for the holiday trade. The specie imports at New York during the week ending Nov. 14 amount in the aggregate to $3,045,791, of which $2,866,216 is gold and $179,575 silver. The total from Jan. 1 to that date is $67,038,209, consisting of $58,039,496 gold and $8,998,713 silver. From the 1st of August to Nov. 14, inclusive, the importations foot up $60,831,397, including $9,489,980 American gold coin, $33,670,015 foreign gold coin, $15,762,582 gold bullion, $98,914 gold dust, $1,081,395 American silver coin, $713,712 foreign silver coin, and $14,799 silver bars. Of the total during this period, $37,205,672 was from the Continent, $18,688,511 from Great Britain, and $4,937,214 from the West Indies and South America.

Consols opened at 97 15-16, and advanced to 98 1-16. The Bank of England is losing less gold now, as bonds are being sent forward to America in place of specie. About the drain of gold the London *Times* says, Nov. 6:

The drain of gold from Europe to pay the United States for breadstuffs fell entirely on the Bank of France until about the beginning of last month, our debt to America for grain being liquidated by the export of United States bonds; and we were able by this means to ward off the drain which menaced us also much longer than even some of the experts in international arbitrage business had calculated upon. The surplus supply of gold which the Bank of France held became, curiously enough, exhausted somewhere about the time when the available supply of United States bonds fell short with us. The Bank of France put up their discount rate to 3 per cent on the 23d of October, when the withdrawals from the Bank of England had already begun to assume a chronic appearance, and since that date the movements have been continuous in the same direction. The maximum amount of gold held by the Bank of England for this year was shown in the return issued on the 30th of July, when the amount was £35,694,093. Since that date the totals, after recovering a little at the end of September, have steadily diminished until the figure last week were £31,097,433. This is a reduction in three months of £4,596,660. Considering the amount held, the total is not large in the circumstances, and more could, no doubt, be spared without inconvenience as far as our internal financial affairs are concerned.

Some of the banks received heavier currency orders from the country than usual, but the movement was not general. New York exchange was in less demand, the price being quoted at par to 25c per $1,000 premium, with large sales at par. Money remains in good demand, with regular bank rates at 6@7 per cent on call and 7@8 per cent on time. Bank clearings were $5,200,000.

Chicago water 7s of 1895 were sold at 115¼.

Money closed in New York at 1-16 per cent a day premium above the legal rate. The stock market was again flooded with depressing rumors. Powerful influences were at work, as on the day before, to put down prices, and the prospect seemed good for a further decline. Gould is reported to be short of a large line of stocks. A leading bull clique are said to have sold out during the extraordinary buoyancy of last week, and to be now seeking to recover their holdings at an advantageous figure. The great difficulty in executing this brilliant maneuvre, which, in ordinary times, is so often successful, is that a large section of the outside public is waiting and watching for the same opportunity. Intelligent outside operators were some time since educated up to the policy of buying on the breaks. The outside public has a good deal more money than Wall street, and, when united by a common idea as this,—that the leading stocks are a purchase at any moderate reaction,—they are more of a force in the stock market. The professionals find themselves on this account at the mercy of the mob, for the first time since the fever heat of speculation during the War.

It well illustrates the anomalousness of this market that, on a day like yesterday, when nearly everything broke away a point or more, the two stocks which advanced should be those generally pronounced worthless. St. Louis & San Francisco, which some of the best brokers refuse to buy unless paid for in full, gained 1⅛ for the common, to 52, and 2⅛ for the preferred, to 59¼. Kansas & Texas, a road all of the bonds of which have been in default for years, advanced ⅛, to 35¼. The only other gain was C., C., C. & I., which went up ⅛, to 82⅜.

The decline between the opening and the close was: Lake Shore ⅝, to 103⅝; Northwestern ⅝, to 91⅜; St. Paul ⅜, to 79⅜; Illinois Central ⅛, to 100½; Erie 1⅛, to 47; the preferred 1⅜, to 74⅜; Wabash 1⅜, to 57⅛; Ohio & Mississippi 1⅝, to 31⅜; St. Joe ⅛, to 39⅜; the preferred 1⅜, to 68⅜; Delaware & Hudson ⅝, to 86⅛; Lackawanna ⅛, to 89; Jersey Central 1⅜, to 86⅜; Western Union ⅛, to 106⅜; Pacific Mail ⅜, to 35⅜; Iron Mountain ⅛, to 55; Kansas Pacific 1⅛, to 88⅛; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central 1⅛, to 26⅜; Atlantic & Pacific ⅛, to 47; St. Paul & Sioux City preferred 1, to 76; Lake Erie & Western 1, to 25⅛; Reading ⅜, to 73⅜; Northern Pacific 1, to 35⅛; the preferred 1⅜, to 59⅛; Chesapeake & Ohio preferred 2⅜, to 34.

Erie was again sold freely yesterday.

Erie second 6s opened at 90, declined to 89, and closed at 89⅜.

In railroad bonds, in New York last week, the transactions were enormous, especially in the Erie and Kansas & Texas issues. As a rule, prices advanced, the dealings having been characterized, except at brief intervals, by a decidedly buoyant tone. The Erie issues were in active demand, and closed at an advance of about 7 per cent for both consolidated seconds and funded 5s on the week's transactions. The Kansas & Texas bonds were somewhat irregular, but seconds advanced about 2 per cent. Chesapeake & Ohio firsts rose 8, and do currency 6s 10 per cent. Next in importance, so far as the advance in prices was concerned, were Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts, Mobile & Ohio debentures, C., C. & I. C. firsts and seconds, and the St. Louis & San Francisco issues. The demand was active for Northwest, St. Paul, New Jersey Central, and other leading bonds, but the transactions were comparatively small, owing to the light offerings.

Private dispatches from New York represented the cotton market as strong and active. Its condition at the close of last week was described as follows by the New York *Daily Commercial Bulletin*:

On options the volume of business has been smaller, and the excitement was somewhat allayed, but a more or less nervous feeling continued and numerous fluctuations took place. During Saturday the report from the Agricultural Bureau at Washington came to hand, covering the month of October, and the showing was of such an unfavorable character as to bring an immediate reaction in tone. Shorts commenced covering with much freedom, orders to purchase were received, and values on the stimulus underwent a recovery along the entire line, with an appearance of much firmness taking the place of the former listless and dragging tone. The receipts at the ports still run full, and these are an important factor upon the tone of the Liverpool market, as indicated through private dispatches, giving crop estimates much in excess of anything named here. Outside speculation was not quite so prominent on our market.

The London *Times* of Nov. 4 reports that a continued improvement is manifested in the Preston cotton trade. The Ribble Bank Spinning Mill, which has been stopped for some months, has started running. Messrs. Horrocks & Jacksons have started their large mill,—which has been stopped six months,—full time. Manufacturing is rapidly advancing on the Continent, quantities of mill machinery being almost daily sent by North Lancashire firms abroad. The Chicago *Commercial Graphic* says about cotton:

Cotton has thus far in the crop year had an experience similar to wheat. It was first depressed by the general report of an unusually large crop,—viz.: 5,100,000 bales,—that being the largest crop ever raised,—the crop of 1878 having been 4,811,265 bales. The effect of the presumed increase of production was the same as in the case of wheat; it caused an immense rush of the new product to market, and the receipts of cotton had (up to Nov. 1) been about 250,000 bales in excess of the previous year. But there was and is yet another feature in which the situation in cotton is similar to that in wheat,—viz.: the small stock in Europe. This is shown by the fact that on Oct. 1 the total supply of cotton at London, Liverpool, and all the Continental points was only 487,000 bales, against 656,000 bales at the same time in 1878, and 1,001,000 at the corresponding time in 1877. At the present time the belief is gaining ground that the crop of cotton for 1879 was somewhat overestimated; and, though at all times the estimates of the cotton-crop are a great deal more nearly correct than the estimates of the grain crops, it is thought possible that the cotton-crop of 1879 may not prove to be larger than that of 1878.

The San Francisco *Stock Report* says that a very important strike has been made in the south drift, 500 level, of the Jupiter Mine at Bodie. At the same time an improvement occurred in the crosscut west from the south drift. The ore assays about $100 per ton on an average. A special from Virginia City to the same paper says that low assays are reported from the Savage crosscuts. The formation is growing more favorable.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of 81	105½	106
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	102⅛	102¼
U. S. new 4½s	106⅜	106⅝
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	102⅞	103⅛

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	478	@478¼
France	528⅛	....

There were no changes in local securities or coins.

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In sums to suit.
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RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Speculation to-day was less furious than for several days, and the stock market in the early hours was heavy, and prices declined ¼@8 per cent. The latter, however, was Missouri Pacific, which recently advanced from nothing to 19, and which the stock buyers are beginning to understand has no legal existence. It is beyond question that several large bull speculators have sold out and are anxious to see prices lower to buy back. Whether they will succeed is one of those questions which in ordinary times might be answered positively, but cannot be now, as what the innocent from all parts of the country who now control prices will do no one can tell. Several times in the last few months the public have carried the market successfully against professional speculators, who back their operations with millions.

Mobile & Ohio was 25¼, and Chesapeake & Ohio 21½ at the close.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in the second week in November had increased earings of over $87,136.

The comparative earnings of the Louisville & Nashville for October were $300,000; increase over October, 1878, $144,301.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Governments strong and ⅛c higher for 81s and new 4s coupon.

Railroad bonds less active but generally steady; C., C. & I. C. seconds closed at 46. State securities quiet.

The stock market was heavy in the early dealings, with a decline of 7 per cent in Missouri Pacific, and ⅛ to 4 per cent in the general lists. The greatest pressure to sell was in coal shares, Erie and Southwestern stocks. During the afternoon there was a decidedly firmer tone to the speculation, and under brisk purchases both for long and short account, the general market advanced ⅛ to 6 per cent. The greatest improvement was in Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, St. Louis & San Francisco, and Missouri Pacific, the latter recovering 5 per cent of the early decline. The advance was well maintained in the late dealings, and the market closed firm. The newly-introduced fancies suffer from the unwillingness of some of the brokers to execute the orders on margins. It is reported that 100,000 shares of Erie were sold Saturday for account of a prominent operator, and surprise is expressed that the market should have taken that amount of stock from such a source and still been so well sustained.

Money was tightened again to-day in the interests of the bear movement. It appears that a large block of Iron Mountain stock which belonged to foreign bankers has been sold in this market in the last few days.

The evening papers here are generally unanimous in the opinion that the object of the present raid upon the market is undoubtedly to secure large lines of stocks at as low figures as possible, and that those who are now seeking to depress prices will soon be found on the bull side of the market. Some large operators were buying quietly this afternoon. The Western and Southwestern railways still continue to show a marked increase in earnings.

Transactions quite materially decreased to-day, aggregating 445,000 shares: 111,000 Erie, 14,000 Lake Shore, 7,000 Wabash, 11,000 Northwest, 9,000 St. Paul, 42,000 Lackawanna, 17,000 New Jersey Central, 6,000 Delaware & Hudson, 5,000 Reading, 4,000 Michigan Central, 2,600 Union Pacific, 9,000 C., C. & I. C., 6,000 St. Jo, 16,000 Ohio, 5,000 W. U., 12,000 Pacific Mail, 11,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 23,000 Kansas & Texas, 4,500 Iron Mountain, 2,400 Louisville & Nashville, 3,000 Northern Pacific, 4,600 Indiana, Cincinnati & Lafayette, 6,000 Chesapeake & Ohio, 2,000 Missouri Pacific, 4,500 Lake Erie & Western, 1,500 Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans, 14,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 3,200 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis, 17,000 Sutro Tunnel, and 3,300 Marietta & Cincinnati.

Money 7 per cent per annum and 1-16 per diem, closing at 7. Prime mercantile paper, 6@7 per cent.

Sterling exchange dull; 60 days, 480½; sight, 483¼.

Produce exports for the week, $6,988,000.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 81s	105⅝	New 4s	103
New 5s	102¼	Currency 6s	123
New 4½s	106⅜		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	106⅝	Terre Haute	20
Quicksilver	24½	Terre H., pfd	42
Quicksilver, pfd	68	C. & A	99
Pacific Mail	35⅝	C. & A., pfd	114
Mariposa	1⅜	Ohio & Mississippi	31⅜
Mariposa, pfd	1⅜	Del., L. & Western	88⅜
Adams Express	105	A. & P. Tel	46½
Wells, F. & Co	103	C., B. & Q	120
American Express	63	H. & St. Joe	39⅜
U. S. Express	54	H. & St. Joe, pfd	68⅜
N. Y. Central	131⅜	Canada Southern	75½
Erie	46½	Louisville & N	87½
Erie, pfd	74⅜	Kansas Pacific	88⅛
Harlem	160	Kansas & Tex	35¼
Michigan Central	96⅜	St. L. & San Fran	52
Panama	165	St. L. & S. F., pfd	59
Union Pacific	89½	Do, first pfd	76
Lake Shore	103⅝	W., St. L. & P	45½
Ill. Central	100½	W., St. L. & P. pfd	70¼
Cleve. & Pitts	105	C. P. bonds	110½
Northwestern	91	U. P. bonds	109⅜
N. W., pfd	104⅝	U. P. Land Grants	112
C., C., C. & I	82	U. P. S. Funds	114½
N. J. Central	87⅜	Northern Pacific	35
Rock Island	148	Northern P., pfd	59
St. Paul	79⅜	St. Paul & Sioux City	42
St. Paul, pfd	100⅜	St. P. & S. City, pfd., offered	76½
Wabash	57⅛		
Fort Wayne	111⅜	St. Paul & Minn	53

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	33	Virginia 6s, old	24
Tennessee 6s, new	30½	Virginia 6s, new	24

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The stock market rules active, the land and some speculative lines showing a decline, but Atchison and Council Bluffs are higher and in demand. Sales—Atchison, 114; do first 7s, 113; do first stamped 7s, 112; do seconds, 114@114½; Fort Scott common, 26; do preferred, 51; do 7s, 101⅜; Little Rock 7s, 81; do stock, 36⅛@37; Council Bluffs, 54@56; do first 7s, 105⅛; do income, 83@83½; Burlington in Nebraska, 123; do exempt 6s, 106; Pueblo, 67@68; Kansas & Lawrence Southern, 50½; do 4s, 83; Republican Valley, 118½; Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque, 55½; Cincinnati & Sandusky, 17½@18; Atchison & Nebraska, 65; Wichita & Southwestern, 54; Detroit preferred, 100; Wisconsin Valley preferred, 48.

Land Stocks—Boston, 12½@11½@12; water power, 13@13⅜@12⅝; Brookline, 6⅛@7; Maverick, 7⅜@8½; Waverly, 60.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Consols, 98 1-16.

American Securities—Illinois Central, 105; Pennsylvania Central, 51½; Reading, 38⅛; Erie, 48½; preferred, 79; seconds, 72½; new 5s, 105⅛; 4½s, 108⅜; 4s, 106⅜.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—Rentes, 80f 50c.

Silver at 4 p. m. was quoted at 53 5-16d.

The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £56,000, all for New York.

The *Telegraph* says the smallness of the withdrawals of bullion from the Bank of England is due to the fact that bonds are going to America instead of gold.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 3,941,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

A SAN FRANCISCO SENSATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Great excitement has been occasioned here by Col. Deane, former President of the San Francisco Mining Board, having hired the largest hall in the city for Thursday night, to disclose the names of the four Comstock bonanzas, which, he declares, have been concealed by Nevada stock magnates for months, or even years. The four mines are generally understood as the Mexican, Best & Belcher, Jacket, and Hale & Norcross. Deane was severely singed in selling Consolidated Virginia in November, 1876, hence his antagonism to the Bonanza firm. He declares he will indicate that where the cross-cuts are being made ore will be found. Flood stated this afternoon to your correspondent that Deane's proposal was ridiculous; that Fair and Mackay are developing what bonanzas they may have as fast as possible, and that he expects they will commence taking out ore from Union before Saturday. Deane is sure of an immense audience on Thursday.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—Copper stocks:

Calumet & Hecla	263	Pewabic	34¼
Copper Falls	5⅝	Quincy	29
Franklin	28¼	Ridge	8

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, Nov. 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Monroe st, 70 ft e of Fifth av, n f, 20x100 ft, dated Nov. 13 (Dwight F. Cameron to Calvin De Wolf)	$ 14,000
Hinman st, 125 ft e of Wood, n f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 17 (L. Kneidl to Fritz Druhn)	475
Fulton st, s e cor Kedzie av, n f, 159x137¼ ft, with 209x137¼ ft adjoining on Walnut st, dated Oct. 29 (John J. Morris to R. W. McClaughry)	6,500
Canal st, 80 ft n of Jackson, w f, 59 ft to river, dated Nov. 15 (Russell Green to Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company)	35,000
West Monroe st, 78 ft w of Laflin, s f, 22 x105 ft, dated Nov. 11 (George H. Laflin to Albert B. Strong)	1,980
North Wells st, s w cor of North Water, e f, 189x80 ft, dated Nov. 11 (Lyman & Russell to John A. Tyrrell)	51,075
Dean st, 262½ ft n w of Paulina, n e f, 24 x100 ft dated Nov. 15 (Loomis & Follett to G. Dahlke)	325
Dean st, 238½ ft n w of Paulina, n e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 15 (Loomis & Follett to J. Dahlke)	325
Kinzie st, n w cor of Cass, s f, 50x100 ft; also Kinzie st, s w cor of North Water, triangle of 71 ft, dated Oct. 16 (Aaron M. McKay to Riverside Distilling Company)	20,750
Stearns st, 130 ft e of Main, s f, 28x100 ft, improved, dated Nov. 17 (H. Bussian to J. Coranda)	1,000
Grove st, s w cor of Twenty-second, 255x 245 ft to river, with 203 ft front on river, dated Nov. 17 (Dalzell & Rhodes to George A. Seaverns)	20,000
Grant place, 236 ft e of Larrabee st, n f, 48x124 ft, dated Oct. 9 (Henry O. McDaid to Anna R. Kean)	3,500
Ohio st, 120 ft e of North Clark, n f, 20x x100 ft, dated Nov. 7 (A. and T. Todd to Daniel Weaver)	6,500
West Harrison st, 235 ft w of Blue Island av, n f, 30 ft to alley, dated Nov. 17 (estate of John Macalister to Ezekial Morrison)	3,750
Western av, 40 ft s of Monroe st, e f, 20x 132 ft, improved, dated Nov. 18 (James W. Scoville to Austin Phelps)	3,285
Indiana av, 50 ft s of Twenty-first st, w f, 40x178½ ft, dated Oct. 31 (estate of Elizabeth Carter to Ebenezer B. Conners)	5,500
McReynolds st, 171¼ ft w of Paulina, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 25 (F. Botsford to Henry Hoepe)	300
Houston st, 166 ft n of Division, e f, 24x126 ft, dated Nov. 10 (Carl Freymuth to C. Borgwordt)	500
West Huron st, 170¼ ft w of Robey, n f, 24x121¼ ft, dated Nov. 6 (W. A. Sheridan to C. R. Sykes)	600
Waubansia st, 193 6-10 ft e of Robey, n f, 24 7-10x80 ft, improved, dated Nov. 15 (Thomas J. Gill to F. J. Hener)	600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Green Bay road, s e cor of Addison st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated Nov. 18 (C. L. Webster to L. H. Whitney)	$ 1,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Dreyer st, n e cor of Forty-eighth, w f, 81 6-10x121 ft, dated Nov. 18 (R. Berger to J. Queeny)	$ 465
Fifty-fourth st, 52½ ft w of Stewart av, n f, 85¼x124 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 10 (A. B. and W. T. Davis to Cyrus A. Pomeroy)	2,600

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, with comparisons:

	RECEIPTS. 1879.	RECEIPTS. 1878.	SHIPMENTS. 1879.	SHIPMENTS. 1878.
Flour, brls	17,809	16,418	14,751	11,298
Wheat, bu	131,986	192,913	141,520	77,214
Corn, bu	185,191	128,188	71,808	120,157
Oats, bu	60,577	64,148	18,774	19,923
Rye, bu	8,972	9,019	3,749	1,000
Barley, bu	20,813	21,481	101,450	18,068
Grass seed, lbs	110,040	141,118	101,450	54,000
Flax seed, lbs	883,885	139,500	868,200	283,843
Broom corn, lbs	82,000	96,000	55,747	90,232
C. meats, lbs	343,000	374,000	5,295,342	4,811,264
Beef, tcs			53	
Beef, brls		280	259	461
Pork, brls	75	75	1,494	901
Lard, lbs	192,100	34,960	800,075	1,001,105
Tallow, lbs	47,643	40,725	460,299	150,597
Butter, lbs	148,540	184,011	263,007	194,685
Dres'd h'gs, No		24		
Live hogs, No	26,394	23,238	3,286	3,000
Cattle, No	4,182	1,242	1,016	83
Sheep, No	483	4		
Hides, lbs	495,693	299,725	418,550	466,770
Highwines, brls	100		102	100
Wool, lbs	862,606	85,882	287,589	122,168
Potatoes, bu	13,206	7,111	1,923	2,062
Coal, tons	15,204	11,721	1,532	1,127
Hay, tons	120	80	40	
Lumber, m ft	8,781	10,807	3,573	2,631
Shingles, m	1,140	7,600	590	310
Salt, brls	913	8,124	4,723	3,384
Poultry, lbs		6,538		11,330
Eggs, pkgs	840	420	819	412
Cheese, bxs	4,168	5,230	3,857	6,081
Gr. apples, brls	6,731	9,716	381	3,025
Beans, bu	672	757	136	896

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 19 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 11 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected (31 winter), 1 car mixed, 83 cars No. 2 spring, 49 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected, 5 cars no grade (180 all kinds wheat); 201 cars and 5,900 bu No. 2 corn, 60 cars high-mixed, 38 cars and 5,700 bu rejected, etc. (299 corn); 6 cars white oats, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars and 800 bu rejected (34 oats); 7 cars No. 2 rye, 4 cars low grade; 1 car and 18,000 bu No. 2 barley, 17 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars extra, 4 cars feed (31 barley). Total (555 cars), 273,000 bu. Inspected out: 153,730 bu wheat, 56,902 bu corn, 2,641 bu oats, 910 bu rye, 9,701 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were less active yesterday, and most of them were lower, while there was little change in the minor departments. Provisions, wheat, and corn turned downwards in sympathy with depressing private advices from Liverpool, the public telegrams being belated. Provisions were also influenced in the downward direction by unusually large receipts of hogs, and an improvement in the quality of the animal reported. Mess pork closed 10c lower, at $9.90@9.95 for November and $11.07½@11.10 for January. Lard closed 12½c lower, at $6.65@6.67½ for December and $6.95@6.97½ for January. Short ribs closed at $5.45 for January. Spring wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.15 spot and $1.15⅝ for December. Winter wheat closed on 'Change at $1.20 for No. 2 red. Corn closed ¼@⅜c lower, at 41c for November and 43⅜c for May. Oats closed ⅛c higher for spot at 33⅛c, and for May at 36⅛c. Rye was steady at 71⅛c cash and 72⅛c for next month. Barley was firmer at 80@80⅛c for No. 2, and at 58⅛c for extra 3 seller December. Hogs closed dull and weak at $3.65@3.85 for bacon grades, and at $3.60@4.10 for heavy. Cattle were dull, with shipping grades lower. Sales at $2.00@4.70.

Dry goods were in liberal demand and again were very firm, both cottons and woolens continuing to advance. Boots and shoes are reported more quiet, but the movement is still large in comparison with this time last year. Prices remain strong. The grocery trade was moderately active at about previous quotations. Sugars were easy, but other lines remained firm. There was a fair inquiry for domestic and foreign dried fruits at generally steady prices. Blackberries were ⅛c higher, at 10¼@10⅛c. Fish were unchanged. Butter and cheese were quoted as before, both ruling quiet and steady. Prices of oils were the same as on Monday, except for naphtha and gasoline, in which there was ½@1c advance. Coal remains quiet and firm.

The yard lumber market was active and firm. The sale of cargoes was restricted somewhat by the crowded condition of the yard docks. Prices were unchanged. Metals and nails were firm, the demand continuing brisk, and common bar iron was quoted steady at the current rate, with a slight falling off in orders. Wool and broom-corn were firm, and hides were marked up about ⅛c. Hops also were higher and scarce. Hay was excited and higher, the offerings being unequal to the demand, which was from parties who wanted the hay at once to ship north on vessels. Seeds were steady, timothy being firmer, with an increased speculative inquiry. Potatoes were dull and easy. Poultry ruled stronger, the supply being moderate, and eggs were unchanged.

Lake freights were moderately active and rather weak, at 5c for corn and 5⅛c for wheat by steam to Buffalo. The agents of steamers were willing to make concessions because they wanted their vessels to proceed east as quickly as possible to bring return cargoes of merchandise before the close of navigation. Some charters were made to hold grain during the winter. All-rail rates to New York were steady at 40c per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liverpool were 78⅜ per 100 lbs on provisons, and 68⅜c on flour.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 16,024 brls flour, 35,960 bu wheat, 100 pkgs pork, 11,134 boxes meats, 1,912 cases canned do, 4,366 pkgs lard, 713 brls beef, 1,585 pkgs butter and cheese, 1,197 brls tallow, 58,270 lbs oil cake, 482,924 lbs seeds, 6,223 brls oatmeal, 2,200 lbs leather.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last and corresponding date a year ago:

	1879.	1878.
No. 2 winter wheat	197,340	168,256
No. 3 winter	97,726	38,791
No. 2 spring	3,979,883	3,240,959
No. 3 spring	714,819	292,313
Total wheat	5,616,582	3,938,615
No. 2 corn	1,376,010	22,048
High mixed	392,389	341,523
Total corn	1,866,911	514,051
No. 2 oats	788,850	180,837
No. 2 white	83,945	70,473
Total oats	954,305	276,612
No. 2 rye	229,646	69,233
Total rye	248,749	99,552
No. 2 barley	250,720	364,827
No. 3 barley	67,584	127,135
Extra barley	347,886	776,955
Total barley	676,682	1,280,553
Total all grades	9,363,229	6,109,383

These figures show an increase during last week of 212,602 bu of wheat, 192,252 bu corn, 31,51s bu oats, 18,737 bu rye, and a decrease of 4,524 bu barley. Total increase, 450,671 bu.

Milwaukee reports 2,026,123 bu wheat in store, against 1,039,188 bu a year ago. The present stock includes 1,623,721 bu No. 2 spring, and 23,233 bu No. 2 winter.

The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to Nov. 15: 2,795,941 brls of flour, 30,204,876 bu wheat, 56,193,644 bu corn, 15,486,580 bu oats, 2,213,243 bu rye, 4,308,649 bu barley, 49,608,929 lbs butter, 5,199,747 live hogs, 1,073,530 head of cattle, 42,331,315 lbs wool, 2,054,127 tons coal, 1,366,279 m feet lumber.

The movement of grain is now falling off from country points, as well as from the leading points of accumulation, and stocks continue to increase, but less rapidly than heretofore. The existence of an unusually large visible supply tends to check shipments from first hands, and is perhaps estimated with undue weight on the other side of the Atlantic. If it be true, as claimed, that fully one-half of our wheat supplies has already left the farm, one cannot expect other than that some of it should be visible en route towards the consumer.

Trafton's circular calls attention to the wide discrepancies between the estimates of quantities of grain afloat in New York harbor. On his showing it would appear that the published figures are often mere guesses, and not very intelligent ones at that, being of no value to the trade. When one authority makes the quantity four to seven times as much as the other authority, the difference becomes a great one.

The following shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at points named yesterday:

	Received.	Shipped.
Chicago	131,986	141,520
Milwaukee	195,000	114,000
St. Louis	18,000	5,000
Toledo	23,000	9,000
Detroit	25,000	17,000
New York	196,000	180,000
Baltimore	80,000	137,000
Philadelphia	26,000	
Total, bu	694,986	603,520

The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 393,000 bu, and shipments 287,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 23,675 brls; wheat, 195,800 bu; corn, 102,970 bu; oats, 72,929 bu; corn-meal, 845 pkgs; rye, 16,364 bu; barley, 55,350 bu; malt, 1,128 bu; pork, 770 brls; beef, 4,992 brls; cut meats, 4,546 pkgs; lard, 3,266 tcs; whisky, 518 brls.

Exports for twenty-four hours—Flour, 20,000 brls; wheat, 180,000 bu; corn, 144,000 bu.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and quite irregular. The market was firm early with a report of small receipts of hogs, but there was not much demand. Later the receipts of hogs were stated to be some 55,000 head, and Liverpool was quoted weak on product, which brought out free sellers, but chiefly from the speculative class. The packers did not offer much for sale. There was but a light export demand.

MESS PORK—Advanced 10c per brl, fell off 35c, and closed 20c below the latest prices of Monday, at $9.90@9.95 seller November, about $10.00 for December, $11.07½@11.10 for January, $11.22½@11.25 for February, and $11.40@11.45 for March. Sales were reported of 100 brls spot at $10.00; 2,000 brls seller November at $10.00@10.30; 1,250 brls seller December at $10.00@10.30; 31,500 brls seller January at $11.05@11.40; and 4,500 brls seller February at $11.25@11.47½. Total, 38,350 brls.

LARD—Advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, declined 15c, and closed 10c below the latest prices of Monday, at $6.65@6.70 spot, $6.67½@6.70 for December, $6.92½@6.95 for January, and $7.02½@7.05 for February. Sales were reported of 1,500 tcs spot at $6.70@6.75; 500 tcs seller December at $6.70@6.72½; 1,000 tcs seller the year at $6.67½@6.70; 14,500 tcs seller January at $6.92½@7.07½; and 1,750 tcs seller February at $7.00@7.12½. Total, 19,250 tcs.

MEATS—Were in fair demand on domestic account, with very little doing on foreign orders, as cable news was scarce. There was little change to note in prices, they being relatively firm. Sales were reported of 200 boxes shoulders at $4.00; 450,000 lbs green hams at 5⅜c for 18 lb averages, 6c for 16 lb do, and 6⅛c for 15 lb averages; 100 tcs sweet-pickled do (16 lbs) at 8c; 500 boxes long and short clears at 5⅜c; 1,200,000 lbs short ribs at $5.45@5.55 spot, $5.40 seller the year, $5.45@5.55 seller January, and $5.60@5.67½ for February; 100 boxes do at $5.75 spot. The closing prices for the leading cuts were about as follows for partly-cured lots:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.80	$5.50	$5.50	$5.60
Spot, boxed	4.00	5.70	5.70	5.80
November, boxed	4.00	5.70	5.70	5.80
December, boxed	3.95	5.65	5.65	5.70

Short ribs, seller January, closed at $5.45. Long clears quoted at $5.35 loose and $5.55 boxed; Cumberlands, 5⅜@6⅛c boxed; long cut hams, 7⅛@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8¼c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 6@6⅛c; do seller December, 6@6⅛c; green shoulders, 3⅛c.

Bacon quoted at 5@5⅛c for shoulders, 8@8⅛c for short ribs, 8⅛@8⅛c for short clears, 8⅛@9c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 5⅛@6c for white, 4⅜@5c for good yellow, and 4⅛@4⅛c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $8.75@9.00 for mess, $9.00@9.50 for extra mess, and $13.75@14.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 6⅛@6⅝c for city and 6⅛@6⅜c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. Holders were firm in their views, notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat, while buyers were disposed to act slowly. Sales were reported of 150 brls winters, partly at $6.00; 600 brls double extras at $5.50@5.80; and 400 brls low grades at $4.75@5.20. Total, 1,150 brls. Export extras were quoted at $5.00@5.25 in sacks, and double extras do at $5.25@5.50.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 6 cars bran at $8.25@8.62½ per ton; 2 cars middlings at $9.00@10.50; 2 cars shorts at $9.00; and 3 cars coarse corn-meal at $15.00@15.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was less active, and rather weak, though the range of prices was not a wide one. The market advanced ⅛c, fell off ⅝c, and closed ⅛c below the latest prices of Monday. There was almost nothing doing the first hour, the public dispatch from Liverpool being delayed. Then private advices quoted the British markets lower, and New York subsequently followed in the same direction. Our market was partially sustained by the fact of small receipts, and a prominent house filled in several hundred thousand bu of short wheat through brokers, which was over by about noon. After that the chief stay of the market for futures seemed to be the existence of a good shipping demand for No. 3, with rather large shipments of that grade reported for Monday. No. 3 closed at $1.05¼ bid. Cash No. 2 was taken freely to carry into next month at about ⅛@⅛c discount, the market closing at $1.15 for receipts dated this week. Seller December opened at $1.15⅝, advanced to $1.16⅛, and declined irregularly to $1.15⅜, closing at $1.15⅝. Seller January sold at $1.16⅝@1.17⅛, closing at the inside bid. Seller the month ranged at $1.14⅜@1.15⅛, closing at $1.14⅞. Spot sales were reported of 46,000 bu No. 2 at $1.15@1.15⅛; 62,000 bu No. 3 at $1.05⅛@1.06; 4,800 bu rejected at 87@87⅛c; 2,800 but do (Rock Island) at 85c; and 6,000 bu by sample at 66@91c. Total, 121,600 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Met with a good demand at 2c decline from Monday's prices, buyers holding off till sellers were willing to make the concession. The market closed steady for red. Sales were reported of 4,400 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red at $1.20, 400 bu (special) at $1.21; 9,600 bu No. 2 winter at $1.16⅛@1.17; 1,600 bu No. 3 at $1.10@1.10⅛; and 1,200 bu by sample at $1.12⅛@1.14. Total, 17,200 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 4,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota, special bin, at $1.16; and 3 cars screenings at $10.50@12.50 per ton.

CORN—Was generally dull, and tended downward in sympathy with wheat, declining ⅛@⅜c from the latest prices of Monday, with a smaller volume of receipts, and a reported increase in our stocks in store during last week and a holding back yesterday on the part of shippers, though lake freights were lower. The condition of the markets on the seaboard is not such as to invite offerings from the West, and interior points at the East are disposed to hold off till they can be assured of the condition of the new corn. The British markets were called dull, and there was little change on the seaboard. For this reason the longer futures were the least weak, corn for immediate delivery declining the most. No. 2 closed at 41⅛c, and rejected at 38c. Seller May sold early at 44c, declined to 43⅜c, and closed at 43⅜c. Seller November sold early at 41⅛c to 41⅛c at the close. December sold at 39⅞@40⅛c, and January was quiet at a shade below that range. Spot sales were reported of 170,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 41⅛@41⅜c; 10,000 bu do (short) at 41c; 12,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 38@38⅛c; 2,000 bu new high-mixed at 39@39⅛c; 9,000 bu by sample at 39@40c on track; and 2,000 bu do at 39@41⅛c free on board cars. Total, 205,000 bu.

OATS—Were active and higher, except the longer futures, which exhibited little change. The prominent feature was the November future, which advanced ⅛c under a sharp call from shorts, who seemed to think there was danger of being left out in the cold. The weekly statement showed a further augment in the stock, but the bulk of the cash oats is supposed to be held against future sales, and the bad weather checks the receipts. There was also a call for shipment. November started at 33c and closed at 33⅛c. December was not very active, ranging at 32⅛@32⅜c, and January at 33@33⅛c. May oats were quiet at 36@36⅛c, closing at the outside. Samples were active, the rise in hay stimulating the local inquiry. Cash sales were reported of 23,500 bu No. 2 at 33@33⅛c; 30,000 bu No. 2 white at 33⅜c; 700 bu rejected at 29⅛c; 18,000 bu by sample at 27@35⅛c on track; and 12,700 bu do at 28@35c free on board. Total, 84,900 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and steady. The offerings were small, and the inquiry was chiefly local. Spot and seller the month sold at 71⅛c, and December and January were salable at 72⅛c and 73⅛c respectively. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu No. 2 at 71⅛c; 800 bu by sample at 67@68c on track; and 1,200 bu at 69@72⅛c free on board. Total, 4,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and a shade firmer. A few orders for car lots were received; otherwise the market was quiet. Extra 3 sold at 58⅛c for December, and No. 2 for next month was quoted at 81c. No. 2 spot sold at 80@80⅛c, and extra 3 at 57⅛@58c. The lower grades were steady. Samples were in fair local request. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 80@80⅛c; 1,600 bu extra 3 at 57⅛@58c; 12,400 bu by sample at 37@80c on track, and 1,700 bu at 45@75c, mostly delivered. Total, 17,700 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was steadier. Sales 345,000 bu at $1.17@1.17⅛ for January and at $1.15⅛@1.15⅜ for December. Corn—20,000 bu at 43⅛c for May. Oats—20,000 bu at 33@36⅛c for May. Mess pork—2,500 brls at $11.07½@11.10 for January. Lard—3,250 tcs at $6.92½@6.95 for January. Short ribs—50,000 lbs at $5.60 for February.

AFTERNOON BOARD.

Wheat was higher, selling at $1.15⅜@1.16⅛, and closing at $1.15⅞. January sold at $1.17⅛@1.17⅛, and closed at the inside. Corn sold at 39⅞@40c for December, and closed at the inside. May sold at 43⅛@43⅜c, and closed at this range. Oats were 36⅛@36⅛c for May, 32⅛@33c for December, and 33⅛c for November. Mess pork closed at $9.90@10.00 for November, $10.00 for December, and $11.07½@11.10 for January. Sales 9,000 brls at $10.00 for December, $11.07½@11.15 for January, and $11.25@11.30 for February. Lard closed at $6.65@6.67½ for November, and at $6.95@6.97½ for January. Sales 3,250 tcs at $6.65 for November, $6.92½@6.97½ for January and at $7.05 for February. Short ribs—150,000 lbs at $5.45 for January. Sweet pickled hams—75 lbs fully cured, averaging 20 lbs, at 6⅛c.

On the walk wheat sold at $1.15⅜@1.15⅜ for December and closed at $1.15⅜. January sold at $1.17⅛. Corn was quiet at 43⅛c for May.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was in fair request and firm. The stock is liberal, but it is expected the receipts will soon fall off, and most of the crop is supposed to have been forwarded to the distributing markets:

Choice hurl	6 @6½
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5⅛@6
Red-tipped do and hurl	4⅛@5
Inferior	4 @4⅛
Crooked	2 @3⅛

BUTTER—A fair demand existed at sustained prices. Holders of fine goods were not at all uneasy, and there was no pressure to sell even at the prevailing high prices, the future of the market being encouraging. We quote:

Creamery	32@37
Good to choice dairy	27@31
Medium	20@25
Inferior to common	10@18
Roll	15@25

BAGGING—Was reported in moderate request, with no quotable variation in prices. We quote the market firm as follows:

Stark	22½	Burlaps	11 @14
Brighton, A	22	Gunnies, single	13 @13½
Otter Creek	19½	Do, double	22½@23½
Lewiston	20½	Wool sacks	40 @43
American	20		

CHEESE—Dealers report continued quiet, with prices ranging as before:

Full cream	12 @13
Part skim	11 @12
Low grades	5 @ 9

COAL—A quiet and unchanged market was noted. Orders were filled at the following figures:

Lackawanna and Pittston, all sizes	$6.00
Erie and Briar Hill	6.50
Cannel	6.50
Baltimore & Ohio	5.50
Piedmont	6.00
Blossburg	5.50
Wilmington	4.00

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were $1.15@1.17½, and lard tierces $1.35@1.37½.

EGGS—Fresh were scarce and salable at 19c, and other lots at 18c.

FISH—Remain quiet and unchanged. Prices are firm all around:

No. 1 whitefish, ⅌ ½-brl	$ 4.35@ 4.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.40@ 3.50
Mackerel—Bloater, shore, ½-brl	20.00
Mackerel—Extra, shore, ½-brl	15.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
Mackerel—No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Mackerel—Large family	4.75@ 5.00
Mackerel—Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Mackerel—Family, kits	75@ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs	5.00@ 5.25
Codfish—Dressed	7
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.00@ 7.25
Herring—Halifax, split, brls	6.25@ 6.50
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg	1.35
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box	30@ 35
Halibut—Smoked	9½@ 9¾
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—The only change noted was an advance in blackberries of ⅛c. Apples and peaches were again very firm. Other descriptions were about steady. Trade continues good:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6½
Figs, layers	14 @ 18
Turkish prunes	8 @ 8½
Raisins, layers, new	2.40 @2.45
Raisins, London layers, new	2.75 @2.85
Raisins, Valencia, new	8½@ 8¾
Raisins, loose Muscatel, new	2.55 @2.60
Zante currants, old	5⅜@ 6
Zante currants, new	6⅛@ 6½
Citron	21 @ 21½

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern	8⅛@ 8½
Apples, Southern	6 @ 6½
Peaches, unpared, halves	9 @ 9½
Peaches, unpared, quarters	7 @ 7½
Raspberries	32 @ 33
Blackberries	10¼@ 10½
Pitted cherries	21 @ 22

NUTS.

Filberts	11½@ 12½
Almonds, Tarragona	20½@ 21
Naples walnuts	13 @ 13½
Brazils	9½@ 10
Pecans	10½@ 11½

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in fair demand, and fine fruit in car-lots was quoted at $2.75@3.00, and at better figures on the street. Other fruits were rather quiet:

Apples, ⅌ brl, in car lots	$2.25 @2.75
Cranberries, ⅌ brl	6.00 @7.00
Grapes, ⅌ lb	6 @ 7
Lemons, ⅌ box	6.00 @6.50
Louisiana oranges, ⅌ bbl	6.00 @6.50

GROCERIES—Trade was rather less active than of late, but the movement is still of generous proportions, and the general tone of prices remains firm. Sugars were easy. Below are the quotations:

RICE.

Carolina	7½@ 8½
Louisiana	7⅛@ 8¼
Rangoon	6⅜@ 7¼

COFFEE.

Java	24½@29½
Costa Rica	19 @20½
Rio, fancy	19½@20¼
Rio, prime to choice	18½@19
Rio, good	17½@18
Rio, fair	16½@17½
Rio, common	14½@15¼
Rio, roasting	13½@14½

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	11⅜@11⅞
Crushed	11⅜@11⅞
Granulated and powdered	11⅛@11⅜
A standard	10⅞@11
A No. 2	10⅝@10¾
Extra C	10⅜@10½
C No. 1	10⅛@10¼
Yellow	9 @10

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	48 @50
Prime corn or sugar	44 @47
Fair to good corn or sugar	38 @42
Blackstrap	25 @28
Choice New Orleans molasses, new	60 @62
Prime do	55 @58
Fair do	50 @52
Common do	45 @48

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	50 @55
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	$1.00 @1.05

HAY—Was in urgent demand to ship by lake, and irregularly higher, the offerings being inadequate. The bad weather has broken up the country roads and made it difficult for the farmers to haul hay to market. Quotations:

No. 1 timothy, per ton	$ 15.50
No. 2 timothy, per ton	14.00@14.50
Mixed	12.75
Upland prairie	11.00@11.50
No. 1 prairie	9.50@10.00
Slough	8.00@ 8.50

HIDES—Were ⅛c better and firm under an active inquiry from the local trade and for shipment East:

Green-cured hides, all weights, ⅌ lb	10¼@10½
Calf, ⅌ lb	14 @14½
Dry flint, ⅌ lb, prime	18 @20
Dry salted, ⅌ lb	14 @15
Green city butchers' cows	7½
Green city butchers' steers	8½
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	40

HORSES—The trade for the last few days has been lively. The following classes in good demand: heavy draughters, fine geldings, nice coach-teams, streeters, good roadsters, and good business horses; also big mules. The following are some of the sample sales effected by Fisher & Taylor since last Friday:

	Age.	Hight.	Weight.	Price.
One horse	8	16	1,185	$127.50
One horse	7	15¾	1,000	125.00
One horse	6	16	1,160	130.00
One horse	7	16¾	1,200	140.00
One mare	9	15¼	960	100.00
One cross team	9 & 10	15	900 & 950	300.00
One roadster	9	16	985	350.00
One horse	7	16¼	1,350	185.00
One horse	6	16¼	1,275	170.00
One horse	4	15¾	1,100	150.00
One Ky. saddle h	7	15¾	1,035	250.00
One spotted horse	8	15¾	1,000	200.00
One horse	5	16	1,380	165.00
One mule	6	15	950	122.50
One pair mules	7 & 8	16	2,700	275.00

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Were active and firm. Common bar iron was quoted steady, with fair sales. The tendency of iron to advance has been arrested by the free importations. Following is the list:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ⅌ box	$ 9.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	11.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	8.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	10.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	17.50
Pig-tin, ⅌ lb	28@29
Bar tin	30
Solder	16
Pig lead, ⅌ lb	5½
Bar lead	6½
Lead pipe	7
Copper bottoms, ⅌ lb	35
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	32
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16 oz	38
Planished, cut to size	40
Sheet zinc, ⅌ lb	9 @ 9½
Sheet-iron, No. 24	5.00
Sheet-iron, Nos. 25 to 26	5.20
Common bar-iron rates	3.40@3.50
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	16@17
American planished iron, "B"	10½
American do, "A"	11½
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12@16½
Wire	40
Fence wire	4½
Discount on galvanized iron 10 per cent.	

NAILS—Were firm at $3.90 rates, and in active request.

OILS—Naphtha and gasoline were advanced ½@1c. There were no other changes. Trade was reported fairly active, and the market ruled firm at the prices given below:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	$ 12½
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test	16½
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	20½
Lard extra winter	62
Lard, No. 1	56
Lard, No. 2	48
Linseed, raw	80
Linseed, boiled	83
Whale, winter bleached	55
Sperm	1.20
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	68
Neatsfoot oil, extra	62
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	57
Bank oil	38
Straits	49
Turpentine	45
Miners' oil	55@ 58
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	11
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	13
Gasoline, 87 degrees	20½

POTATOES—Were dull and easy. The receipts were fair, but local buyers were not taking many lots, many being already supplied. Peachblows were quoted at 40@45c and rose at 35@40c per bu.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market was steadier, the offerings of poultry being light, and local buyers were more numerous. Game was slow. Live chickens were at $1.50@2.50 per doz; dressed at 7@8c per lb; turkeys at 8@8½c per lb; dressed do, 9@11c; and geese at $6.00@7.00. Prairie chickens $4.50 per doz, and wild ducks at $1.00@2.25.

SEEDS—Timothy was firmer, with considerable inquiry from speculators, but the meagre supply prevented trading on a very free scale. Sales were reported at $2.32½@2.50, prime being $2.40. Clover was quoted at $4.75@5.65, and prime was about $5.30. Pure flax brought $1.53.

SALT—Was steady and in good request:

Fine salt, ⅌ brl	$ 1.35
Ordinary coarse salt, ⅌ brl	1.50
Ground solar	1.50
Dairy, ⅌ brl, with bags	2.30@2.60

WHISKY—Was less active at Thursday's advance. Sales were 300 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.10 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in good demand and firm. The offerings were small, and the stock of some grades is nearly exhausted. Quotations:

Washed fleece, medium	43@45
Washed fleece, fine, per lb	39@41
Medium unwashed	30@33
Fine do	25@27
Coarse do	27@30
Tub-washed, choice	47@50
Tub-washed, common to good	40@44

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,182	26,397	483
Tuesday	2,350	56,000	1,600
Total	6,532	82,397	2,083
Same time last week	9,436	34,546	2,753
Shipments—			
Monday	1,016	3,286	....

Yesterday some more of the "Fat Stock Show" cattle were disposed of. Gregory, Cooley & Co. sold 5 thoroughbred Hereford cattle at $7.00 and 2 averaging 2,030 lbs at $6.00. The former were bought by a St. Louis butcher. The same parties sold 1 Hereford cow weighing 1,750 lbs at $5.00. There was also a sale by Holmes & Becket of a 2-year-old Short-Horn steer at $7.00; it weighed 1,530 lbs.

CATTLE—Owing to the too firm views of holders there was only a light movement yesterday in the market for shipping grades. The advance in New York on Monday and the unexpectedly light run of stock induced a pretty confident feeling among sellers, and higher prices were named. Shippers, however, did not respond, and the forenoon was well advanced before any purchases were made by the Eastern trade. Toward noon they took a few bunches at about ruling prices of the day before, and further along in the day a few lots changed hands at 5@10c "off." The trade was dull throughout, and, small as was the supply, not all the offerings were taken. For the poorer sort, such as are bought by canners and butchers, there was a good demand and a stronger market, prices ruling 10@15c higher than at the close of last week. Stockers were neglected and were hard to sell at former figures, or at $2.25@2.85. Some shipping steers and several bunches of stockers were unsold at the close. Sales (exclusive of premium cattle) ranged from $2.00@4.70, with the bulk at $2.20@2.85 for butchers' and canners', and at $3.25@4.35 for common to good fat shipping beeves. The *Drovers' Journal's* London correspondent, under date of Nov. 2, writes as follows:

"October has been, as usual, the lowest priced month of the year for fat stock, and the result of sales has been unsatisfactory both to home producers and consignors from abroad. The weekly supply to the London cattle markets has averaged 7,500 head of cattle and 31,000 sheep, of which Ireland and Schleswig-Holstein have contributed the largest consignments. Very few American cattle have been shipped direct to London, but a fair quantity has arrived from Canada, mostly in moderate condition.

"American beef has, however, arrived in considerable quantities, and contributed towards the low range of prices. Average quotations are difficult to quote, for whilst 4s 8d and 5s per stone (of 8 lbs, dressed meat) have been paid in many instances for prime oxen, equally good animals have been sold currently at 4s 2d to 4s 6d, and on the 27th of October 4s@4s 2d were the highest prices paid for best runs of cattle at Deptford, the quality of which was unexceptionable."

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
17	1,421	$4.70	19	1,114	$3.35
18	1,353	4.40	105 Texas	1,011	3.20
35	1,323	4.37½	135 Texas	1,042	3.00
15	1,451	4.30	22	929	3.00
18	1,324	4.25	17	804	2.70
16	1,389	4.25	11 stockers	886	2.80
18	1,323	4.25	19	1,032	2.85
14	1,316	4.35	21 stockers	903	2.50
16	1,210	4.10	19 stockers	959	2.50
15	1,171	4.00	25 stockers	798	2.50
31	1,225	4.00	20 cows	837	2.25
15	1,208	3.90	28	884	2.25
71	1,207	3.85	25 stockers	605	[illegible]
18	1,173	3.75	28 cows	888	[illegible]
92	1,066	3.55	22 cows	740	2.20
34	1,042	3.50	21	655	2.20
92	1,066	3.55			

HOGS—The market opened active and stronger. Notwithstanding the heavy receipts buyers took hold freely, and early sales were at slightly better prices both for light and heavy weights. Toward noon trade was more quiet, and later in the day became dull, prices easing off about 10c at the close. Large receipts for to-day also are looked for, but sellers do not look for any further material shrinkage in values. Sales were at $3.00@4.15. Closing quotations were $3.65@3.85 for bacon grades and at $3.60@4.10 for heavy. Skips sold at $3.00@3.50.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
50	333	$4.15	115	259	$3.90
55	321	4.15	50	233	3.90
94	344	4.10	50	284	3.90
78	288	4.10	47	269	3.85
56	312	4.10	31	204	3.85
53	321	4.05	21	181	3.85
307	337	4.05	58	280	3.85
43	372	4.05	69	174	3.85
52	304	4.00	49	219	3.85
45	334	4.00	47	288	3.85
52	344	4.00	60	283	3.85
62	269	3.95	41	316	3.85
58	316	3.95	57	225	2.80
120	272	3.95	69	236	3.80
48	321	3.95	59	239	3.80
192	338	3.95	62	282	3.80
52	350	3.85	43	180	3.80
106	295	3.97½	62	276	3.80
22	316	3.95	69	180	3.75
60	310	3.95	25	202	3.75
62	274	3.95	46	220	3.75
52	288	3.95	39	164	3.70
53	290	3.95	26	138	3.55
56	221	3.90	69	121	3.50
48	303	3.90	61	148	3.50
73	300	3.90	45	190	3.50
57	283	3.90	47	142	3.50
68	271	3.90	20	198	3.25

SHEEP—Were quiet and firm at $2.50@4.25 per 100 lbs for poor to choice qualities.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 765 head, all for this market; no through stock; supply light, but equal to the demand; prices a full ⅛c higher than last week, and better to-day than yesterday by ⅛c, and nearly all sold; several loads expected to arrive before to-morrow's opening; quality mostly common; best about $5.00; fair to good, $4.00@4.65; common, $3.00@3.60; about 41 loads, or 688 head, sold to-day.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 3,532 head; Yorkers, $4.00@4.15; Philadelphias, $4.20@4.30.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head; selling firm, and a ⅛c higher than last week's prices; $3.00@4.50.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 595 head; market moderately active and prices unchanged; a few sales extra steers higher; extra, $5.00@5.40; good shippers, $4.60@4.80; medium, $4.00@4.40; butchers' stock dull at $2.25@3.60; stockers dull; plenty still unsold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 700; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending up; fair to good Western sheep, $3.25@3.90; Canada lambs, $4.90@5.00; all offerings disposed of.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,450; market active and excited; Yorkers, $4.10@4.20; no good, straight loads of heavy on sale; a few selected and taken at $4.20@4.35; best grades disposed of.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Supply light and wholly of mixed butchers' stuff, which sold to the Canning Company and butchers at 2⅛@3⅛c; shipping cattle scarce and wanted at $4.60@4.80 for good to choice heavy; receipts, 1,200; shipments, 100.

SHEEP—Unchanged; little doing; receipts, 250; shipments, none.

HOGS—Active; demand exceeds supply; Yorkers and Baltimores, $3.40@3.60; packers', $3.70@3.90; butchers' to select, $3.95@4.10; receipts, 6,800 head; shipments, 300 head.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—CATTLE—The *Price-Current* reports the cattle receipts at 143; shipments, 674; steady; native shippers, $3.25@3.30; native stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.25; native cows, $1.75@2.70; Colorados, $2.25@3.15; Texas, $1.75@2.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,017; shipments, 417; active; choice, $3.45@3.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $3.25@3.40.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Nov. 18.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 483; demand slim on common grades; fair trade in well-fatted stock; little of the better class offering. Sales of choice at $7.25; extra, $6.50@7.00; first quality, $5.75@6.25; second, $4.75@5.50; third, $3.75@4.50.

HOGS—Western fat swine, live, 4⅛c; Northern dressed hogs, 5⅛c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,000; demand light and prices generally unchanged.

LUMBER.

The Chicago lumber market was moderately active. The receipts were rather liberal, and considerable lumber has passed through the yards lately, which has not yet been removed from the yard-docks. This fact prevented a free attendance of local buyers, and the cargo market was consequently less active, though ten or more loads were reported sold. Prices were quoted as heretofore. The offerings run largely to common inch stuff. Piece stuff brought $10.00:

Choice mill-run inch	$16.50@20.00
Medium inch	12.00@15.00
Common inch	11.00@11.50
Piece-stuff	9.50@10.00
Lath, outside for dry	1.75@ 2.00
Shingles	2.25@ 2.50

The yard market was active and firm. Some of the dealers have sold more lumber this month to date than they usually do in a single month. Many kinds of lumber are very scarce, and the stocks of them now selling cannot be replaced. Following is the list:

First and second 1¼@2 inch	$ 42.00
Third clear do	37.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	41.00
Third clear do	36.00
First and second clear dressed siding	19.00
Common dressed siding	16.00@17.50
Flooring, second common, dressed	30.00
Box boards, 13 inch and upwards	38.00@42.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	34.00@38.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29.00@32.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	21.00@23.00
Fencing, 1st quality	14.00@15.00
Fencing, No. 2	12.00@13.00
Common boards, outside for dry	12.50@14.00
Common boards, No. 2	11.00@12.00
Dimension stuff	11.00@12.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@18.00
Pickets, rough and select	14.00

Lath	2.35@ 2.60
Shingles, standard	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, choice	2.55@ 2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 3d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 9d; spring, No. 1, 10s 9d; No. 2, 10s; white, No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 10s 7d; club No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 5d. Corn—Old, No. 1, 5s 9d; No. 2, 5s 8½d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 37s 6d. Lard, 56s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—Evening.—COTTON—Market dull at 6 13-16@6 15-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 4,700 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull; California white wheat, average, 10s 7d@11s 5d; club, 11s 5d@11s 9d; red Western spring, No. 2 to No. 3, 10s@10s 9d. Corn—Western mixed, 5s@5s 8½d.

LINSEED OIL—31s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—31.

YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—REFINED PETROLEUM—7¼@7⅜d.

LINSEED OIL—29s 10d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—30s 3d@30s 6d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—21⅜f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10s 3d@13s. Wheat—Winter, 10s 9d@11s 2d; spring, 10s 6d@10s 10d; white, 10s 8d@11s 6d; club, 11s 5d@11s 10d. Old corn, 5s 8½d. Pork, 56s. Lard, 37s 6d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 317,000 centals, 254,000 being American.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—1:30 p. m.—Weather dull. Breastuffs dull. Wheat—Spring, 10s@10s 9d; white, 10s 7d@11s 5d; club, 11s 5d@11s 9d. Old corn, 5s 8½d@5s 9d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Under more liberal and urgent offerings, and unfavorable reports from the West and by cable, wheat values were further depressed; winter grades about 2¼@3¼c, spring 2@3c per bu under the latest quotations of yesterday on a fairly active movement, mostly in winter grades and on speculative account, closing throughout heavily; sales 55,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.40½@1.42½; 88,000 bu do, November options, at $1.40½@1.42½; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring, $1.32@1.34; 32,000 bu do December options, $1.34½@1.35, closing at $1.33½ bid and $1.35 asked; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, early delivery, $1.33; 8,000 bu No. 2 Northwest spring, November options, $1.33½. Corn has been offered with more urgency, and declined sharply, generally about 1@1½c bu, closing weak on a comparatively moderate business for prompt and forward delivery, options showing little life; mixed Western, 59@60c. Moderate inquiry for rye; 1,500 bu No. 2 Western at 86@87½c. There was an active business in oats, but at a reduction of about ½c per bu under free offerings; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45½c.

PROVISIONS—In hog products there was a moderate degree of animation, but at lower prices. Mess pork in good request for prompt delivery at $11.00@11.10 for ordinary. In the option line there was a fair inquiry, leaving off at $10.90@11.00 for November, $11.00 for December, $11.10 sellers' option. Cut meats steady and in fair demand. Bacon moderately sought; long clear, $6.25. Western lard less freely dealt in for early delivery, and quoted easier. For forward delivery moderately active but lower; December, $7.30½; sellers' option the year, $7.30; January, $7.40; February, $7.47½; March, $7.57½.

TALLOW—Firm; sales 110,000 lbs at 7¼@7½c.

SUGARS—Raw very dull; held as before; refined also in light request at a further reduction; closing, cut loaf, 11⅛@11¼c.

WHISKY—Wanted; quoted at $1.16 bid and $1.17 asked.

FREIGHTS—Very moderate inquiry from most sources on a weak market, through continued free and urgent offerings of accommodation, particularly in tonnage for charter. For Liverpool, engagements by steam, 3,200 brls flour (mostly through freight, forward shipment), at 2s 6d@2s 9d; 36,000 bu grain at 6d; 16,000 bu do in bags at 6¼d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Nominal at 12¼@12⅝c; futures stronger; December, 12.48c; January, 12.58c; February, 12.73c; March, 12.88c; April, 13.01c; May, 13.14c; June, 13.24c; July, 13.34c.

FLOUR—Less active; receipts, 27,000 brls; super State and Western, $5.10@5.30; common to choice extras, $5.40@5.75; good to choice, $5.80@7.75; white wheat extra, $5.80@6.25; extra Ohio, $5.60@7.50; St. Louis, $5.50@8.00; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Demand active; receipts, 196,000 bu; ungraded spring, $1.12@1.33; No 3 do, $1.26@1.30; No. 2 do, $1.33; ungraded winter red, $1.30@1.42; No. 3 December, $1.41⅜; No. 2 do, $1.40¼@1.42½; No. 1 do, $1.42¼@1.43; ungraded amber, $1.34@1.42½; No 2 do, $1.41; No. 1 do, $1.41@1 43; mixed winter, $1.37; ungraded white, $1.39@1.41; No. 2 do, $1.37; No 1 do (sales 15,000 bu), $1.41½@1.42½; No. 2 red November (sales 88,000 bu), at $1.41@1.42½; December (sales 264,600 bu) at $1.42½@1.44½; January (sales 97,000 bu), at $1.45¾@1.47. Rye firm; No. 2 red Western, 86@87½c. Corn heavy; receipts, 103,000 bu; ungraded, 59@60c; No. 3, 56¼@56½c; steamer, 57¾@58c; No. 2, 59¼@60c; round yellow, 64c; No. 1 white, 67c; steamer, 57¾@58c; No. 2, 59¼@60c; No. 2, November, 59½c bid, 59¾c asked; December, 60⅜c bid, 60½c asked. Oats—Demand active; easier; receipts, 73,000 bu; mixed Western, 44@47½c; white do, 45½@47½c.

HAY—Strong; 50@68c.

HOPS—Frm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and nominal. Sugar dull and nominal; fair to good refining, 8⅞@9c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice firm.

PETROLEUM—Strong; United, 12½@18½c; crude, 7@8c; refined, 8⅝c bid.

TALLOW—Demand light but holders firm at 7¼@7½c.

RESIN—Dull at $1.60@1.62½.

TURPENTINE—Dull and unchanged.

EGGS—Western, 18@21c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in moderate demand; mess, $11.00@11.10. Beef—Demand active. Cut meats dull; long clear middles, $6.25; short do, $6.50. Lard dull and heavy; prime steam, $7.32½@7.35.

BUTTER—Unsettled; Western, 18@38c.

CHEESE—Quiet but firm; Western, 8@13c.

WHISKY—Firmer at $1.16 bid; $1.17 asked.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Wheat opened a shade firmer and higher at the early board under a fair speculative demand that seemed to be based entirely upon confidence in the market, as there was an utter absence of foreign advices, either public or private. December at the opening brought $1.15⅞@1.16, sold up to $1.16⅜, and fluctuated between the two extremes. January advanced from $1.17⅞ to $1.18¾, with considerable sales at this range. Later, under the influence of authentic Eastern and foreign advices indicating a decline, some of the smaller bulls became rattled and sold out, thus causing the market to weaken and prices to go off a shade. December thereafter to the close sold at $1.15⅞ and $1.16⅛, and January at $1.17⅝ and $1.18, with an unsettled feeling and downward tendency. Considerable trading took place at the decline.

During the noon hour prices went off still farther, under a continued weak feeling. Advices from New York and winter wheat points were unfavorable; nevertheless dealings were fairly active at the decline. December opened at $1.15¾, fell to $1.15½, rallied to $1.15¾, and closed at $1.15⅝. January sold from $1.17½ to $1.17⅝, and closed at $1.17½. Cash wheat declined 1c, and was in fair demand at the reduction. The sales aggregated 50,000 bu, at the following range of prices: No 1 hard, $1.17; No. 1 plain, $1.16½; No. 2 hard and plain, $1.14¾; No. 3, $1.03½; No. 4, 97½c; rejected, 89c.

A firmer feeling again asserted itself this afternoon, under no particular influence except perhaps the fact that the Chicago market ruled higher than ours. January opened at $1.17⅝ and advanced to $1.18, while December sold from $1.15¾ up to $1.16. There were steady buyers in the market all day long, who quietly picked up all lots as fast as they were thrown upon the market, from 5,000 bu upward. This apparent confidence on the part of the strong bulls, and the latter now number in their ranks nearly every leading speculator, except, perhaps, Peter McGeoch, may be accepted as foreshadowing higher prices to-morrow, and perhaps for a day or two thereafter. But, notwithstanding this, there is a lurking feeling that prices are altogether too high, and cannot long be maintained at the present range. The closing sales of the afternoon were made at $1.15⅞ for December and $1.17⅝ for January.

The receipts and shipments of grain for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a. m. to-day were:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat	95,192	113,810
Corn	7,920	....
Oats	3,050	1,150
Barley	20,060	7,424
Rye	1,550	848

The amount of wheat in store is 2,003,000 bu.

The grain inspection up to 9 a. m. embraced 159 cars, of which 131 were wheat, 6 corn, 4 oats, 13 barley, and 5 rye.

To the Western Associated Press.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Inactive and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer at the opening, declined ¼c, and closed steady and dull: No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, $1.17; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16½; No. 2 do, $1.14¾; November, $1.14¾; December, $1.16; January, $1.17¾; No. 3 do, $1.03½; No. 4, 97½c; rejected, 89c. Corn dull; No. 2, 40c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 33½c. Barley weak and lower; No. 1, 69½c; barley declined ½c; No. 2, 69½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at $10.50 cash; $11.15 January. Lard—Prime steam, $6.85 cash; $7.00 January.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 95,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,500 brls; wheat, 115,000 bu; barley, 7,500 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Quiet with a limited demand; Minnesota extra family, fair, $6.25; good, $6.37½; choice, $6.50; Minnesota patent process, $8.00. Rye flour firmer at $5.37½@5.62½.

GRAIN—Wheat—Very little inquiry; Western rejected, $1.34; No. 2 red in elevator, $1.38@1.39; No. 2 red, spot and November, $1.39 bid, $1.41 asked; December, $1.41¼ bid, $1.42 asked; January, $1.45@1.46¾. Corn less active; old low mixed on track, 56c; high mixed, 57@58c; new Western mixed, 57@58c; new Western mixed on track, 52@54c; new sail on track, 55c; new white, 52@56c; sail mixed, spot and November, 58½c bid, 60c asked; December, 56⅜c bid, 57c asked; January, 57½c bid, 58½c asked. Oats steady and firm; rejected, 40c; mixed, 40½@41c; white, 42@44½c.

PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged. Lard—Western, $7.12@7.37½.

BUTTER—Weak; creamery extra, 34@36c; New York State and Bradford County (Pa.) extras, 33@34c; Western Reserve, extra, 26@28c; do good to choice, 22@25c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 20@21c.

CHEESE—Dull; Western creamery, 12½@13c; do good, 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but firm; refined, 8c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western, $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 8,500 bu.

WOOL—Excited; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 48@50c; extra, 45@50c; medium, 52@55c; coarse, 45@47c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western wool, 44@46c; medium, 52@55c; coarse, 45@47c; washed combing and delaine, 45@60c; Canada washed combing, 46@50c; tub-washed, 46@55c; unwashed combing and delaine, 37@40c; pulled, 46@50c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Very quiet, but without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western lower and inactive; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and November, $1.38¾; December, $1.43; January, $1.46½. Corn higher; Western mixed, spot and November, 58c; December, 59⅝@60c; January, 59@59½c; steamer, no bid. Oats higher and fairly active; Western white, 45@46c; do mixed, 44@45c; Pennsylvania, 45@46c. Rye dull and nominal at 86c.

HAY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm; job lots unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western, packed and roll, 25@28c.

EGGS—Quiet; fresh, 20c; limed, 16@17c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Strong; Rio cargoes, 14@17¼c.

SUGAR—Steady; A soft, 10⅛@10¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.12½@1.13.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer quiet and unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,929 brls; wheat, 80,400 bu; corn, 36,800 bu; oats, 6,300 bu; rye, 1,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 136,700 bu; corn, 8,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 222,000 bu; corn, 68,300 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—COTTON—Firm at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm, at $5.90@6.85.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, at $1.25@1.28. Corn—Demand fair and market firm, at 46@47c; new white ear, 40c. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye—Demand fair and market firm, at 81@83c; elevator, 85c. Barley dull; No. 2 fall, 90c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; $11.00. Lard easier, at $6.70@6.75. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green meats dull; shoulders, $3.62½; sides, $5.25; hams, $6.50@7.12½.

HOGS—Active, firm, and higher; common, $3.00@3.65; light, $3.70@3.95; packing, $3.80@4.05; butchers', $4.00@4.05; receipts, 10,000; shipments, 310.

WHISKY—Demand active at $1.09.

BUTTER—Quiet; fancy creamery, 35c; choice dairy, 25c; prime Western Reserve, 22@24c; prime Central Ohio, 20@23c.

LINSEED OIL—Firm at 80c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower and slow; No. 2 red, $1.25½ bid cash; $1.28⅜@1.27@1.27¾ December; $1.31⅜@1.30½@1.30⅞ January; No. 3 do, $1.16¼ bid. Corn opened higher, but declined; 37⅛c cash; 37⅜c November; 37¼@36⅞c December; 37⅜@37c January. Oats firm; 31½@31⅝c cash; 31⅝c December. Rye better at 76½c. Barley active; choice, 85@90c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $10.75 cash; $11.37½ February. Dry salt meats in good demand; loose, $3.75@3.85, $5.80@5.90, and $6.10@6.15. Bacon nominal. Lard quiet at 6⅝c asked.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and lower: No. 1 white Michigan, $1.26; amber Michigan, spot, $1.27; No. 2 red winter, spot and November, $1.27; December, $1.28⅛; January, $1.30⅜; February, $1.34; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.32. Corn dull; high mixed held at 45c; new held at 43c, 42½ bid; No. 2 spot, bid, 44¼c; sales of new at 42½c; No. 2 white, 43c; rejected, 43c; new, 39c. Oats dull; No. 2, 33⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; prime, $5.15.

Closed—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, December, $1.27¾; January, $1.30⅜; February held at $1.34, $1.33½ bid.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,000 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 18.—FLOUR—In fair demand; Western superfine, $5.00@5.25; common extra, $5.50@6.00; Wisconsin extra, $5.75@6.25; Minnesota do, $6.00@7.50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $6.50@6.75; Illinois and Indiana, $6.75@7.25; St. Louis, $7.00@7.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process spring wheats, $7.50@9.00; winter wheats, $7.25@8.75.

GRAIN—Corn dull; old, 63@64c; new, 60@62c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white, 48@50c; No. 2 white, 47c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 43½@44½c. Rye, 98c@$1.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 15,000 brls; corn, 88,000 bu; wheat, 18,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 287 brls; corn, 2,000 bu; wheat, 900 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,350 brls; wheat, 165,646 bu; corn, 322,350 bu.

SHIPMENTS—By railroad—Wheat, 47,900 bu; corn, 32,500 bu. By canal—Wheat, 236,714 bu; corn, 403,067 bu.

GRAIN IN STORE—Wheat, 635,324 bu; corn, 1,259,176 bu.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; buyers and sellers generally apart; sales 8,000 bu No. 1 hard Milwaukee at $1.29. Corn—Nominally 50½c for No. 2 mixed Western. Oats dull; 37c asked for No. 2 Western. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Light; shipments at 10¼c for wheat to New York.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—The *Price-Current* reports the wheat receipts at 11,210 bu; shipments, 2,111 bu; weak; No. 2 cash, $1.10; December, $1.15; No. 3, cash, $1.01; December, $1.01¾. Corn—Receipts, 28,345 bu; shipments, 20,385 bu; quiet; No. 2, cash, 30c; December, 29⅜c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce and in demand. Corn inactive but firm; new high mixed, 38¼@38⅜c; new No. 2, 38¼@38½c; sales 15,000 bu new high mixed, November, at 37½c. Oats inactive, but steady; No. 2 white, 32@32½c. Rye firm; No. 2, 73@73½c.

HIGHWINES—Firm at $1.08½.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat heavy; extra at $1.28 asked; No. 1 white, $1.27½; December, $1.28¼; January, $1.30¾; February, $1.33½; milling No. 1, nominal.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N.Y., Nov. 18.—GRAIN—Wheat scarce. Corn steady; Duluth, 58c.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—Very firm; standard white, 110 test, 9½c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—The market continues very active; crude excited and prices irregular; quoted at $1.25½ at Parker's for shipment; refined, 8c in Philadelphia.

OIL CITY, Pa., Nov. 18.—PETROLEUM—Market opened excited, with $1.15⅜ bid, advanced to $1.17½, declined to $1.00½, advanced and closed at $1.18⅛ bid strictly; shipments, 55,000; transactions, 700,000.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 18.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firm at 37¼c.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Cotton goods continue active and prices very strong. New York mills bleached shirtings are advanced ½c. Prints in fair demand and very firm. Dress goods doing well. Flannels in good demand and light supply. Foreign goods quiet.

MARINE NEWS.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—The tug Welcome returned last night from Grand Haven, where she succeeded in cutting away the dangerous bars so that there is now an average depth of fourteen of water. To-day the Welcome was engaged to tow the schr Samuel L. Watson through to Green Bay, where the latter is engaged to load with wheat. While the tug was coaling for the trip Messrs. Wolf & Davidson caused the vessel to be libeled for a wrecking and towing bill amounting to $1,121.45. This proceeding will probably delay the departure of the vessel and tug until to-morrow.

The tug J. J. Hagerman has gone to the rescue of the scow Ida H. Bloom, on a rock near Claybanks, Kewaunee Co., Wis.

The scow Ahnapee arrived this morning with lumber, and at once stripped for winter quarters.

The freight bill of the schr G. C. Trumpff has been arranged satisfactorily. The owners agreed to accept $900. The schr Mongaugon has been chartered to take the Trumpff's cargo of pig-iron to Cleveland at $2.10 per ton.

The steam-barge Ballentine and consort A. B. Moore were chartered to-day at 5½c for wheat to Buffalo. Capacity, 94,000 bu.

The tug Hagerman will not go to the assistance of the scow Ida H. Bloom, as stated in a previous dispatch.

The schr Samuel L. Watson was released from seizure this evening upon payment of the claim of the tug Leviathan, and left for Green Bay in tow of the tug Welcome.

Arrived from below—Schr Florida.

Cleared for below—Schrs W. B. Phelps, Leadville, Joseph Paige, Marengo, A. G. Morri.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

Some years ago the prop East, owned in Bowmanville, plied regularly in Canadian waters. But her career as a propeller was suddenly cut short one day. At that time certain people alleged that the propeller had damaged a little tug which ran in the St. Lawrence, and which sank at the head of Jones' Narrows. For this alleged reason a party of men, headed by a United States Marshal, boarded her and took possession by force. They tied her up at Ogdensburg, and since then the Canadian owners of the craft had lost sight of her until the other day, when the propeller's hull was recognized in the Kent, a lumber barge. Her engine and boiler had been taken out, but her remains were instantly identified on her first appearance in these waters. Now, Mr. John McLennan, of Bowmanville, held a mortgage on the prop East, and, holding that the United States authorities could not seize her over his mortgage, yesterday got an injunction from the Court of Chancery and seized the Kent. Chief Marshall made the seizure, and the matter will most probably have to be settled in court. The case is an interesting one, and will be watched with interest.—*Port Hope (Ont.) Times.*

THE LAKE ONTARIO DISASTER.

The terrible disaster on Lake Ontario was announced among the vessel men yesterday, and was the topic of conversation in all the vessel and tug offices. A Captain informed a TRIBUNE reporter that the Seymour is a large lake and river tug, similar to the Livingstone, and is a stanch and comparatively new vessel. She has been engaged in towing coal-barges from Oswego to a point near Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence River, and belongs to Seymour & Co., of the last-named port. The dispatches received yesterday afternoon were meagre, but THE TRIBUNE's special and regular dispatches contain full details of this latest and most terrible disaster that has happened on the lakes for several years. Many conjectures were indulged in yesterday by vessel men here regarding the disaster, and the dispatches in this morning's paper will settle them.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

The rate on corn to Buffalo for regular delivery was reported at 5c yesterday, and one vessel was said to have been engaged to carry a cargo and hold it at Buffalo at 5½c per bu. The following engagements were made: To Buffalo—Prop Commodore, steam-barge Inter-Ocean and tow, Argonaut, schr A. Vought, all corn; schr M. W. Paige, wheat at 5½c. To Erie—Prop Conestoga, wheat on p. t. To Ogdensburg—Schrs Watertown and Hoboken, corn, schr Folger, oats through. To Oswego—Schrs Sam Cook, George M. Case, and J. Magee, corn on owners' account. Capacity, 90,000 bu wheat, 275,000 bu corn, and 26,000 bu oats.

Lumber freights were in good supply yesterday at previously reported rates. The lumber schr Catchpole was chartered on very favorable terms. She takes 225 tons of stone (back freight) from Racine to Grand Haven, free in and out, at $1.30 per ton.

A HARBOR MASTER'S MISHAPS.

It was the reflection of a light that caused Harbor Master McCarthy to make a misstep and fall into the river before daylight the other morning. He was about to step from the scow Milton to the tug Ingram, and, not going within a few feet of the mark, he landed in the cold and dirty river. Upon being lifted up on to the tug he fell into the coal-hole, the hatch cover being off at the moment. Then he coolly extricated himself, and wanted to know if there were not some more holes about that boat he could tumble into. That's the way the story goes among the vessel and tug men.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Props Nyack (mdse), New York (mdse), Philadelphia (mdse), Chicago; schrs M. S. Brown (1,000 tons coal), W. H. Vanderbilt (900 tons coal), M. A. Muir (600 tons coal), Chicago; Frank Perew, Green Bay, J. Hartsell (200 tons railroad iron), Toledo.

Charters—Coal freights to Chicago and Milwaukee have taken a jump. One dollar is now freely paid. The following engagements were made yesterday: Schrs M. S. Bacon, coal to Chicago at 90c; M. A. Muir and C. C. Barnes, coal to Chicago at $1.00.

THE PRIDGEON FLEET.

The schr Michigan loads salt at Zilwaukee at 22½c per brl, and fills out at Bay City at 20c. The Nellie Gardner and Emma L. Coyne load lumber at Bay City at $3.25, all for Chicago, where, upon arriving, they will lay up. The tug Crusader will tow them through the Straits. The prop City of Duluth, and possibly the prop John Pridgeon, Jr., and S. D. Caldwell, and perhaps one or two schooners, will winter here; certainly if they can reach this port before navigation closes.—*Detroit Post and Tribune.*

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 18.—Passed down—Nothing.

Up—Schr H. Dudley, Toronto to Chicago, barley.

The Canadian schr O. Mowat arrived this afternoon from Buffalo. Not being able to get any freight, she will go into winter quarters here.

Wind northwest and light; weather cold.

EAST SAGINAW.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 18.—Cargoes are offering freely to Ohio at $2.50, $3.00, and $3.25, but very little lumber is offering to Buffalo. Two or three lumber charters are reported for Chicago at $3.50.

The schr Empire State cleared for Chicago this evening.

The schr Michigan, chartered, 9,000 brls of salt, Milwaukee and Chicago, at 22½c.

WIND AND WEATHER.

The wind got around to the northwest yesterday, and last night came fresh from west northwest. The atmosphere was chilly outside, with a slight snow-flurry in the forenoon, but the sea was not heavy. The arrivals and departures of vessels were comparatively few in number, and marine matters generally were quiet.

THE SEASON'S RESULTS.

The Buffalo vessel-owners, says the *Courier*, are satisfied with the results of the season's business. The Chicago vessel-owners are also well pleased, but some of them would have been more so if their craft had not been three weeks getting up from Buffalo on their latest run. However, such occurrences cause no surprise among them.

THE GARDNER.

Strong winds have kept the Canadian tugs Prince Alfred and Jessie from working at the stranded schr F. B. Gardner, at Point Abino. It is stated that the schooner is on a flat rock, is in about five feet of water, and not in bad shape. She has but a little way to go to get into deep water, so that if moved a length she will be afloat.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 18.—Charters—Oscar Townsend and consort; Fred Kelley, ore from Escanaba to Cleveland, p. t.; schr Fred A. More, coal from Cleveland to Chicago at $1.15.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

There were a few hookers at the lumber-market last night.

The schr Niagara arrived in yesterday,—her first appearance since her collision with the Baxter.

The tug Two Brothers returned last evening from Hammond, Ind., with the schrs Lavinda, Banner, and Kittie Grant in tow.

The tug Campbell was laid up yesterday to have her boiler repaired, one of the flues having bursted. She will probably be out to-day again.

ELSEWHERE.

The schr Laf rierier loads lumber at Duncan City for this port.

The Japan and Empire State are the last boats of the Lake Superior Transit Line bound up.

The tugs Constitution and Annie Dobbins, from the Sault River, have gone to Cleveland to lay up.

The Chicago schr A. Mosher was pulled off Fighting Island, and passed up Detroit River Monday forenoon.

The schr Bertie Calkins, which went on the beach at Manistee, Sunday, has been pulled off, and is not seriously damaged.

The Toronto *Globe* says the Northern Railway of Canada should build a big elevator at Collingwood, and thus do away with the complaints of vessel men, and get all the grain it wants to carry on the through route.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port during the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop William Edwards, Cleveland, coal, Hedstrom's.
Prop Commodore, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop L. Gilbert, Manistee, poles, Rush street.
Prop C. J. Kershaw, Milwaukee, light, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Lincoln, Kingston, iron, no order.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Brittain, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries, State street.
Prop Snook, White Lake, lumber, Polk street.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, lumber, Adams street.
Prop Alcona, Bay City, lumber, Market.
Schr Japan, Ludington, lumber, Market.
Schr Felicitous, Ford River, lumber, Market.
Schr Bangalore, Kingston, salt, Rush street.
Schr Gibraltar, Kingston, iron, no order.
Schr Mars, Ludington, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Schr Champion, Cheboygan, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schr C. North, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Evening Star, Menominee, lumber, Market.
Schr Niagara, Buffalo, coal, Madison street.
Schr Granger, Packard's Pier, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr Manzanilla, Kingston, phosphate, Rush street.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, lumber, Rush street.
Schr J. Kelderhouse, Cheboygan, lumber, Rush street.
Schr G. Ellen, White Lake, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Ottawa, Grand Haven, lumber, Magazine.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr H. Bissell, Cheboygan, lumber, Arnold Slip.
Schrs Jason Parker, Muskegon, wood, N. B.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, lumber, Mud Lake.
Schr J. O. Moss, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr S. G. Andrews, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr R. Simmons, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Edna, Kenosha, gravel, Rush street.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, sundries, Rush street.
Schr Wenona, Bay City, lumber, Market.
Schr E. Ellinwood, White Lake, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Schr Delos De Wolf, Cheboygan, lumber, Market.
Schr Wolverine, Grand Haven, lumber, Allen Slip.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Starucca, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr E. J. McVea, Muskegon, light.
Schr Telegraph, Muskegon, light.
Schr Radical, Muskegon, light.
Prop Conestoga, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joe, sundries.
Schr Transfer, Grand Haven, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop Gen. Paine, Grand Haven, towing.
Schr C. O. D., Grand Haven, light.
Schr City Grand Haven, Muskegon, light.
Schr Transfer, Muskegon, light.
Schr Golden Harvest, Muskegon, light.
Schr City Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, light.
Schr City of Erie, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Prop St. Albans, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop V. H. Ketchum, Buffalo, grain.

At the pier to depart to-morrow are the props Ocean, Barnum, and Kershaw; also schrs Golden Fleece, James C. King, L. C. Butts, and Lady Dufferin.

RICHMOND SISTERS.

Spoiling for a Fight.

Mention was made yesterday of the arrest of the Richmond sisters on a capias sworn out by Emmett, of the Academy of Music. The facts were not all obtainable Monday night, and the account was, consequently, a complicated one.

It appears that, some little time ago, the sisters wrote to Emmett, asking if they could make an engagement with him. Very soon after he received a letter from a person by the name of Caverly, who is married to one of them, objecting to any such engagement, stating that he didn't want his wife to do variety business. Emmett replied to the sisters at that time that his book was full, but that he would be glad to hear from them again. They subsequently wrote again, he made an engagement with them for a couple of weeks at $100 a week, ordered some lithographs from Philadelphia, and had some of them put out. The day the sisters were to appear he got a telegram from Pittsburg to the effect that one of them (the married one) was sick and unable to come. Consequently his $75 worth of lithographs had to be thrown away. A few days after that he received a letter from Mr. Caverly,—a letter which, according to Mr. Emmett, was written in a vein of bitter and unnecessary sarcasm, in which Mr. Caverly congratulated Mr. Emmett upon the success of his engagement with the Richmond sisters, and suggested to him that perhaps he would not try to engage them again in opposition to Mr. Caverly's wishes. This enraged Mr. Emmett, and he

WAITED FOR HIS OPPORTUNITY.

The Richmond sisters and Mr. Caverly showed up in this city day before yesterday. Mr. Emmett was aware of the fact that they were going on to New York, holding limited railroad tickets, which were worthless if not speedily used. So he went before Justice Matson and began suit against the sisters for $100, and had them capiased. He went down to the train, and found them there with Mr. Caverly. He took Mr. Caverly on one side, and stated to him his exceeding regret at being obliged to do anything that interfered with the comfort of the ladies, or that caused them any annoyance. Mr. Caverly was the gentleman whom he was going for, and the only way that he had seen of reaching him and of paying him back for that sarcastic letter was by resorting to the course he had adopted. He had, however, a proposition to make Mr. Caverly. Taking $100 out of his pocketbook he held it out to that gentleman, and stated, if he would please take the money and step around the corner, on the other side of the cars, they could settle the matter quietly and pleasantly in fifteen or twenty minutes, and then and there determine which of the two was the best man. Mr. Emmett said perhaps he was a little the heaviest of the two, but the $100, which he was prepared to pay over, would equalize that. They were about the same hight, and could probably have an interesting and pleasant fight, lasting for about a quarter of an hour, which would settle all scores and wipe off the slate. This fair and honest proposition, however,

MR. CAVERLY DECLINED.

Mr. Emmett asked if he (Emmett) had no redress then. Mr. Caverly replied that he had the law. Mr. Emmett stated that he didn't like to resort to the law, because it interfered with the ladies. If Mr. Caverly didn't want to step around the corner and have it out, wouldn't he please smash him in the face, and thus give him a chance? Wouldn't he smash him in the face and knock him down? Mr. Emmett said he was willing to be smashed in the face and knocked down if Mr. Caverly would only begin it, and give him a chance to answer that letter. Mr. Caverly, however, was singularly obstinate, and refused to listen to this fair proposition. So the capias was served upon the ladies, and their trip to New York was peremptorily stopped. That they were taken to jail was a source of regret to Mr. Emmett, who ran around and did all he could to get them bailed out, inasmuch as the only person he was hitting at was Caverly. They got bail, and the case is set for trial Saturday, by which time, it is believed, the limited tickets will have become worthless, and Mr. Caverly's sarcastic letter to Mr. Emmett will have cost him something like $200.

A Costly Dish.

San Francisco Call's Paris Letter.

Owing to recent feasts, carpes a la Chambord have frequently been mentioned. It is a very costly dish, and one that the imperial gluttons of ancient Rome would never despise. It is the most expensive plat in modern cookery, and shows how far we are from the fowl in the pot which Henry IV. hoped every Frenchman would be able to have weekly. Much depends on the fish; those were most in request that were formerly fattened in the flat-bottomed boats on the Ill, near the Rhine. They cost as much as 800 francs apiece, and one was brought from Strasburg to Paris and back again, unable to find a purchaser at the price fixed. The carp was kept alive in the boot of the mail-coach by means of bread dipped in wine. Among the fifty good things that enter into the garniture of the dish are truffles, mushrooms, hearts of artichokes, cray-fish, anchovy, butter, champagne, cock's combs, etc.

Water in the Cars in India.

At the principal stations the native passengers are served with water by a Brahmin, from whom, being the highest caste, all persons may take without defilement. He goes along the train with his brass vessels; a sudra, or low-caste man, stoops, and his open hands placed together and raised to the level of his mouth, receives the precious liquid. The vessel of the Brahmin is not touched, else he would be defiled. A Brahmin asks water, and is served with it in the smaller vessels, from which he drinks, there being no defilement between Brahmin and Brahmin.

THE WESTERN PHŒNIX.

It Rises Again as the Illinois Insurance Company.

The Auditor Thinks of Beginning Legal Proceedings Against It.

The Little That Can Be Learned from One of Its Officers.

It came to the ears of a reporter the other day that the Insurance Department of Illinois was about to begin some kind of proceedings against a home fire-insurance company called the Illinois, and formerly known as the Western Phœnix. Hunting around to discover something more definit about the matter, he succeeded in discovering the following facts:

When the Auditor's office found out that the Illinois was attempting to do business, and especially trying to write policies outside of the State, one of its officers was sent here for the purpose of making a preliminary examination. He came and looked over the ground, and the result of his inquiries was that the Auditor

PUT THE CASE INTO THE HANDS OF HIS ATTORNEY

at Chicago, Mr. E. B. Sherman, with directions to confer with Attorney-General Edsall, and to pursue such course as should be thought advisable in the premises after a careful examination of the charter of the Company and the law in the case. The Supreme Court of Illinois, in recent decisions, has gone far toward breaking down the barriers which the Legislature had sought to interpose to protect the insured against the mischief of wildcat companies, whether organized within or without this State. In the case of the Commercial League, the Court has practically decided that any worthless, wildcat mutual company outside of Illinois can come in here and do business; and, in the case of the Empire Company, it has so interpreted the law as to make it questionable how far the wild and reckless grants made by the special charters of other years can be controlled by subsequent legislation. In view of these decisions, it is probable that the attorney for the Auditor will not attempt to proceed by quo warranto, the decision in the Empire case indicating that that would be useless; but that he will thoroughly review the ground, study up the facts, and, when he does move, move on a line which will lead to success. It is not unlikely that a searching examination of the Company's assets will be made, and, if they are found to be so small as not to give absolute assurance of security to the insured, that the attack will be made in that quarter. Without pronouncing an opinion one way or the other as to the soundness of the Illinois Insurance Company, it is safe to say that any move which the Insurance Department of Illinois may make to weed out worthless companies acting under Illinois charters, or to keep outside of the State wildcat concerns operating under West Virginia, Pennsylvania, or District of Columbia charters, will meet with the hearty concurrence and support of the people.

In a neatly-furnished room in the rear of the basement of 172 La Salle street a TRIBUNE reporter found

MR. ARTHUR S. PECK,

the alleged President and General Manager of the Company, who has spent the greater portion of his life in the insurance business, though it has been his misfortune to have been almost invariably associated with companies which have gone out of existence, and, like a farthing candle, leaving more or less of a stench behind.

After introducing himself, the reporter explained his errand. He wanted to know the inside and the outside of the Illinois Insurance Company.

"Why," replied the imperturbable Peck, who was as cool as if he were adjusting a loss, "I don't want any advertising. Several representatives of insurance journals have been in to see me, and I've told them that as soon as I need any advertising I will call around and see them."

"THE TRIBUNE don't ask for any advertising. Several letters have been received by it asking for information about your Company, and it is in order to be able to answer these questions correctly that I ask for the information."

"Then you don't know anything, do you?"

"No."

"Well, then, tell the people making inquiries that you don't, and that'll be all right."

"It has been said that the Company has been

FOUNDED ON A WILDCAT CHARTER,

issued long ago, and long since dead. Is it so?"

"No, not at all. The charter has always been kept alive. The original company never died, and never was wound up. It always kept some policies alive."

"Have you the charter with you?"

Mr. Peck went to a vault near by, from which he took a tin box. Unlocking this, he produced from its innermost recesses a copy of the charter, passed by the Legislature Feb. 16, 1865. The copy was certified to by George Harlow, Secretary of State, and bore the great seal of the State.

The reporter read the document. It was a charter for the Western Phœnix Insurance Company, with headquarters in Chicago. The original corporators were J. C. Lawver, A. H. Stone, A. M. Lawver, John Buck, and Charles P. Hunt, none of whose names can be found in the Chicago Directory for that or the succeeding year. One section provides that the capital stock shall consist of the cash premiums and premium notes, without limitation as to amount. Another provides that the Company may have a guarantee fund, based on mortgages, to an amount not exceeding $250,000, the parties so loaning these mortgages to be allowed for the use thereof not to exceed 1 per cent per annum, and also entitled to representation in the election of directors on the basis of one vote for each $100.

"WHEN DID YOU CHANGE THE NAME

from Western Phœnix to Illinois?" queried the reporter.

"That was done last July."

"Then you have only been in business four or five months?"

"That is all."

"What's the present amount of your capital stock, for I see by the terms of your charter that it cannot be a constant quantity?"

"About $156,000."

"Have you written enough policies since you began business to give you cash premiums and premium notes sufficient to amount to the sum you have named?"

"No. All I have written is between $3,000 and $4,000."

"Of what consists the other $150,000?"

"Mortgages—the guarantee fund."

"MORTGAGES ON WHAT—

mining stocks and other securities of this description?"

"No, sir; good mortgages; just as good as anybody wants."

"Tell me some of the particulars about them."

"See here now, I am not going to make any statement to you. If I have to make a statement, I shall do so Dec. 31."

"Has the Auditor been after you?"

"Yes, his clerk called here the other day, and I've been in correspondence since. I've some doubts as to whether he can compel me to furnish a statement. I stand on all the rights and privileges contained in my charter. In the case of an Ohio company which refused to make a showing to the Insurance Commissioner of that State,—and the Ohio law is very much like that in this State,—the manager of the company refused to make any statement, and when the Commissioner visited the office he was ordered out. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court of that State, and the Insurance Department was beaten."

"Have you taken legal advice on the question?"

"Yes. I expect to obtain a written opinion next week, and if you'll call around I'll show it to you."

"Do you remember the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the constitutionality of the law regarding the licensing and regulating of the grain-elevators?"

"No, I do not."

"The Court practically held that the State could regulate anything under the general police law, and under this law you will find that insurance companies are fit subjects for police regulation. You may not think so, but any good lawyer will tell you that you cannot evade the section of the Insurance law which provides that all companies doing business in the State, or organized under State law, must furnish annual statements to the Auditor or get out."

"Well, if that be the case, and I am satisfied of it, I shall make the report Dec. 31."

"DO YOU DO AN AGENCY BUSINESS?"

"No. I write everything myself. I'll take anything that offers, provided the risk and rate are satisfactory."

"How do you obtain your business?"

"From brokers all over the country. I allow them a commission, which is cheaper than establishing agencies. I take no large risks. The policies are limited to $1,000, and the most in force are from $500 to $700. The risks are scattered from the East to the mountains and from here to Texas."

"Then you're sure that your charter has never expired?"

"Now, what are you giving me? That's a question the State Auditor asked. Do you think I'm a fool? Before I bought the charter I had it thoroughly examined by my lawyer, and it's all right."

"I should say it's a pretty fat charter."

"Yes, it's just about as good as picking up a $100 bill on the street."

The reporter again attempted to get at the inwardness of the mortgage guarantee fund of $150,000, but the effort was a fruitless one, as the imperturbable Peck declined to show his hand.

HALL'S BALSAM.

HALL'S BALSAM

Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worst sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all eruptions.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples and blotches.
Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure cuts and bruises.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, 24 College Place, New York.

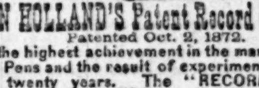
CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's CATARRH Cure. A speedy and Certain Antidote for Catarrh, Snuffles, Colds in the Head, Influenza, and Bronchitis. A Constitutional remedy and absolute cure. Sold by all Druggists, or delivered by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., at $1.50 a package. Pamphlets mailed free.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Centaur Liniments, the world's great Pain-relieving agents for Man and Beast.

GOLD PENS.



JOHN HOLLAND'S Patent Record GOLD PEN

Patented Oct. 2, 1872.

Is the highest achievement in the manufacture of Gold Pens and the result of experiments for more than twenty years. The "RECORD" Pen is produced by a skillful combination of the two precious and non-corrosive metals; *16 kr. Gold* and *Platinum*, while the ordinary gold pen contains an alloy of copper, reducing its fineness without yielding that elasticity, density and steel like temper which the costly *Platinum* supplies. The "RECORD" Gold Pen *Points* are of the best *Iridium.* (Diamonds,) indestructible with fair treatment, and polished to glass like smoothness. Steel pen writers have now every objection to gold fairly overcome, and every requirement in a Pen which will endure and not oxidize, squarely met. The "RECORD" Gold Pen is guaranteed to possess Durability, Permanency of Spring and Perfection of Point. Price, $2.50, sold by all Jewelers and Stationers in the United States. If not found order direct from *JOHN HOLLAND, Manufacturer, 19 W. 4th St., Cincinnati.*

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HONG KONG TEA CO., HEADQUARTERS FOR TEA, COFFEE, SPICES, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

The public are invited to call and investigate the BUILDING LOAN PLAN of the UNITED STATES Home and Dower Association OF PENNSYLVANIA, The most desirable and equitable plan of its kind ever presented to the public. Address or apply to W. D. VAN BLARCOM & CO., Managers, 170 LaSalle-st., Chicago.

$25. $50. $100. $200. $500.

Alex. Frothingham & Co. have been for many years stock brokers and bankers in New York, at 12 Wall-st. They have the reputation of gaining for their customers large returns from investments ranging from $50 to $500, and have the enviable reputation of always making quick returns. Send for their *Financial Report*, free.—New York Tribune.

EDUCATIONAL.

ATHENÆUM ACADEMY, Nos. 48-54 Dearborn-st. H. H. BABCOCK, Principal. Next term begins Monday, Nov. 24. Send for circular.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

HOTELS.

CARROLLTON HOTEL, Baltimore, Light, and German-sts., Baltimore, Md. Rates reduced to $3 and $2.50 per day, according to location of rooms. Extra charges for parlors, baths, and double rooms, according to size. The most convenient and latest built hotel in the city. Elevator runs continuously to all the floors. All lines of city passenger-cars pass the doors. F. W. COLEMAN, Manager, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 10, 1879.

BIRDS.

BIRDS Mocking Bird Food, Warranted BEST in the market. Gold Fish and Aquaria. F. KAEMPFER, 127 Clark-st.

KID GLOVES.

DENT'S OWN MAKE GLOVES! Kid, Chevrette, Cape, AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF DRIVING GLOVES. NOW OFFERING IN FULL ASSORTMENT BY A. PERSON HARRIMAN & CO., 457 & 459 BROOME-ST., NEW YORK. Sole Agents for the United States.

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Patents, Trade-Marks, Caveats. MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New York, Proprietors of the "Scientific American," 34 years' experience as Solicitors of Patents. Hand-book on Patents, with full directions and advice, sent free.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
*a*Omaha Night Express	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
*a*Des Moines Night Express	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
*a*Des Moines Day Express	10:30 a m	3:40 p m
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 3:10 p m
*a*Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:30 a m
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	* 4:00 p m
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*La Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
*b*La Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	4:00 p m
*b*Winona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
*b*Marquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
*a*Lake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
*b*Fond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	*10:30 a m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, and Iowa Express	* 5:00 p m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 9:30 a m
*a*Cairo & Texas Express	§ 8:50 p m	* 6:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
*b*Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 6:30 a m

*a*On Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
*b*On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	†*9:10 p m	*‡7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 5:50 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	*†10:20 p m	‡ 5:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
" Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:45 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

MEDICAL.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN, 173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

DICKENS.

Letters of the Great English Novelist---"Boz" Among His Familiars.

Pointed and Funny Epistles in Prose and Verse---H's Two American Visits.

Disappointed in 1842 in His Ideal of a Republic---Denunciation of the Press.

Comical Experiences Here in 1867-'8, and a Higher Appreciation of His American Friends.

New York Herald, Nov. 16.

Like a new work from the hand of the deceased novelist comes this collection of the "Letters of Charles Dickens," edited by his daughter, Miss Mamie Dickens, and his sister-in-law, Miss Hogarth. The two volumes which compose this correspondence will be published in the course of a few days by Charles Scribner's Sons, simultaneously with their appearance in London. The intention of the editors is to make this collection of a supplement to the "Life of Charles Dickens," by John Forster, which they pronounce "perfect and exhaustive as a biography," and "only incomplete as regards correspondence." There is, generally speaking, no way in the world that one can get nearer to the heart of a man than through his private letters. Dickens wrote very freely to his correspondents, and in his letters shows himself to be a man with warm attachments, and one who, while engaged in the busy life of an editor and author, gave his attention to the smallest details of domestic life, and was as much interested in the papering and painting of Gad's Hill place, as he was in the contents of a number of *Household Words*. The letters cover a period of thirty-four years. It would be impossible, within ordinary reviewing limit, to go through the entire correspondence, selecting everything of point and interest to be found there, for Dickens had a very pithy way of putting common things, and in his letters the desire to be "smart" is as conspicuous as in his books. He was not merely brilliant, but vain of his brilliancy, and was as frequently a posturer in his correspondence as outside it. No doubt he felt what was implied by being regarded as the "funny man" of his period, and had a distinct foreknowledge of posthumous celebrity for things he had written to anybody, and hence he was more or less under a glass case all his life.

THE PICWICK COMMISSION.

One of the first of the letters is dated "Furnival's Inn, Wednesday evening, 1835," and is written to his wife, then Miss Hogarth. It begins, "My dearest Kate," and tells of an offer from Chapman & Hall of "fourteen pounds a month" to "write and edit a new publication they contemplated, entirely by myself, to be published monthly and each number to contain four wood cuts." "The work will be no joke," he writes, "but the emolument is too tempting to resist." He began "Pickwick" and entered upon married life at about this time.

FARCE AND FRIENDSHIP.

From a letter to Macready we learn that a farce written for Covent Garden Theatre, then under that actor's management, was unsuccessful, but the author says that his ardor is only "increased, not dampened, by the result of this experiment." It was not long after this that Macready retired from the management of the theatre. In answer to the announcement of that fact Dickens wrote to Macready:

"With the same perverse and unaccountable feeling which causes a heartbroken man at a dear friend's funeral to see something irresistibly comical in a red-nosed or one-eyed undertaker, I received your communication with ghostly facetiousness; though on a moment's reflection I find better cause for consolation in the hope that, relieved from your most trying and painful duties, you will now have leisure to return to pursuits more congenial to your mind, and to move more easily and pleasantly among your friends."

HIS FIRST AMERICAN VISIT.

In January of the year 1842 Dickens, accompanied by his wife, made his first visit to America. They had a very unpleasant voyage, from which Mrs. Dickens suffered severely. Dickens' welcome in America is best described in a letter to his friend Mitton:

"I can give you no conception of my welcome here. There never was a King or Emperor upon the earth so cheered and followed by crowds, and entertained in public at splendid balls and dinners, and waited on by public bodies and deputations of all kinds. I have had one from the Far West—a journey of 2,000 miles. If I go out in a carriage, the crowd surround it and escort me home; if I go to the theatre, the whole house, crowded to the door, rises as one man, and the timbers ring again. You cannot imagine what it is. I have five great public dinners on hand at this moment, and invitations from every town and village and city in the States.

"There is a great deal afloat here in the way of subjects for description. I keep my eyes open pretty wide, and hope to have done so to some purpose by the time I come home."

NOT THE REPUBLIC HE EXPECTED.

In a letter to Macready, who was here at the same time, written under date of Baltimore, March 22, 1842, Dickens speaks his mind freely of America and her people, but he has some good words for us, which are found wanting in other of his writings:

"MY DEAR MACREADY: I desire to be so honest and just to those who have so enthusiastically and earnestly welcomed me, that I burned the last letter I wrote to you—even to you to whom I would speak as to myself—rather than let it come with anything that might seem like an ill-considered word of disappointment. I preferred that you should think me neglectful (if you could imagine anything so wild) rather than I should do wrong in this respect. Still it is of no use. I am disappointed. This is not the Republic I came to see; this is not the Republic of my imagination. I infinitely prefer a liberal monarchy—even with its sickening accompaniments of court circles—to such a Government as this. The more I think of its youth and strength the poorer and more trifling in a thousand aspects it appears in my eyes. In everything of which it has made a boast—excepting its education of the people and its care for poor children—it sinks immeasurably below the level I had placed it upon; and England, even England, bad and faulty as the old land is, and miserable as millions of her people are, rises in the comparison.

AMENITIES OF CONVERSATION.

"You live here, Macready, as I have sometimes heard you imagining! You! Loving you with all my heart and soul, and knowing what your disposition really is, I would not condemn you to a year's residence on this side of the Atlantic for any money. Freedom of opinion! Where is it? I see a press more mean, and paltry, and silly, and disgraceful than any country I ever knew. If that is its standard here it is. But I speak of Bancroft, and am advised to be silent on that subject, for he is 'a black sheep—a Democrat.' I speak of Bryant, and am entreated to be more careful for the same reason. I speak of international copyright, and am implored not to ruin myself outright. I speak of Miss Martineau, and all parties—slave upholders and Abolitionists, Whigs, Tyler Whigs, and Democrats—shower down upon me a perfect cataract of abuse. 'But what has she done? Surely she praised America enough!' 'Yes, but she told us of some of our faults, and Americans can't bear to be told of their faults. Don't split on that rock, Mr. Dickens; don't write about America; we are so very suspicious.'

HAD HE BEEN AN AMERICAN.

"Freedom of opinion! Macready, if I had been born here and had written my books in this country, producing them with no stamps of approval from any other land, it is my solemn belief that I should have lived and died poor, unnoticed, and a 'black sheep' to boot. I never was more convinced of anything than I am of that.

NOT SO BAD AS HE PAINTED THEM.

"The people are affectionate, generous, open-hearted, hospitable, enthusiastic, good-humored, polite to women, frank and candid to all strangers, anxious to oblige, far less prejudiced than they have been described to be, frequently polished and refined, very seldom rude or disagreeable. I have made a great many friends here, even in public conveyances, whom I have been truly sorry to part from. In the towns I have formed perfect attachments. I have seen none of that greediness and indecorousness on which travelers have laid so much emphasis. I have returned frankness with frankness; met questions not intended to be rude with answers meant to be satisfactory, and have not spoken to one man, woman, or child of any degree who has not grown positively affectionate before we parted. In the respects of not being left alone, and of being horribly disgusted by tobacco chewing and tobacco spittle, I have suffered considerably. The sight of slavery in Virginia, the hatred of British feeling upon the subject, and the miserable hints of the impotent indignation of the South have pained me very much; on the last head, of course, I have felt nothing but a mingled pity and amusement; on the other, sheer distress. But however much I like the ingredients of this great dish, I cannot but come back to the point at which I started, and say that the dish itself goes against the grain with me, and that I don't like it."

FORREST AND MACREADY.

In the same letter he says:

"Forrest breakfasted with us at Richmond last Saturday—he was acting there, and I invited him—and he spoke very gratefully and very like a man of your kindness to him when he was in London."

This seems to refute the popular charges on this subject.

YET THEY HAD READ HIM.

He speaks of a reception at Hartford, where a delegation of carmen "presented themselves in a body in their blue frocks, among a crowd of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen, and bade me welcome through their spokesman. They had all read my books, and all perfectly understood them. It is not these things I have in my mind when I say that the man who comes to this country a radical and goes home again with his opinions unchanged must be a radical on reason, sympathy, and reflection, and one who has so well considered the subject that he has no chance of wavering."

AHEAD OF TALMAGE.

To Milton he writes:

"Parties—parties—parties—of course, every day and night. But it's not all parties. I go into the prisons, the police-offices, the watch-houses, the hospitals, the workhouses. I was out half the night in New York with two of their most famous constables, started at midnight and went into every brothel, thieves' house, murdering hovel, sailors' dancing place and abode of villainy, both black and white, in the town. I went incog. behind the scenes to the little theatre where Mitchell is making a fortune. He has been rearing a little dog for me, and has called him 'Boz.' I am going to bring him home. In a word, I go everywhere, and a hard life it is. But I am careful to drink hardly anything, and not to smoke at all. I have recourse to my medicine-chest whenever I feel at all bilious, and am, thank God, thoroughly well."

A TIRADE ON COPYRIGHT.

In a letter on the old subject of copyright he has another "fling" at the press, which he was constantly abusing:

"Is it not a horrible thing that scoundrel booksellers should grow rich here from publishing books the authors of which do not reap one farthing from their issue by scores of thousands, and that every vile blackguard and detestable newspaper, so filthy and bestial that no honest man would admit one into his house for a scullery doormat, should be able to publish those same writings side by side, cheek by jowl, with the coarsest and most obscene companions with which they must become connected, in course of time, in people's minds? Is it tolerable that, besides being robbed and rifled, an author should be forced to appear in any form, in any vulgar dress, in any atrocious company; that he should have no choice of his audience, no control over his own distorted text, and that he should be compelled to jostle out of the course the best men in this country who only ask to live by writing? I vow before high Heaven that my blood so boils at these enormities that when I speak about them I seem to grow twenty feet high and to swell out in proportion. 'Robbers that ye are,' I think to myself when I get upon my legs, 'here goes!'"

A PLUTOCRATIC GORGE.

Dickens could hit his own countrymen without any hesitation as well as Americans, as is shown in a letter to Douglas Jerrold:

"O Heaven, if you could have been with me at a hospital dinner last Monday! There were men there who made such speeches and expressed such sentiments as any moderately intelligent dustman would have blushed through his cindery bloom to have thought of. Sleek, slobbering, bow-paunched, overfed, apoplectic, snorting cattle, and the auditory leaping up in their delight! I never saw such an illustration of the power of purse, or felt so degraded and debased by its contemplation, since I have had eyes and ears. The absurdity of the thing was too horrible to laugh at. It was perfectly overwhelming. But if I could have partaken it with anybody who would have felt it as you would have done it would have had quite another aspect; or would at least, like a 'classic mask' (oh —— that word!), have had one funny side to relieve its dismal features."

DROPS INTO POETRY.

In the following we find him in a genial mood. He wants Mark Lemon to meet him, and writes him a seductive letter in verse:

Tune—"Lesbia hath a beaming eye."

I.

Lemon is a little hipped,
And this is Lemon's true position;
He is not pale, he's not white-lipped,
Yet wants a little fresh condition.
Sweeter 'tis to gaze upon
Old Ocean's rising, falling billows,
Than on the houses every one.
That form the street called Saint Anne's Willers.

Oh, my Lemon, round and fat,
Oh, my bright, my right, my tight 'un,
Think a little what you're at—
Don't stay at home, but come to Brighton!

Lemon has a coat of frieze,
But all so seldom Lemon wears it,
That it is a prey to fleas,
And ev'ry moth that's hungry tears it.
Oh, that coat's the coat for me,
That braves the railway sparks and breezes,
Leaving every engine free
To smoke it 'till its owner sneezes!

Then my Lemon, round and fat,
L., my bright, my right, my tight 'un,
Think a little what you're at—
On Tuesday first, come down to Brighton!

IN THE CAP'N CUTTLE VEIN.

Here is a jolly letter written to Clarkson Stanfield, the famous marine painter. The Dick Sparkler alluded to is himself—the Mark Porpuss, Mark Lemon:

"H. M. S. TAVISTOCK, Jan. 2, 1853.—Yoho, old salt! Neptun' ahoy! You don't forget, mesmet, as you was to meet Dick Sparkler and Mark Porpuss on the fok'sle of the good ship Owssel Words, Wednesday next, half-past 4? Not you; for when did Stanfell ever pass his word to go anywheers and not come? Well, Belay, my heart of oak, belay! Come alongside the Tavistock same day and hour, 'stead of Owssel Words. Hail your shipmets, and they'll drop over the side and join you, like two new shillings a droppin' into the purser's pocket. Damn all lubberly boys and swabs, and give me the lad with the tarry trousers, which shines to me like di'mings bright!"

DAVID THE PET.

We learn by a letter to Arthur Ryland that "David Copperfield" was Dickens' favorit story. He says: "I have been poring over 'Copperfield' (which is my favorit), with the idea of getting a reading out of it, to be called by some such name as 'Young Housekeeping and Little Em'ly.'"

GAD'S HILL.

In the year 1857 Dickens accomplished one of the ambitions of his life,—he became proprietor of Gad's Hill Place, where he made his home. The story of his attachment for the place is related by him in a letter to M. de Cerjat:

"Down at Gad's Hill, near Rochester, in Kent,—Shakspeare's Gad's Hill, where Falstaff engaged in the robbery,—is a quaint little country house of Queen Anne's time. I happened to be walking past, a year and a half or so ago, with my sub-editor of *Household Words*, when I said to him: 'You see that house? It has always a curious interest for me, because when I was a small boy down in these parts I thought it the most beautiful house (I suppose because of its famous old cedar trees) ever seen. And my poor father used to bring me to look at it and used to say that if ever I grew up to be a clever man perhaps I might own that house or such another house. In remembrance of which I have always in passing looked to see if it was to be sold or let, and it has never been to me like any other house, and it has never changed at all.' We came back to town and my friend went out to dinner. Next morning he came to me in great excitement and said: 'It is written that you were to have that house at Gad's Hill. The lady I had allotted to me to take down to dinner yesterday began to speak of that neighborhood. "You know it?" I said; "I have been there to-day." "Oh, yes," said she, "I know it very well. I was a child there, in the house they call Gad's Hill Place. My father was the Rector and lived there many years. He has just died, has left it to me, and I want to sell it." So,' says the sub-editor, 'you must buy it. Now or never!' I did, and hope to pass next summer there, though I may, perhaps, let it afterward, furnished, from time to time."

MISS HOGARTH.

Miss Hogarth's position in the Dickens family is thus alluded to:

"Miss Hogarth, always Miss Hogarth, is the guide, philosopher, and friend of all the party, and a very close affection exists between her and the girls. I doubt if she will ever marry. I don't know whether to be glad of it or sorry for it."

THE SECOND VISIT TO AMERICA.

The great value of these letters is that they cover the incidents of Dickens' life so closely as to make an autobiography. The second volume is perhaps the strongest in interest. The American reader will be particularly interested in that part which treats of his last visit to this country. His readings throughout Great Britain were so successful that he was beset to come here, and he finally sent Mr. George Dolby over to canvass the prospects. Mr. Dolby's report was so favorable that Dickens agreed to come; his success is well known. He arrived at Boston on the 19th of November, 1867, and writes to his daughter under date of Nov. 21:

BOSTON AND ITS GREAT MEN.

"I dine to-day with Longfellow, Emerson, Holmes, and Agassiz. Longfellow was here yesterday. Perfectly white hair and beard, but a remarkably handsome and notable looking man. The city has increased enormously in five and twenty years. It has grown more mercantile; is like Leeds mixed with Preston and flavored with New Brighton; but for smoke and fog you substitute an exquisite bright light air. I found my rooms beautifully decorated by Mrs. Fields with choice flowers, and set off by a number of good books. I am not much persecuted by people in general, as Dolly has happily made up his mind that the less I am exhibited for nothing the better. So our men sit outside the door and wrestle with mankind. . . . They are said to be a very quiet audience here, appreciative but not demonstrative. I shall try to change their character a little.

THE DINNER FIENDS.

"I have been going on very well. A horrible custom obtains in these parts of asking you to dinner somewhere at half-past 2 and to supper somewhere else about 8. I have run this gauntlet more than once, and its effect is that there is no day for any useful purpose, and the length of the evening is multiplied by 100. Yesterday I dined with a Club here at half-past 2 and came back here at half-past 8 with a general impression that it was at least 2 o'clock in the morning. Two days before I dined with Longfellow at half-past 2 and came back at 8, supposing it to be midnight. To-day we have a state dinner party in our rooms at 6,—Mr. and Mrs. Fields and Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow. (He is a friend of Forster's, and was American Minister in Paris.) There are no negro waiters here; all the servants are Irish,—willing, but not able. The dinners and wines are very good.

HEAT AND VENTILATION.

"I keep our own rooms well ventilated by opening the windows or passages, and they are so overheated by a great furnace that they make me faint and sick. The air is like that of a pre-Adamite ironing day in full blast. Your respected parent is immensely popular in Boston society, and its cordiality and unaffected heartiness are charming. I wish I could carry it with me.

"The leading New York papers have sent men over for to-morrow night with instruments to telegraph columns of description. Great excitement and expectations everywhere. Fields says that he has looked forward to it so long that he knows he will die at four minutes to 8.

TICKET-SPECULATORS.

"At the New York barriers, where tickets are on sale and the people ranged as at the Paris theatres, speculators went up and down offering '$20 for anybody's place.' The money was in no case accepted. One man sold two tickets for the second, third, and fourth night for 'one ticket for the first, $50, and a brandy cocktail,' which is an iced bitter drink."

"EXTRAORDINARY COMPOSURE."

To his son Charles he writes:

"The people in New York are exceedingly kind and considerate, and desire to be most hospitable besides. But I cannot accept hospitality, and never go out, except at Boston, or I should not be fit for the labor. If Dolby holds out well to the last it will be a triumph, for he has to see everybody, drink with everybody, sell all the tickets, take all the blame, and go beforehand to all the places on the list. I shall not see him after to-night for ten days or a fortnight, and he will be perpetually on the road during the interval. When he leaves me, Osgood, a partner in Ticknor & Fields' publishing firm, mounts guard over me, and has to go into the hall from the platform door every night and see how the public are seating themselves. It is very odd to see how hard he finds it to look a couple of thousand people in the face, on which head, by the by, I notice the papers to take 'Mr. Dickens' extraordinary composure' (their great phrase) rather ill, and on the whole to imply that it would be taken as a suitable compliment if I would stagger on the platform and instantly drop overpowered by the spectacle before me.

"Dinner is announced (by Scott, with a stiff neck and a sore throat), and I must break off with love to Bessie and the incipient Wenerableses. You will be glad to hear of your distinguished parent that Philadelphia has discovered that 'he is not like the descriptions we have read of him at the little red desk. He is not at all foppish in appearance. He wears a heavy mustache and a Vandyke beard, and looks like a well-to-do Philadelphia gentleman.'"

MR. G. W. CHILDS.

From Philadelphia he writes:

"The great man of this place is one Mr. Childs, a newspaper proprietor; and he is so exactly like Mr. Esse in all conceivable respects except being an inch or so taller, that I was quite confounded when I saw him waiting for me at the station (always called depot here) with his carriage."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Writing from Baltimore he says:

"This is one of the places where Butler carried it with so high a hand in the War, and where the ladies used to spit when they passed a Northern soldier. It still wears, I fancy, a look of sullen remembrance. (The ladies are remarkably handsome, with an Eastern look upon them, dress with a strong sense of color, and make a brilliant audience.) The ghost of slavery haunts the houses, and the old, untidy, incapable, lounging, shambling black serves you as a free man. Free, of course, he ought to be; but the stupendous absurdity of making him a voter glares out of every roll of his eyes, stretch of his mouth, and bump of his head. I have a strong impression that the race must fade out of the States very fast. It never can hold its own against a striving, restless, shifty people."

AHEAD OF WESTON.

Referring to a certain famous walking match he says:

"Dolby and Osgood, who do the most ridiculous things to keep me in spirits (I am often very heavy and rarely sleep much), have decided to have a walking-match at Boston on Saturday, Feb. 29. Beginning this design in joke, they have become tremendously in earnest, and Dolby has actually sent home (much to his opponent's terror) for a pair of seamless socks to walk in. Our men are hugely excited on the subject, and continually make bets on 'the men.' Fields and I are to walk out six miles, and 'the men' are to turn and walk round us. Neither of them has the least idea what twelve miles at a pace is. Being requested by both to give them 'a breather' yesterday, I gave them a stiff one of five miles over a bad road in the snow, half the distance up-hill. I took them at a pace of four miles and a half an hour, and you never beheld such objects as they were when we got back, both smoking like factories, and both obliged to change everything before they could come to dinner. They have the absurdest ideas of what are tests of walking power, and continually get up in the maddest manner and see how high they can kick the wall! The wainscot here, in one place, is scored all over with their pencil marks. To see him doing this—Dolby, a big man, and Osgood, a very little one—is ridiculous beyond description."

The following was written from New York to his daughter, Dec. 11:

PAPER MONEY.

"Will you report the success here to Mr. Forster, with my love, and tell him he shall hear from me by next mail? Dolby sends his kindest regards. He is just come in from our ticket sales, and has put an immense, untidy heap of paper money on the table that looks like a family wash. He hardly ever dines, and is always tearing about at unreasonable hours. He works very hard. The excitement of the readings continues unabated; the tickets for readings are sold as soon as they are ready, and the public pay treble prices to the speculators who buy them up. They are wonderfully fine audiences, even better than Edinburg, and almost, if not quite, as good as Paris."

THE BAGGAGE-SMASHERS.

To Miss Hogarth from Boston, Dec. 22, he writes:

"By the by, when we left New York for this place, Dolby called my amazed attention to the circumstances that Scott was leading his head against the side of the carriage and weeping bitterly. I asked him what was the matter and he replied: 'The owdacious treatment of the luggage, which was more outrageous than man could bear.' I told him not to make a fool of himself; but they do knock it about cruelly. I think every trunk we have is broken."

AS OTHERS SAW HIM.

To his friend, the late Charles Fechter, he writes:

"I have an American cold (the worst in the world), since Christmas Day. I read four times a week with the most tremendous energy I can bring to bear upon it. I travel about pretty heavily. I am very resolute about calling on people, or receiving people, or dining out, and to save myself a great deal. I read in all sorts of places,—churches, theatres, concert rooms, lecture halls. Every night I read I am described (mostly by people who have not the faintest notion of observing) from the sole of my boot to where the topmost hair of my head ought to be, but is not. Sometimes I am described as being 'evidently nervous'; sometimes it is rather taken ill that 'Mr. Dickens is so extraordinarily composed.' My eyes are blue, red, gray, white, green, brown, black, hazel, violet, and rainbow colored. I am like a 'well-to-do American gentleman,' and the Emperor of the French, with an occasional touch of the Emperor of China, and a deterioration from the attributes of our famous townsman, Rufus W. B. D. Dodge Grumsher Pickville. I say all sorts of things that I never said, go to all sorts of places that I never saw or heard of, and have done all manner of things—in some private state of existence, I suppose—that have quite escaped my memory. You ask your friend to describe what he is about. This is what he is about every day and hour of his American life. On Wednesday I came back here for my four church readings in Brooklyn. Each evening an enormous ferryboat will convey me and my state carriage, not to mention half a dozen wagons and any number of people and a few score of horses, across the river, and will bring me back again. The sale of tickets there was an amusing scene.

THE SPECULATORS IN BROOKLYN.

"The noble army of speculators are now furnished (this is literally true, and I am quite serious) each man with a straw mattress, a little bag of bread and meat, two blankets, and a bottle of whisky. With this outfit they lie down in line on the pavement the whole night before the tickets are sold, generally taking up their position at about 10. It being severely cold at Brooklyn, they made an immense bonfire in the street,—a narrow street of wooden houses,—which the police turn out to extinguish. A general fight then took place, out of which the people furthest off in the line rushed bleeding when they saw a chance of displacing others near the door, and put their mattresses in those places, and then held on by the iron rails. At 8 in the morning Dolby appeared with the tickets in a portmanteau. He was immediately saluted with a roar of 'Halloa, Dolby!' 'So Charley let you have the carriage, has he, Dolby!' 'How is he, Dolby?' 'Don't drop the tickets, Dolby!' 'Look alive, Dolby!' etc., etc., in the midst of which he proceeded to business, and concluded, as usual, by giving universal satisfaction. He is now going off upon a little journey 'to look over the ground and cut back again.' The little journey (to Chicago) is 1,500 miles on end, by railway, and back again."

THE FAMILIARITY OF THE PRESS.

The following from a letter to Miss Hogarth:

"BOSTON, Jan. 4, 1868.—I must add that although there is a conventional familiarity in the use of one's name in the newspapers, as 'Dickens,' 'Charlie,' and what not, I do not in the least see that familiarity in the writers themselves. An inscrutable tone obtains in journalism which a stranger cannot understand. If I say, in common courtesy, to one of them whom Dolby introduces, 'I am much obliged to you for your interest in me,' or so forth, he seems quite shocked, and has a bearing of perfect modesty and propriety. I am rather inclined to think that they suppose their printed tone to be the public's love of smartness, but it is immensely difficult to make out. All I can as yet make out is, that my perfect freedom from bondage, and at any moment to go on or leave off, or otherwise do as I like, is the only safe position to occupy.

BOZ TO BOUCICAULT.

"Again, there are two apparently irreconcilable contrasts here. Down below in this hotel every night are the bar loungers, dram-drinkers, drunkards, swaggers, loafers, that one might find in a Boucicault play. Within half an hour is Cambridge, where a delightful domestic life—simple, self-respectful, cordial, and affectionate—is seen in an admirable aspect. All New England is primitive and Puritanical. All about and around it is a puddle of mixed human mud, with no such quality in it. Perhaps I may in time sift out some tolerably intelligible whole, but I certainly have not done so yet. It is a good sign, may be, that it all seems immensely more difficult to understand than it was when I was here before."

SUMNER AND STANTON.

From Washington, February, 1868:

"I dined (against my rules) with Charles Sumner on Sunday, he having been an old friend of mine. Mr. Secretary Stanton (War Minister) was there. He is a man of a very remarkable memory, and famous for his acquaintance with the minutest details of my books. Give him any passage anywhere and he will instantly cap it and go on with the context. He was Commander-in-chief of all the Northern forces concentrated here, and never went to sleep at night without first reading something from my books, which were always with him. I put him through a pretty severe examination, but he was better up than I was.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

"The President has sent to me twice, and I am going to see him to-morrow. He has a whole row for his family every night."

He called upon the President and found him "a man of very remarkable appearance indeed, of tremendous firmness of purpose. Not to be trifled with."

CELEBRATION OF HIS BIRTHDAY.

He continues:

"The papers here having written about this being my birthday, the most exquisite flowers came pouring in at breakfast time from all sorts of people. The room is covered with them, made into beautiful bouquets and arranged in all manner of green baskets. Probably I shall find plenty more at the hall to-night. This is considered the dullest and most apathetic place in America. My audience has been superb."

INFLUENCE OF THE TABLE.

On the day he was presented to the President he writes:

"Charles Sumner coming at 5 o'clock and finding me covered with mustard poultice, and apparently voiceless, turned to Dolby and said: 'Surely, Mr. Dolby, it is impossible that he can read to-night.' Says Dolby: 'Sir, I have told the dear Chief so four times to-day, and I have been very anxious. But you have no idea how he will change when he gets to the little table.' After five minutes of the little table, I was not (for the time) even hoarse. The frequent experience of this return of force when it is wanted saves me a vast amount of anxiety."

A "BUSTER" ON FIFTH AVENUE.

Writing from New York, Feb. 17, he refers again to the approaching walking match:

"The weather has been finer lately, but the streets are in a horrible condition, through half-melted snow, and it is now snowing again. The walking match (next Saturday week) is already in the Boston papers! I suppose half Boston will turn out on the occasion. As a sure way of not being conspicuous, 'the men' are going to walk in flannel. They are in a mingled state of comicality and gravity about it that is highly ridiculous. Yesterday being a bright, cool day I took Dolby for a 'buster' of eight miles. As everybody here knows me, the spectacle of our splitting up the fashionable avenue (the only way out of town) excited the greatest amazement. No doubt that will be in the papers to-morrow. I give a gorgeous banquet to eighteen (ladies and gentlemen) after the match. Mr. and Mrs. Field, Dr. Ticknor, Longfellow and his daughter, Lowell, Holmes and his wife, etc., etc. Sporting speeches are to be made, and the stakes (four hats) to be handed over to the winner."

AN ADDRESS ON THE UNION.

The following was written by T. N. Hume, M. D.,—then of California, now of Chicago,—for the Fair of the Ladies' Christian Commission of the Pacific, held in Union Hall, San Francisco, Aug. 24, 1864:

"Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci."

Ye friends of Civilization, who think a reformation,
Or Slavery renovation, would benefit our Nation;
Who deem Rebel innovation,—with all its dissipation,
In every rank and station,—attempting separation
Of our noble FEDERATION, a cause of lamentation,
Of which your observation gives daily demonstration;
Who see the ruination, distress, and desolation,
The open violation of National obligation,
The fell depopulation of many a habitation,
Robbed of regulation for common sustentation,
And brought to deprivation unequaled in creation:—
The traitor desecration of Federal ordination—
The guerrilla depredation defying legislation—
The wholesale murderation of common population—
The mental aberation and dire infatuation,
With every sad gradation to maniac desperation
For despotic exaltation and slavery propagation:—
Ye who, with consternation, behold this devastation,
And utter condemnation of Slavery's domination,
Why sanction its duration? or show disapprobation
Of any combination for its extermination?
Without a palliation of this abomination,
We deem the declaration of Slave emancipation.
By the President's Proclamation, and popular approbation,
With Grant's great concentration, and Sherman's penetration,
And Farragut's bombardation, and Winslow's navigation,
Are the only sure foundation for its utter extirpation,
And UNION restoration to every generation:
And, under this persuasion, we hold no communication
With noxious agitation, or Fremont fermentation,
Or Davis' repudiation of honest liquidation,
Or any vindication of vile miscegenation,
Or poisonous emanation of Copperhead defamation.
Or any mediation from any foreign station,
Or vicious preparation for UNION dispartation,
Nor any segregation of STATE affiliation.
To this determination we call consideration;
And, without hesitation, invite co-operation;
Not doubting imitation will raise your estimation,
And, by continuation, afford you consolation;
For, in participation with this association,
Your generous donation will convey alleviation
To our BRAVES' excruciation, and insure the preservation
Of a future generation from slave contamination.
And may each indication of such regeneration
Be the theme of exultation till its final consummation.

The Cinchona Cure for Inebriation.

Washington (D. C.) Anvil (Temperance Organ).

There have been many discoveries made in the world by the perseverance and ingenuity of man, that have sent a thrill of joy and a tide of blessing over all the people; but, if the full significance of the discovery that has been made by Dr. D'Unger, of Chicago, Ill., was appreciated to its full merits, then the people would unite in saying the remedy that our medical men have been searching for thousands of years has been found. Thousands of men and women that in years past showed the marks of intemperance are to-day erect, and have been rescued from a drunkard's life and a drunkard's grave by the use of the cinchona.

Tousands of redeemed persons all over the globe are living witnesses to this fact. Those living witnesses have been rescued from the craving appetite of alcoholic drinks by the cinchona rubra.

Five weeks ago, A. C. Constantine, whose office, 1519 Tenth street, in this city, has been overrun for two weeks with the friends of those poor unfortunates who are enslaved in drinking intoxicating liquors, startled the medical, temperance, and moral people by the announcement, through the *National Republican*, that dipsomania or drunkenness could be effectually and radically cured by the use of a preparation from a species of red Peruvian bark, and discovered by Dr. D'Unger. Skepticism at once began its work, and many professional men jumped hastily at the conclusion that the remedy was a bogus one; but a short space of time will prove to any person that the remedy does cure and kill the appetite for alcoholic liquors, as many have already been cured from the thralldom of that wretched craving.

NEW SOUTHERN SLAVERY.

The Chain-Gang System of Georgia.

Cincinnati Gazette.

The occasional glimpses of the horrors of the Southern chain-gang system, which have reached us from various States in the form of details of barbarity and statistics of almost unprecedented mortality, are enough to show that, though Slavery has been abolished in name, it really exists. White culprits very occasionally suffer; but the laws are intended for colored offenders, and are exercised with relentless severity, and little or no regard to justice. Lillie E. Barr, in a recent number of the *Christian Union*, describes a visit to the Dade County (Georgia) coal-mines prison, which is a fair parallel to the other forms of involuntary servitude to which the blacks are subjected. The prisoners sleep within a stockade covering about an acre of ground, and guarded by bloodhounds and armed men. They have no beds except a mere shelf, and sleep in the clothes which they wear by day. The walls of their log houses are full of cracks, and must be fearfully cold in winter. The men are chained to their shelves when they retire at night. The writer, on visiting the mines, rode on a mule-cart driven by a colored boy 15 years old. He had been a prisoner for five years, having at the age of 10 been sentenced to forty years' imprisonment for burglary. Having reached the interior of the mine, she suddenly heard a wild, pitiful voice singing, in a key "so plaintive that every note might have been a tear,—

"I'm in trouble, Lord Jesus,
I'm in trouble, Lord!"

"The furnaces which supply the mine with fresh air are in their way equally horrible," we are told. "From one immense furnace tongues of fire four feet high leaped up continually; and, standing near by, leaning on great fire-irons, stood a man with chains on both legs, and the most dour, dogged, despairing face it is possible to imagine. He never moved; he never turned his eyes on us; he looked as if he might have stood there in gray, stony misery for thousands of years."

The general conclusion of the writer is as follows:

"I am not going to discuss so grave a subject as the relations of crime and punishment, but any one can see that there ought to be a distinction made between the punishment of professional thieves and murderers and the punishment of occasional and ignorant offenders. Surely, also, the law ought to care more for persons than for things; yet here is a child of 10 years, for an attempt to steal, sent to chains and hard labor for forty years,—while the white man who kills one negro, and would kill any number willingly, has a far lighter punishment. Then, in regard to the chaining of men, women, and children together in the streets of towns and villages, is there any language strong enough to condemn it? Setting aside its cruelty and injustice, it is so indecent that every respectable citizen ought to demand its instant abolition. Besides, there is no doubt that the chain-gang laws and the laws regarding convicts were made with special reference to the negroes. No such laws would ever have been made if it had been certain that white men and women would be the class most likely to feel their cruelty."

This is drawing it mildly enough, for the whole system is barbarous in theory, and worse than barbarous in its carrying out. Not long ago an extract from an article by Karl Blind, describing the convict-hells of Siberia, was quoted with horror by many of our papers, Southern as well as Northern, we believe. The facts that we have epitomized show that American outrages need as much attention as Russian atrocities.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 13.—The chain-gang penitentiary system of Georgia has become justly notorious for its brutality; and an incident has just occurred in a convict-camp near Augusta that illustrates excellently the utter disregard held in these camps for the life of negro convicts. The scene was the usual one of the Georgia convict-camps: a row of dirty-looking tents; in front of one of them a camp-fire where had been cooked the midday meal. The camp was silent and almost deserted, for the gang had been driven out to their labor, several hundred yards away. On a stool by the camp-fire sat a solitary guard; a sick negro lay chained in the nearest tent; and another black convict, who was officiating as cook of the day, shuffled around the fire in discharge of his various duties. The guard drew a revolver from his pocket, and called to the sick negro to come out of the tent. There came a response, "Cap'en I'se so sick I kin sca'cely raise my head." "Come out of there or I'll shoot through the tent," replied the guard, with curt roughness. The other negro, the cook, now anxious for the safety of the sick man, drew near the tent and warned him that he would better come out, or the "Cap'n" would shoot him. Struggling to his feet, the sick man dragged his chain to the entrance of the tent; but, seeing the guard in the position of shooting, and himself in the path of the ball, he hurriedly drew back a few steps into the tent. That moment the guard fired, but without effect, and, turning to the cook, he asked if the sick man was fastened down to a chain. The answer was in the affirmative. "You needn't run any farther," then said the guard to the negro in the tent, "if you are fastened down to a chain. I will get you I don't care where you go." He then moved his stool farther around in his attempt to get a view of the interior of the tent, "Please don't shoot me, Cap'n; I hain't done nothin'," truthfully appealed the sick negro. The guard only answered by brandishing his pistol in the air; the cap snapped. He brought his pistol around again with a sweep, and fired. "My God, Cap'n, you're done shot me." It was the cry, not of the sick man, but of the negro cook, who during the above scene had moved close up to the entrance of the tent. He fell forward upon his face, and fifteen minutes later he was dead. The killing was unprovoked, and as utterly without cause as I have described above. It was partially developed in the evidence that the guard was intoxicated. The Coroner's jury brought in a verdict of "Death from accidental shooting." But in the preliminary trial before this court, be it said to the honor of Georgia justice, the guard was bound over on a charge of murder,—the first instance, with one exception, that I ever heard of, where a chain-gang guard has ever been legally charged with crime, though it is indisputable that numbers of negroes have met with death at the hands of these men. In a camp in the same county where the above outrage occurred, the death-rate during the latter part of 1878 was 40 per cent for four months, or 10 per cent a month; so says the State record, at least. It is true that this frightful mortality was ascribed to the climate; but the fact that it continued through November and December is certainly proof that other death-producing causes than malaria were at work.

It is surprising that this chain-gang system is tolerated in Georgia. For nine years past long reports of brutalities even more horrible than the above have been laid before every Legislature. Yet, whenever, during the past year, the barbarism of the system has been decried by Northern journals, the press of this State has still attempted to appease their indignation by proclaiming the State's good intentions,—pointing with confidence to the "July session" of the unanimously Democratic Legislature as the humane instrument that would cast the loathsomeness and barbarous practices of this institution from the State Government. The July Legislature convened, and for almost three months sat in stormy session. Before this body were again brought reports of the murders, the whippings, the starvation, and the unjust sentences,—in brief, undenied proofs of all the corruption and barbarism of the Georgia convict-camps. But history repeated itself, and the work was again of no avail; the Legislature has adjourned; the chain-gang system remains absolutely unchanged.

It was not a lack of earnestness in the opposition to the institution, but the stubborn disregard of the majority of the legislators concerning measures that affect the negro race alone, that has left the chain-gang to sully the fair fame of Georgia, at least until the Legislature meets again. Senator Boyd, the youngest member of the Legislature, raised a denunciation of the system, intense in earnestness; and, Democratic himself, his charges against the chain-gang, an institution of his own party, may be regarded of the most reliable authority. "To criminals who have influential friends," said he, "freedom is a commodity that can be bought with gold; but, to those who are unfortunate, either in wealth or friends, incarceration is worse than slavery. I chanced to meet a young man not long since who was under sentence of hard labor in the chain-gang; but he was keeping the books of the Company without the stripes of the felon upon him. What kind of punishment was this for a man who had committed a greater crime than many who were working in double shackles in the same camp? Yet this was simply an illustration of the customs of the convict-camps; the unfortunate negro and the poor white man receive no mercy, but the rich and the influential are allowed to go free.

"It is a remarkable, but at the same time undeniable, fact," he continued, "that out of the convicts since 1869, 500 have been turned loose upon the country to re-enact their crimes, and 300 of the remaining ones have died while in the Penitentiary. Let a convict be not able-bodied or strong enough to earn more than his expenses, and, in many instances, they either kill him or run him off. The able-bodied and the healthy are taken care of, because it is the interest of the lessee to do so; but the old or disabled are killed or turned loose,—too often that they may go home to die. Need I say, in the face of these facts, that Penitentiary guards and whipping-bosses are as a class inhuman? I had a friend,—I will call him a friend now, though he died in a felon's garb. That man was beaten,—one of a multitude of such cases,—murdered by inhuman guards. And when my friend died with a convict's garb upon him, and was buried in a cave, I made a vow, which I repeat to-day, that I will oppose this system to the end with all my power." Senator Boyd, throwing off all reticence concerning the treatment of the negro which party affiliation usually imposes upon a Southern man, frankly avowed that the burden of the Penitentiary system fell by far the most heavily upon the negro race. Had the number of opposers to the chain-gang in the Legislature been commensurate with the earnestness of the opposition, there is no doubt that the system would certainly have been modified, if not abolished. As it is, there is every indication that the law which has already been passed, perpetuating the system for twenty years longer, will continue in force, unless it is swept away by a torrent of public indignation. Georgia seems destined still to be the scene of many outrages similar to the one near Augusta.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Try It Once.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—You frequently publish squibs about the bridge nuisance, but none of the scribblers hit the mark. Try this one please.

The trouble is, bridge-tenders have always been selected from those who live either on the river or within a stone's-throw of it, dock men, men who never go home, men who have no trains to catch. Let the Mayor select a man who has lived west of Western avenue, north of North avenue, or in any suburb north or west, and the whole business is settled. Put him on Clark or Wells street bridge, and he'll leaven the whole lump. F. W. MURRAY.

Information Wanted.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BIRMINGHAM, Erie Co., O., Nov. 14.—I wish to learn the name and post-office address of the United States Army Surgeon who had charge of the small-pox hospital at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Ill., during the month of November, 1864. Also, the address of Myron A. Eldridge, First Sergeant of Company K, Fifteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, or any member of said company.

Some of your many readers can, no doubt, give me the desired information, and, if you will be so kind as to give this space in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, you will confer a great favor on a Union soldier. EDGAR F. HORN.

The Soiree Francais.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The controversy between Mr. Storey and the Frenchman is comical enough, but it has its serious aspect also. The simple fact appears to be that M. Floristan found out very sadly that the name of Mr. Storey was "spoiling his list." In short, the "best people" would not attend the soiree francais in Mr. Storey's company. Thereupon M. Floristan incontinently expunged the offensive name. The notable editor, offended in his turn, seeks revenge by publishing the Frenchman as an imposter. The attack ought not to succeed as against a worthy gentleman, who has good credentials, and who will give a very interesting soiree on the 24th inst. to the *discriminating* ladies and gentlemen who will be there—provided Mr. Storey will be absent. AMATEUR FRANCAIS.

A Grant Testimonial.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BEVERLY, Macon Co., Mo., Nov. 16.—Your article comparing England's treatment of Wellington and America's treatment of Grant is good, but all know history repeats itself. How did the Athenian Republic treat their great Generals and patriots? What bitter irony to ask a Democratic House to vote an appropriation to the man who defeated them and crushed their hopes.

Now, it appears to me that the Republican party could show their patriotism by organizing a plan to present Gen. Grant a goodly sum of money. It ought to be done in a way that would not offend his amour propre. Say $250,000 collected and presented to him now would be a handsome testimonial, and be a credit to this Republic.

His services have been so unique no jealousy can be created thereby, and, if ten wealthy Republicans will contribute $100 each, $1,000; 100 ditto $50, $5,000; 1,000 ditto $25, $25,000; 5,000 ditto $10, $50,000; 10,000 ditto $5, $50,000; 20,000 ditto $1, $20,000; total, $151,000, a tangible sum would be got together; but I apprehend a greater number than I have ventured to note down would cheerfully subscribe, and so a larger amount be collected.

In England, when Richard Cobden had successfully agitated the Protection laws away, the grateful people in a short time presented him with a testimonial of £100,000, and why should America fall behind in proper generosity? EDWIN LADD.

Crime in Chicago.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Your editorial in Sunday's TRIBUNE, on crime in Chicago, must meet the approval of every right-minded citizen. Every sentence is to the point, and, as so many of the murders are committed under the influence of drink, I wish to add another point to your argument; also to ask, How are drunken men to be treated in our street-cars? To illustrate this point: During Sunday afternoon, two young men came out of a saloon and jumped aboard a car running on one of the West-Side lines. One of them was dogged and stupid; the other had imbibed enough bad whisky to make him abusive. His feet were thrust in the way of any one going out of the door. A gentleman, taking exceptions to this, was at once assailed with a string of epithets and oaths that sounded far from pleasant to the ladies in the car. His language proclaimed him at once to be a gutter-snipe, for surely no decent young man would have let such expressions come from his mouth. He forced his way into the car again, and poured out another string of oaths and curses that fairly blanched the cheeks of the ladies in the car. To my mind, the conductor's duty was to have pitched him off the car into the gutter, where he belonged. He simply told the fellow to sit down and keep quiet.

Mr. Editor, such drunken men ought to be regarded as beasts, and treated as such. To allow them to remain in the cars to pick a quarrel with any one who, by look or by word, expresses their contempt of such conduct, is an outrage, and, if the West Side Company cannot employ conductors who have some backbone in them to prevent our wives from being thus insulted, the sooner we know it the better.

The West Siders can and will take care of themselves, and, if drunken men are to be allowed to ride with decent people, then let them look out for some thrashings and sore heads. T.

Five Hundred Dollars Bail!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—The fall freshet, which has brought down to us from the highlands of patriotism the great Worth, Ball, and Black boom, has probably spent its force, and the logs are being arranged in that large, land-locked, dead-level deposit of the dominion of dry goods in which we have lived, and moved, and had our being ever since the statesmen of the War convinced women that dragging Lyons silks and velvets through gutters was a patriotic duty, since it brought revenue into the public treasury. In the past three years it is true that that love of country which manifests itself in sweeping her highways and byways with silken brooms, and women for handles, has somewhat abated; but this great boom will, no doubt, restore it to all its pristine glory,—if not in the manner of using, at least in the quantity and quality of the goods for which we pay tribute to foreign nations, and by which we drive men into fraud, and forgery, and embezzlement without loss of social standing. It will turn back that plebeian spirit of economy which has lately been gaining ground among us, and restore the threatened regime of the costumer.

Now that American women have proved their will and power to rival that amiable Archduchess whose great ambition it is to outshine all the Queens of Spain who have gone before her in wardrobe and gala display; who puts upon her person the price of a province, while the people of the province die of cold and hunger; now that Republicans on this side of the St. Lawrence bow to the mandate which shocked the loyalists on the other shore when issued by her Royal Highness of England, and grandmothers display to crowds those mature charms usually covered by sleeves and bodice, we may expect to get back to our late glory of hanging the underclothing of brides on the lines of the public press for the inspection of the curious, and Richard will be himself again.

But while we have been proclaiming to the world that our Nation was preserved, that some of her daughters might walk in silk attire and rival Queens with the blaze of their diamonds, an event occurred in our proud city of the West which illustrates the value American men set upon women: While your orators were lauding and besmearing them with the polite flattery common at great feasts from which they are excluded, every working-woman in the municipality was without legal protection. While the soles of satin slippers of the diamond-bedecked throng were carefully preserved from soil, the souls and bodies of the daughters of toil were liable to the utmost befoulment, and the only redress is the adding of insult to the most irreparable injury.

On last Friday evening, while our city was in a furor of glory over our National greatness, two decent servant girls were attacked by two ruffians in the open street, and while both shrieked for help, and one escaped and ran, screaming, to the nearest police-station, the other, screaming and struggling, was overpowered and violated by both brutes, who were promptly arrested by the officers who came to the assistance of the victim in time to be too late. So far the occurrence is one which might happen even in a respectably guarded city, but the sequel is a damning disgrace to our pretended civilization. The magistrate before whom the miscreants were taken held one to bail in $1,000, the other in $500, and held the girls prisoners to appear as witnesses. From this it appears that this glorious Government, about which we have had so much spread-eagle eloquence during the last week, does value the chastity of her women at $500 apiece!

In the old slavery days the daughter of one of our Presidents sold during his Administration for $2,500. Have women grown so much cheaper since emancipation that we can furnish them for one-fifth the former price? The Jews punished rape with death, and it surely is a greater crime than murder. Yet, here in our proud city, the men of it hold the persons of their wives and daughters under the protection of a $500 penalty.

The press often speaks of that fate to women which is "worse than death." Every true woman feels it worse, incomparably worse, than death, yet our laws license its infliction for $500! Is it any wonder that women who think should cry for a voice in making the laws which govern them, the laws on which they depend for protection?

Men have had a fair opportunity for showing the protection they are willing to extend to women, but while they punish with death the greatest injury which can be done to themselves, they compound for the greater injury to women by a paltry fine. The reason of this is that ravishers have votes which would-be Mayors, Aldermen, and legislators want, while their victims are defenseless not only by nature but by legal enactment of those who boast of being their natural protectors.

Natural instinct says that those girls would have performed a public duty by taking the lives of their assailants; and that the victim would be perfectly justifiable in killing them both, at her first opportunity; and yet our laws are such an outrage on natural justice that they escape by furnishing an insignificant bail-bond!

Had not the American eagle better stop flapping his wings, and screaming about the asylum he has built for the oppressed of all nations, until he learns to protect the non-voters of his great Republic? JANE GREY SWISSHELM.

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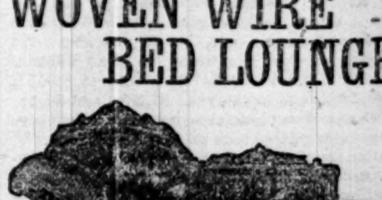

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